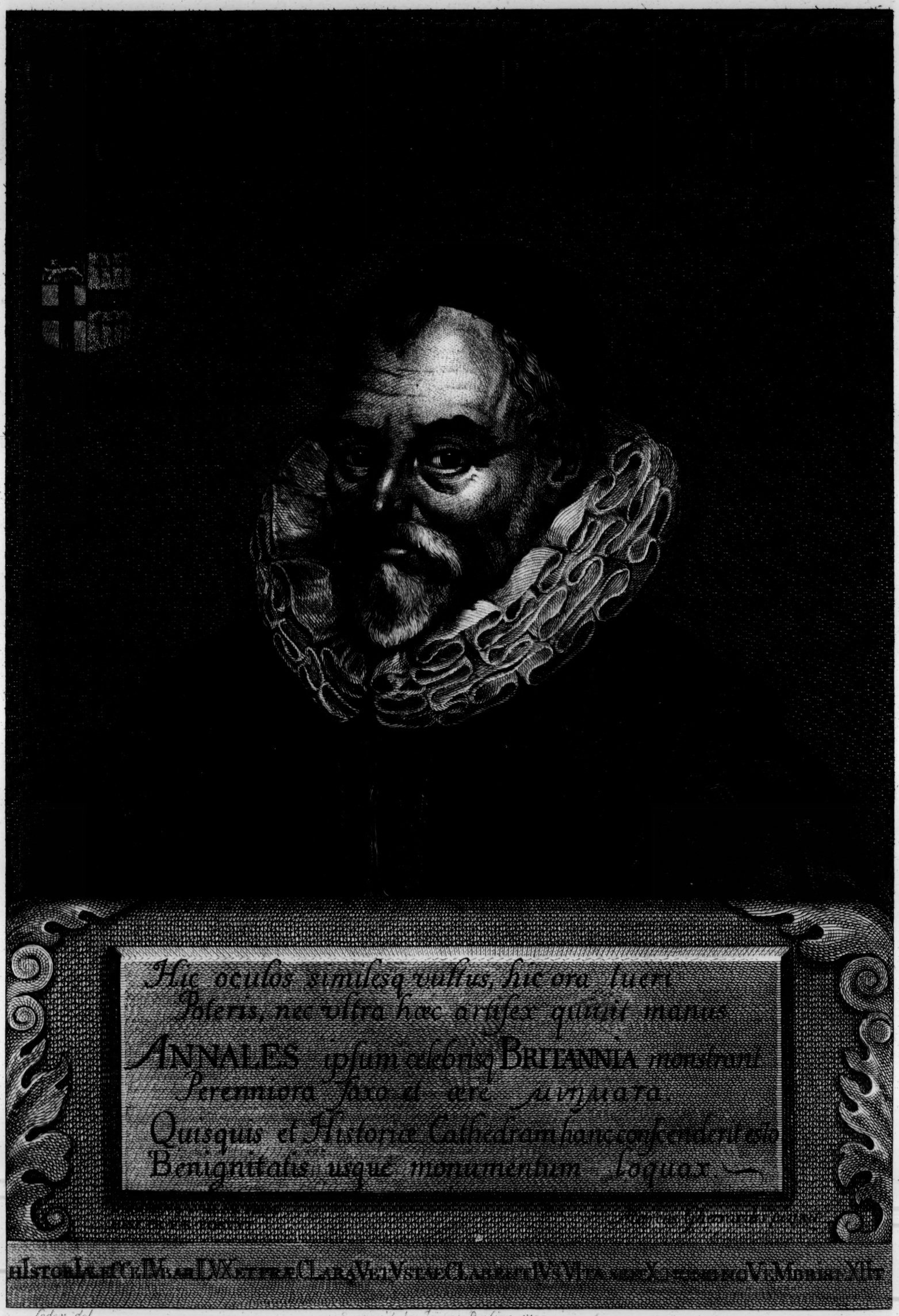


Seder del. Engrav'd by James Basire 1790.

Publish'd as the Act directs, March 25, 1789.

BRITANNIA:

OR, A

CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

THE FLOURISHING KINGDOMS OF

ENGLAND,

AND

SCOTLAND,

AND

IRELAND,

AND THE ISLANDS ADJACENT;

FROM THE EARLIEST ANTIQUITY.

By WILLIAM CAMDEN.

TRANSLATED FROM

THE EDITION PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR IN MDCVII.

ENLARGED BY THE LATEST DISCOVERIES,

By RICHARD GOUGH, F.A. & R.SS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

MAPS, AND OTHER COPPER-PLATES.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS,

FOR T. PAYNE AND SON, CASTLE-STREET, ST. MARTIN'S,

AND G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON, PATER-NOSTER-ROW.

MDCCLXXIX.

BRITANNIA:

OR, A

CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

THE FLOURISHING KINGDOMS OF

ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND,

AND

IRELAND,

AND THE ISLANDS ADJACENT;

FROM THE EARLIEST ANTIQUITY.

By WILLIAM CAMDEN.

TRANSLATED FROM

THE EDITION PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR IN MDCVII.

ENLARGED BY THE LATEST DISCOVERIES,

By RICHARD GOUGH, F. A. & R. SS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

MAPS, AND OTHER COPPER-PLATES.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS,

FOR T. PAYNE AND SON, CASTLE-STREET, ST. MARTIN'S;
AND G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON, PATER-NOSTER-ROW.

MDCCLXXXIX.

TO THE MOST SERENE AND MOST POTENT PRINCE

J A M E S,

KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND IRELAND;

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH;

BORN FOR THE ETERNITY OF THE BRITISH NAME AND EMPIRE;

FOUNDER OF LASTING PEACE;

AUTHOR OF PUBLIC SECURITY;

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED

BY HIS MAJESTY'S MOST DEVOTED SERVANT,

WILLIAM CAMDEN.

Ad tuam BRITANNIAM *venio, opus omni meâ predicatione majus, in quo fidem, diligentiam, judicium, & candorem ſimul licet admirari, quantum in nullo alio qui ſimile opus aggreſſus eſt.*

THVANVS, Epiſt. ad Camdenum lxxi.

TO

THE PATRON OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,

THE FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE,

GEORGE III.

WHO HAS CONDESCENDED TO ENCOURAGE

RESEARCHES INTO ANTIQUITY;

THIS WORK, THE EARLIEST GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF HIS KINGDOMS, IS HUMBLY DEDICATED

BY HIS MOST DUTIFUL SUBJECT,

RICHARD GOUGH.

PREFACE.

FOUR editions of CAMDEN's BRITANNIA in *Engliſh* preſenting themſelves to the public regard in the ſhort ſpace of 65 years, and at the different diſtances of 30, 20 and 17 years from each other, may ſeem an extraordinary appearance in the literary world that requires to be accounted for.

The claims of the firſt of theſe three editions are founded on the preſumptive right of bookſellers to diſtribute a new edition when the preceding is ſold off, eſpecially when the book has ſo much merit as this in its rudeſt ſtate.

Thoſe of the ſecond and third reſt on the reputation of the Right Reverend Tranſlator, and the additions he might have intended for any future edition.

On the claims of the fourth, enlarged to near double the ſize of the laſt of the preceding ones, the impartial reader is to judge. The preſent edition, as it courts no patronage, expects no praiſe beyond its intrinſic deſert.

The want of an improved edition of the Britannia has been long complained of, and it is not perhaps eaſy to aſſign a reaſon why one has not been undertaken ſooner. Dr. Richardſon obſerved to Mr. Thoreſby, that if Camden were living, he could enlarge his work to another volume from new diſcoveries [a].

In the preſent additions, after ſtating all that Leland [b] ſaid before Camden, I have endeavoured to confine myſelf to the moſt ſtriking circumſtances of each place; and if I have given way to diſquiſitions, it is only where I thought my great maſter would have done the ſame. Without entering into the details of a county hiſtorian, or adopting the mode of a modern writer of a deſcription of England, I have endeavoured to do that for Mr. Camden, which Mr. Camden, in the ſame circumſtances, would have done for himſelf.

It ſeems no part of Mr. Camden's plan to ſtate the manufactures or commercial improvements of each place. A formal catalogue of plants peculiar to each county was no more in his view than a liſt of markets, fairs, or members of parliament. The firſt of theſe articles, ſo amazingly increaſed ſince Mr. Camden's time, are fully enlarged upon in Dr. Campbell's excellent performance. The latter, ſuggeſted by biſhop Gibſon, has, I truſt, been in ſome meaſure ſupplied by the help of ſome young friends, who have exerted their utmoſt diligence in collecting the plants peculiar to each county from books and the reſearches of themſelves and other botaniſts, who have multiplied ſince Ray in the ſame proportion as the ſcience has improved. As to the other articles, every common reader knows where to find them.

If it be objected that too large a portion of Leland is tranſcribed [b], let it be conſidered, that it is merely with a view to ſhew where Mr. Camden borrowed from him. Should the ſuppoſed plagiariſm by this compariſon be thought to turn out greater than even Brooke aſſerted, it is no reproach to Mr. Camden to have given ſuch a form, arrangement, and dreſs, to the fugitive notes of his great predeceſſor, whoſe noble deſign a variety of accidents concurred to cut ſhort. Leland was the Camden of his age; and had the reign of Henry VIII. been as favourable to literary or antiquarian reſearches as that of his daughter, we might not have wanted Mr. Camden, or rather we ſhould have had his genius under another name. How

[a] Leland's Itin. I. 121.

[b] In Dorſetſhire the parts of Leland, which are copied by Mr. Camden, are printed in Italic type, as a ſpecimen how cloſely Mr. Camden copied him.

warmly Leland breathed the ſame ſpirit may be ſeen in his letters to archbiſhop Cranmer recommending his collections to his care[c]. Not to repeat what I have elſewhere ſaid in praiſe of Leland, ſuffice it to obſerve, that the rapidity of reformation, however favourable to religion, gave a fatal wound to ſuch kind of knowledge as Leland and Camden purſued. It is no mean praiſe for Mr. Camden that he filled up the outlines of Leland[d].

It was not till after the TOPOGRAPHY of GREAT BRITAIN had received the public ſanction that I entertained the leaſt thought of a new edition of CAMDEN's BRITANNIA. Though for 20 ſummers I had amuſed myſelf with taking topographical notes in various parts of England, and at laſt of Scotland, it was with no higher view than private information, or perhaps of communicating them to the public in ſome ſuch form as Dr. Stukeley's Itinerary, or that of the local antiquities of particular towns or diſtricts. This, it is hoped, will account for the imperfection in the editor's own additions to many parts of the work. As Mr. Camden's deſcription was made from actual ſurvey, it is but reaſonable to require the ſame attention from the additional ones. But as both the diſpoſition and opportunity to indulge theſe inquiries have given place to a more domeſtic life, I warn the reader not to complain of a diſappointment if he does not trace me in every part of the kingdom; and if I requeſt him to content himſelf in many caſes with the reſearches of others, though I will not offer ſuch an inſult to his diſcernment, as to intrude on him the rude obſervations of every rambler, now the rage of travelling about Britain is become ſo contagious, that every man who can write or read makes a Pocket Britannia for himſelf or others.

There is more cauſe to be alarmed when I conſider the requiſites for the preſent undertaking, and for arranging the materials that have been communicated to the world during the laſt 50 years. New and different lights have been thrown on our Roman antiquities, and freſh inſcriptions and ſtations have come forward; the contents of our libraries are better known, and many MSS. relating to our hiſtory and antiquities have been printed. Mr. Camden's prediction, that "a new "age, a new race of men, would produce new diſcoveries," has been fully verified; and, to his immortal honour, he ſtill ſhines as the great luminary of our antiquities. Not to ſet off the preſent improvements by an invidious compariſon with the aſſiſtances communicated to biſhop Gibſon, and recited in his preface, the "Britiſh Topography" would ſhew the addition to the liſt of books and treatiſes on the antiquities of the three kingdoms ſince his time. I muſt, however, acknowledge my particular obligations to my learned and communicative friends in the following counties.

The Rev. Mr. Manning permitted the free uſe of his Hiſtory of Surrey, without fearing to anticipate a work which the public impatiently expects. The Rev. Mr. Price of the Bodleian library, Oxford, overlooked the deſcription of that county; as did the late ſir John Cullum, ſir John Fenn, and the Rev. Mr. Thome, of Caſtle Riſing, thoſe of Suffolk and Norfolk; Mr. Eſſex and Mr. Cole, Cambridgeſhire; John Wightwick, and Samuel Pipe Wolferſtan, eſqrs. Staffordſhire; the Rev. Mr. Aſhby, Leiceſterſhire. This laſt county has been improved by the papers of the late Rev. Samuel Carte, vicar of St. Martin's, Leiceſter, and the aſſiduous reſearches of my friend and printer, Mr. John Nichols. The minute books of the Society of Antiquaries of Spalding, by favour of Mr. Fairfax Johnſon, grandſon to the founder, and the papers of the Rev. Dr. Gordon, precentor of Lincoln, ſupplied much new matter in Lincolnſhire; Mr. Pegge in Derbyſhire; Shropſhire is greatly indebted to the Rev. Mr. Francis Leighton of Shrewſbury; Hereford to a MS. of the late Mr. Blount, of Orielton, communicated by Dr. Naſh. Mr. Pennant overlooked the northern counties of Wales, of which his printed deſcription has furniſhed ſo full an account; and Scotland owes much to his inveſtigation. Yorkſhire will bear ample teſtimony

[c] Life of Leland, p. 23.
[d] Q. when he quotes Leland by name, if he means any thing more than his Cygnea Cantio?

to the friendly communications of Mr. Thomas Beckwith, who did not live to execute all his plans for the illuſtration of that county, wherein I have been ſomewhat aſſiſted by John Charles Brooke, eſq; Somerſet herald. Durham has received much improvement from the united aſſiſtance of Mr. George Allan, of Darlington, Mr. William Hutchinſon, of Bernard Caſtle, and John Cade, eſq; of Gainsford. Not to enlarge on a variety of leſſer corrections, which have been occaſionally received from others in the whole courſe of the work.

SCOTLAND has been ſo fully laid open in the courſe of a few late years, that one would think Mr. Camden's apology for his want of information from thence, or the prevailing taſte for illuſtrating our national antiquities had been carried into that kingdom. I muſt again repeat my acknowledgements to Mr. George Paton, of Edinburgh; and I received ſome corrections from ſir David Dalrymple, lord Hailes.

If the ſame diſcoveries for IRELAND are more confined, it is owing to the failure of the Philoſophical Society, which had begun to illuſtrate particular counties. I am obliged however for information to ſeveral curious gentlemen of that kingdom; to John Cowper Walker, eſq; and to Mr. Wilſon, of Dublin; to Mr. Beaufort, of Athy; to the Rev. Mr. Ledwich, of Old Glas, Durrow; and to the Rev. Dr. Campbell, for an excellent comprehenſive view of the government of that kingdom from the earlieſt times to the lateſt revolution in it.

It would ill become the preſent tranſlator to paſs any reflections on the reſpectable name of his predeceſſor in this arduous work. The republic of letters has great obligations to biſhop GIBSON. For if Camden firſt reſtored Antiquity to Britain, and Britain to Antiquity, his lordſhip reſtored Camden to himſelf, reſcuing him from the confuſion of that univerſal tranſlator, *Philemon Holland*, and building on his lateſt and moſt improved edition a valuable ſuperſtructure. The vigorous and manly ſtyle which obtained in the laſt age and the beginning of this wants the poliſh and correctneſs of the preſent time; ſo that, without preſuming too much on the preſent tranſlation, or inſiſting on what the biſhop himſelf apologized for, that his was the work of *ſeveral* hands, one may ſafely ſay, the alterations of our language rendered a new tranſlation neceſſary. In a modern tranſlation it was not thought neceſſary to retain Mr. Camden's explanations of peculiar terms and cuſtoms for the uſe of foreigners. His ſtyle, like that of moſt of his contemporaries, abounds with poetical terms and alluſions bordering a little on conceit. As far as language is concerned, it has been the tranſlator's intention to make the Britannia an Engliſh claſſic, calculated for every reader.

If I ſhould be accuſed of differing not only from biſhop Gibſon, but from ſome able judges of the preſent age, as to the mode of diſpoſing the additions to the preſent edition, I have but this apology, that as his lordſhip's additions, "incorporated "with Mr. Camden's text, but with proper marks of diſtinction," do not appear to me "ſo plain as to be diſcerned at firſt ſight by every reader who is attending to "theſe diſtinctions;" or yet "not plain enough to disfigure the page, or offend the "eye;" and certainly the text not "left entire or ſeparate;" ſo the mode now adopted, by working up the deſcription of each county anew with as little repetition as poſſible, preſents the reader with an uninterrupted narrative immediately following Mr. Camden's, without the perplexity of continual reference to long and diſtant notes. Such little corrections, remarks, or references, as could not be brought into the abovementioned plan, are thrown at the bottom of the page.

All the biſhop's additions, diſtinguiſhed by reference in Arabic numerals to his initial G. at the bottom of each page, are retained, except a very few, which were either unintereſting or erroneous, and moſt of them are enlarged and new modelled. A few mis-tranſlations, inſtances of falſe Engliſh, trite obſervations, and falſe facts, are freely noticed at the bottom of the page.

Even Holland's additions, though decried by Mr. Camden[e], are retained. Mr. Camden's marginal notes are marked by *, †, ‡. Among theſe muſt not be forgotten thoſe marked *MS. n. Gale*, being made by the late Mr. Samuel Gale in the margin of his copy of the author's laſt edition, which has fallen into my hands.

[e] See Oxfordſhire.

No

No reflection is intended on the editor, when I confeſs myſelf diſappointed by the lateſt edition of biſhop Gibſon's tranſlation, ſince, it is well known, he undertook no more than to ſee it through the preſs, and continue the noble deſcents. His copy and papers are now in my hands.

After all that has been, or can be, collected towards forming a complete edition of the BRITANNIA, much muſt be left to be corrected and ſupplied by attentive inſpection of judicious travellers, or natives in the ſeveral counties. Increaſe of wealth renders property ſo fluctuating that it can hardly be aſcertained for a ſucceſſion of years. Increaſe of honours, a conſequence of the foregoing cauſe, will add names to the peerage, and titles to places now obſcure. Increaſe of cultivation makes rapid alterations in the face of the country. Old ſtations are levelled by the plough; old manſion-houſes by modern refinement; and old titles revive in new families. Others may trace out many things barely hinted at here, and ſettle many points which are unavoidably left dubious.

The errors of former editors ſerve but to awaken a ſtronger apprehenſion in the preſent: and if the great author could not ſatisfy himſelf in his laſt and completeſt edition, what ſecurity is there for another editor's promiſe? If, in pointing out ſuch errors, thoſe of other Antiquaries are alſo animadverted on, this it is hoped is done with the candour due to reſpectable names.

Far from preſuming on an ability to correct the miſtakes of preceding editors, it is not without the utmoſt diffidence I ſubmit to the public eye the reſult of twenty years journeying, and a longer term of reading and enquiry; the labour of ſeven years in tranſlating and enlarging Mr. Camden's valuable work; and of nine more in attending this edition through the preſs. This laſt term muſt apologize for the omiſſion of events that happened during the progreſs of the preſs, and for appearances of anachroniſm.

And now I caſt myſelf on the candour of the public, who, if they are not ſatisfied with the general apology which the extent and magnitude of the work ſuggeſts, muſt kindly furniſh me with a better. Senſible of innumerable imperfections which it was not in my power to obviate, if the cenſures they may provoke are aggravated by inſult, the ſevereſt will only excite pity for their authors. But while I ſubmit to and ſolicit the correction of the liberal-minded and communicative Antiquary, I profeſs myſelf as ſuperior to critics by profeſſion, as to the meanneſs of thoſe marauders, who, by pillaging my labours for the day's amuſement of a ſauntering traveller or a coffee-houſe lounger, offer a greater violence to the profit of the bookſeller, than to the reputation of the editor.

I will not bluſh to acknowledge the ſecret ſatisfaction I feel in having attempted to publiſh a new edition of CAMDEN's BRITANNIA. The love of my country and of honeſt fame are *my* incentives as they were *his:* and though the *deſcription* of a kingdom is a leſs intricate taſk than its *hiſtory*, becauſe materials are more at hand, and impartiality is leſs violated, I may hope there is ſome merit in uniting in one comprehenſive view the various parts of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY.

ENFIELD,
St. George's-Day,
April 23, 1789.

R. G.

CONTENTS of the FIRST Volume.

Life of Mr. Camden p. i—xxvi

INTRODUCTION.

BRITAIN, firſt Inhabitants i
Name, xvii
Manners of the Britans xxi
Britiſh coins - lxv
Roman coins - lxx
Romans in Britain - xxvi
Antonini Iter Britanniarum lxxiv
Deſtruction of Britain - lxxxv
Armorican Britans - lxxxvii
Welſh and Corniſh Britans lxxxix
Picts - - xc
Scots - - xciv
Anglo Saxons - - c
Saxon coins - - cxi
Danes - - cxx
Normans - - cxxi
Diviſion of Britain, - cxxviii
Orders in England - cxxxv
Law courts - cxliv

DANMONII,	1	Cornwall - -	1
		Devonſhire - -	25
DVROTRIGES	43	Dorſetſhire - -	43
BELGÆ,	55	Somerſetſhire -	55
		Wiltſhire -	87
		Hampſhire - -	115
ATREBATII,	147	Berkſhire - -	147
REGNI,	167	Surrey - -	167
		Suſſex - -	185
CANTIVM,	209	Kent - -	209
DOBVNI,		Glouceſterſhire -	
		Oxfordſhire -	285
CATIEVCHLANI	313	Buckinghamſhire -	313
		Bedfordſhire -	323
		Hertfordſhire -	335

THE

LIFE

OF

MR. CAMDEN.

A Life of Mr. Camden to be prefixed to the BRITANNIA, ſhould contain only the moſt ſtriking traits. There is no occaſion to wander into digreſſions, enlarge upon vindications, or diſtract the reader's attention with epiſodes. The life written by Dr. Smith, conſidered by itſelf, is an elegant piece of Latin compoſition. That by biſhop Gibſon a bald tranſlation of it, and that by Dr. Campbell in the Biographia Britannica, a meagre ill-digeſted compilation, whoſe principal aim is to flatter the reverend tranſlator through his hero, and to vindicate Mr. Camden becauſe biſhop Gibſon tranſlated his work. Yet it ſtands unaltered in the new edition of that dictionary, and the notes added to it are trivial and unintereſting.

The life of a literary man cannot abound with events; and the only controverſy Mr. Camden ever was engaged in is almoſt below notice. His preferments were as little diverſified; and his literary merit ſhines too conſpicuous in his works to need enhancing by the teſtimony of his friends, or the ſlander of his enemies. Even the reproach of his plagiariſm from Leland may be turned to his credit. It is no mean praiſe of Mr. Camden that he filled up Leland's outlines and with better aſſiſtance, not to ſay ſuperior qualifications of judgement and ſtyle, notwithſtanding Dr. Smith's[a] aſſertion, on what ground I know not, that Mr. Camden ſet about his work *long before he ſaw Leland's papers.* He is pleaſed, however, to allow that Mr. Camden acknowledges his obligations to the *Collectanea*; thoſe to the *Itinerary* may be collected from the preſent additions to every county.

WILLIAM CAMDEN was born in the Old Bailey, London, May 2, 1551[b]. His father Samſon Camden was a native of Lichfield, whence he was ſent very young to London, where he practiſed painting[c], but ſettling in London became a member of the company of Painter Stainers[d]. The inſcription on the cup left by his ſon to the company calls him *Pictor Londinenſis*, which may refer either to his profeſſion or his company. His mother was of the antient family of the Curwens of Workington c. Cumberland[e].

Their ſon received his firſt education at Chriſt's hoſpital[f], which was founded the year after his birth by king Edward VI.; but the records of that houſe being deſtroyed in the fire of London, the date of his admiſſion is loſt[g]. Dr. Smith ſays,

[a] P. 30.

[b] Diary. Wheare, "Parentatio Camdeni in Bates. vit. ſelect." p. 591. dates it 1550, and brings him to Oxford 1565; but Camden's Diary is deciſive againſt him.

[c] Smith vit. Camd. pref. ad Ep. [d] Gibſon.

[e] See Britannia, Cumberland, III. 171. and MS. Cott. Jul. F. VI.

[f] Smith.

[g] Biſhop Gibſon treats his admiſſion at Chriſt's hoſpital as a fiction, becauſe not mentioned by himſelf; but as it is by Wheare, who pronounced his funeral oration very ſoon after his death, it ſeems to have ſome foundation, eſpecially if we conſider the lowneſs of his circumſtances, and his dependence on Dr. Thornton at Oxford.

ſome infer from hence, that he had loſt his father, and was admitted as an orphan. But it is certain Wheare does not give it that turn. Being ſeized with the plague 1563, he was removed to Iſlington[h]; and, on his recovery, completed his education at Paul's ſchool[i], where under Mr. Cook[k] or Mr. Malin, he made ſuch a progreſs in learning as laid the foundation of his future fame. Hence he was removed when about 15 years old[l] 1566 to Oxford, and entered as a ſervitor at Magdalen college; and in the ſchool belonging to that college he perfected himſelf in grammar learning under Dr. Thomas Cooper, afterwards biſhop of Lincoln and Wincheſter[m]. But being diſappointed of a Demi's place, he removed to Broadgate hall, now Pembroke college, by the invitation of Dr. Thomas Thornton[n], canon of Chriſt church, his patron and tutor[o]. He left behind him here a ſignal mark of the reſpect paid him by his contemporaries in the ſhort Latin graces compoſed by him, which were uſed many years after by the ſcholars of this ſociety[p]. He removed from hence three years after to Chriſt Church, on the promotion of Dr. Thornton to a canonry there. This kind patron provided for him during the reſt of his continuance at the univerſity, and he lived in his patron's lodgings[q]. At this time his acquaintance commenced with the two Carews, Richard and George; the latter of whom was by James I. created baron Clopton, and by Charles I. earl of Totnes; and it has been ſuppoſed, that as they were both antiquaries, their converſation might give Mr. Camden a turn to that ſtudy[r], which he himſelf informs us he had ſtrongly imbibed before he left ſchool, and improved at Oxford[s]. He was alſo acquainted with John Packington, Stephen Powel, and Edward Lucy, knights[t]. About this time, by the encouragement of his friends, he ſtood for a fellowſhip at All Souls, but met with a repulſe, through the intereſt of the Popiſh party, on account of his zeal for the church of England[u]. He met with a ſecond diſappointment in his ſupplication to be admitted to the degree of Batchelor of Arts 1570[x]; and upon this he quitted Oxford, and came up to London the next year 1571, being now about 20. He purſued his ſtudies under the patronage of Dr. Gabriel[y] Goodman and Dr. Godfrey[z] Goodman his brother, who ſupplied him both with money and books.

[h] or rather being ſeized with it there. "Peſte correptus *Iſlingtoniæ*." Diary.

[i] Ath. Ox. II. 269. Gibſon. Smith.

[k] John Cook, A. M. was the fifth maſter of Paul's ſchool after its foundation by Dean Colet. He was admitted of King's college, Cambridge, 1533, was a native of Leiceſterſhire, and ſchool-fellow with lord-treaſurer Burleigh, who was his patron, and procured him from the earl of Huntingdon the rectory of North Cadbury c. Somerſet. He ſucceeded to this ſchool 1559, the year of queen Elizabeth's acceſſion; and under his direction ſhe was congratulated in her viſit to the city in a Latin oration and verſes, which may be ſeen in Holinſhed, Chron. II. 1177. Knight's Life of Colet, p. 373, 374. By the dates of his ſucceſſors he probably quitted this ſchool about 1572; for Malin held it 9 years, Harriſon 15, and Mulcaſter ſucceeded 1596.

[l] Smith. [m] Gibſon.

[n] Thomas Thornton was born at Harrow in Middleſex, educated at Chriſt church, canon of Worceſter and Hereford, of which laſt he was alſo preceptor, vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford 1583 and 1599, an eſpecial benefactor to the hoſpital at Ledbury, of which he was maſter, and to the library at Hereford. He kept a ſchool at Worceſter, and was tutor to ſir Philip Sidney and Mr. Camden when they were at Chriſt Church. He died April 20, 1629, aged 88, and was buried in the chancel at Ledbury, where is a handſome monument againſt the north wall with an epitaph, in which he is ſtyled *Pluricris Latini ſermonis autor primarius*. See it in Willis, Hiſt. of Chriſt Church, Oxford, p. 453. and Ath. Ox. II. faſti, p. 126.

[o] Wheare, 591. Smith. Wood, Ath. Ox. I. 480.

[p] Wheare. Gibſon.

[q] Ib. Camden in Berkſhire. Wallingford, I. 148.

[r] Dugd. Bar. III. 410. Ath. Ox. I. 384. Though Richard was of Chriſt Church, he had chambers in Broadgate hall, Ath. Ox. I. 384; and Dugdale might affirm George to have been of Univerſity college, becauſe two of the ſurname had been there. G.

[s] Anſwer to Brook, p. 1. [t] Smith, p. 4.

[u] Camdeni Epiſt. 195. p, 247.

[x] Ath. Ox. Faſt. I. 204. Smith. Gibſon. The ſupplication but not the refuſal is entered in the univerſity regiſter, kk. fol. 95. b. Gibſon.

[y] Wood (Ath. Ox. I. 480.) ſays, Gabriel Goodman's nephew Godfrey recommended him to be made ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, put him on the ſtudy of antiquities, and bought and gave him books.

[z] Godfrey Goodman, ſon of Godfrey Goodman, gent. and nephew to Mr. Camden's friend Gabriel, was born at Ruthyn in Denbighſhire, February 28, 1582, was choriſter and afterwards ſcholar at Weſtminſter under Mr. Camden 1592, ſcholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1600, rector of Stapleford Abbot, Eſſex, 1607, A. M. 1615, canon of Windſor 1617, dean of Rocheſter 1620, biſhop of Glouceſter 1625, holding his canonry and the rectory of W. Oldeſley, Berks, *in commendam*, was cenſured at court for preaching heterodox opinions 1626, and in 1640 impriſoned for refuſing to ſubſcribe to certain canons made in one of Laud's ſynods, but after much perſuaſion prevailed on. In 1643 he was plundered to a very great amount, and from that time lived and died obſcurely in St. Margaret's pariſh, Weſtminſter, and was buried in that church near the font 1655, declaring himſelf a Papiſt by his will, leaving part of his eſtates in Wales for the ſupport of any young gentleman who might be inclined to ſpend eight months of the year in different parts of the continent; and his books to Trinity college, Cambridge, unleſs Chelſea college ſhould be reſtored. He

books[a]. In 1573 he applied again for the ſame degree, and ſeems to have taken it, but never completed it by determinations[b]. But in June 1588, we find him ſupplicating the Convocation by the name of William Camden, Batchelor of Arts, of Chriſt Church, that whereas from the time he had taken the degree of Batchelor he had ſpent 16 years in the ſtudy of Philoſophy and the liberal arts, he might be diſpenſed with for the reading three ſolemn lectures, and be allowed to proceed. His ſupplication was granted on condition that he ſtood in the following act, which it ſeems his other engagements would not permit; for, Wood ſays, his name is not in the regiſters[c]. When he attended the funeral of ſir Thomas Bodley 1613, his fame was ſo great, that the univerſity voluntarily offered him the degree of Maſter of Arts[d]; but whether he accepted it does not appear.

Upon leaving the univerſity, he ſeems to have made the tour of great part of England[e]; and 1575, by the intereſt of his friend Dr. Goodman, dean of Weſtminſter[f], he obtained the place of ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool. The little leiſure he could ſpare from this important charge he devoted to his favourite ſtudy. He was not content with purſuing it in his cloſet, but made excurſions over the kingdom every vacation[g], and when at home ſearched into the MS. collections of our own writers, and the publiſhed writings of foreigners reſpecting us.

At this time he meditated the great work before us; and as his reputation engaged him in an extenſive correſpondence both at home and abroad, Ortelius, whom he terms the great reſtorer of Geography[h], happening to come over into England, applied himſelf to Mr. Camden for information reſpecting this country. His ſolicitations and the regard our author had for his native country, prevailed on him to improve and digeſt the collections, which he ſeems to have made at firſt only for private ſatisfaction and curioſity. He entered upon this taſk with every difficulty and diſadvantage. It was a new ſcience, which was to amuſe and inform an age which had juſt begun to recover itſelf from the heat and perplexity of Philoſophy and School Divinity. The ſtudy of Geography had been firſt attended to in Italy for the facilitating the reading of Roman hiſtory. The names of places there and even in the reſt of Europe where the Romans had ſo long kept poſſeſſion were not greatly altered. But in Britain, which they ſubdued ſo late and held ſo precarioufly, a greater degree of obſcurity prevailed. The Roman orthography and terminations had obſcured in ſome inſtances the Britiſh names; but the Saxons, who ſucceeded the Romans here, as they gained a firmer poſſeſſion made an almoſt total change in theſe as in every thing elſe. Upon their expulſion by the Normans, their language ceaſed to be a living one, while that of the Britans was preſerved in a corner of the iſland. Very ſoon after the Conqueſt there were few who could read the Saxon characters[i]. In tracing the Roman geography of Britain, Mr. Camden might be aſſiſted by Ptolemy, Antoninus's Itinerary, or the Notitia. But before he could become acquainted with the Saxon geography it was neceſſary for him to make himſelf maſter of a language which had ceaſed for above 400 years. The few written remains of it were almoſt divided between three collections; that of archbiſhop Parker, now at Bene't college, Cambridge; that of archbiſhop Laud, now at Oxford; and that of ſir Robert Cotton, now in the Britiſh Muſeum.

He publiſhed two or three polemical pieces; an account of his ſufferings 1650, and a review of Weldon's court of king James I. Ath. Ox. I. 727. F. 200.

[a] Ath. Ox. I. 480. Smith, p. 6.
[b] Faſt. Ox. I. 108. [c] Ib. I. 135. G.
[d] Reg. K. f. 118. Smith.
[e] Anſwer to Brook, princ.
[f] Smith. Gibſon. Britannia, Middleſex, II. 7.

Againſt the north wall of Ruthin church c. Denbigh, is his monument with his buſt in a gown and ſquare cap, and this inſcription:

Memoriæ Gabrielis Goodman ſacræ
Theologiæ Doctoris & digniſſimi
Weſtmonaſterienſis decani,
qui in hoc oppido ſolo natali
hoſpitale pauperibus ſublevandis
ſcholamque pueris inſtituendis
pie fundavit
obiit in Chriſto 17 Junii
1601.

He was 2d ſon of Edward Goodman, mercer, of Ruthin, who died May 22, 1560, aged 84, by Cicelye his wife, who ſurvived him 24 years, and died January 4, 1583, aged 90, and with two other ſons and five daughters are buried in their pariſh church, where is a braſs with their ſeveral portraits and an epitaph.

[g] 1582 he took a journey through Suffolk into Yorkſhire, and returned by Lancaſter. Diary. Anſwer to Brook, 5.
[h] Anſwer to Brook. [i] Ingulphus.

After

After ten years labour Mr. Camden publiſhed his BRITANNIA in 1586[k], dedicated to William Cecil lord Burleigh, lord treaſurer to queen Elizabeth. What a favourable reception it met with appears from the number of editions it paſſed through: for in the compaſs of four years there were three at London, one at Frankfort 1590, one in Germany, and a 4th at London 1594. The title which he retained in all editions was "BRITANNIA, ſive florentiſſimorum regnorum Angliæ, "Scotiæ, Hiberniæ & inſularum adjacentium ex intima antiquitate chorographica "deſcriptio." The dedication is dated May 2, 1586: ſo that he finiſhed this great work preciſely at the age of 35; and yet as he informs us himſelf he devoted to it only his ſpare hours and holidays, the duties of his office ingroſſing all the reſt of his time.

As each new edition received large corrections and improvements from its author, he took a journey into Devon 1589, and in June that year was, as he tells us in his Diary, at Ilfracomb, which is a prebend of the church of Saliſbury, and had been beſtowed on him that year by Dr. John Piers[l], then biſhop of that ſee and his intimate friend; and he had been inſtalled into it by proxy February 6. This preferment he held till his death; and when biſhop Abbot held his general viſitation at Whitſuntide 1617, he excuſed himſelf from attending on account of his age being then 70, and was allowed to appear by proxy[m]. The expence of this and other journies was defrayed by his friend Mr. Godfrey Goodman[n]. In 1590 he viſited Wales in company with the famous Dr. Godwin, afterwards biſhop of Landaff and Hereford[o].

On the 23d of October, 1592, he was attacked with a quartan ague, which, for a long while, baffled the help of phyſic, and brought him very low. During this illneſs Dr. Edward Grant[p], who had been head maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool upwards of 20 years with great reputation, worn out with fatigue reſigned that place February 159$\frac{2}{3}$[q], and in March following was ſucceeded by Mr. Camden. Mr. Wheare[r], Dr. Smith[s], and biſhop Gibſon[t], all aſſign this vacancy to the *death* of Dr. Grant: and Wood, though in two articles[u] he expreſſes himſelf doubtfully, in another[x] affirms that he reſigned about February 1592, and was ſucceeded by William Camden. He adds, that Dr. Grant died in September or October 1601, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, and his canonry beſtowed on Dr. William Barlow. His epitaph, now defaced, but preſerved in Mr. Camden's account of this abbey church[y], dates his death Auguſt 3, 1601.

It was not till the next year that Mr. Camden perfectly recovered from his ague[z]; and ſoon after publiſhed the 4th edition of his Britannia, with great enlargements and improvements by his own care and that of his friends[a]. But all his attention could not defend him from the violent and indecent attack from Ralph Brookeſmouth, York herald, expoſing certain miſtakes, which he pretended to have diſcovered in

[k] He has fixed the date himſelf in his Diary; 1586 *Britanniam edidi*; and alſo in the preface to his laſt edition. Yet Wood (Ath. Ox. I. 481, 482.) dates the firſt edition 1582, and the 2d 1585, and in Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. II. 270, he dates the firſt edit. 1585, which might well miſlead Niceron, Mem. des hommes illuſt. XXIII. p. 95. Mr. Camden himſelf ſays in his folio preface, that he had been 10 years about it, and that he was put upon it by Ortelius; which carries it back to the year after he came to Weſtminſter ſchool.

[l] He was born at S. Henxſey near Abingdon c. Berks, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, rector of Queinton c. Bucks, prebendary and dean of Cheſter about 1558, of Chriſt Church 1570, maſter of Baliol college 1570, which he reſigned next year, and had the deanry of Saliſbury 1571, and was conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter 1576. Being almoner to the queen ſhe permitted him to hold his deanry of Saliſbury *in commendam* till 1577, when ſhe promoted him to the ſee, and in 1588 tranſlated him to York. He died at Biſhops Thorpe Sept. 28, 1594, aged 71, and was buried in All Saints chapel in his cathedral, where his epitaph is ſtill to be ſeen, as alſo in Drake's Eboracum, p. 457. Ath. Ox. I. 714. Willis, Chriſt Church, p. 440.

[m] Smith, p. 17. [n] Ath. Ox. I. 481. [o] Diary.

[p] Edward Grant was the moſt noted Latiniſt and Grecian of his time, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, ſtudied at Chriſt Church or Broadgate hall, proceeded A. M. 1572, was prebendary of Weſtminſter 1577, A. B. at Cambridge and Oxford 1599, D. D. ..... an eminent Latin poet, as appears by his writings in ſeveral books, particularly a copy prefixed to the Britannia, and reviſed thoſe of Aſcham, on whom he publiſhed an oration 1577, and "Græcæ linguæ ſpicilegium" 1575, which Wood ſays Camden contracted. Ath. Ox. I. 310.

[q] Ath. Ox. I. 310. [r] P. 592. [s] P. 18.
[t] Life prefixed to the Britannia.
[u] Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. II. 270. Ant. Ox. I. 481.
[x] Ath. Ox. I. 311. [y] Reges, Reginæ, &c. p. 77.
[z] Diary. [a] Smith, 78.

the

the pedigrees of the earls of each county, and which he fancied might be attended with circumſtances diſhonourable to many of the moſt antient and noble families in this kingdom[b]. York's book did not indeed appear till many years after the 4th edition of the Britannia; but he had framed his materials ſoon after. Biſhop Gibſon aſcribes this attack to envy of Mr. Camden's promotion to the place of Clarencieux king at arms 1597; which place Brook expected for himſelf. But though the piece is undated, it appears by the addreſs to *Maiſter* Camden prefixed to it, that Camden was not then king at arms, and he was created Richmond herald but the day before. The truth is, that Mr. Camden in his firſt editions touched but lightly on pedigrees, and mentioned but few families; whereas in the 4th he enlarged ſo much upon them, that he has given a particular index of *Barones & illuſtriores familiæ*, and recited near 250 noble houſes. This Brook, with the mean jealouſy of a man whoſe livelihood was connected with his place, conſidered as an invaſion on the rights of the college. This put him on examining theſe pedigrees, and on wiſhing to have them corrected; as Mr. Camden appears to have been ever ready to have his miſtakes ſet right[c]. Brook tells us, indeed, that what he offered him for the 5th edition did not meet with that favourable reception he expected even before Camden profeſſed himſelf an herald officially, and that foreigners miſled by his former editions had blundered egregiouſly. He complains too that he had been diſturbed in writing, and much more in printing it, by Mr. Camden's friends. That this was rather owing to a jealouſy of his profeſſion than of his promotion, appears further from hence, that though Mr. Camden himſelf in his anſwer to Brook dŏes indeed take notice of his promotion, and the diſguſt it might have given him, yet this was after he had publiſhed his "Diſcoverie," and he ſhews thoughout that diſdain of his adverſary's abilities, which Brook complains of, never once admitting him to be in the right or his corrections worth regarding, though in the 5th edition he wiſely made uſe of them: and whoever peruſes Brook's book carefully will find, that what ſtung him moſt was, that a ſchool-maſter ſhould meddle with deſcents and families, and at the ſame time treat heralds with ſo little reſpect[d].

As ſoon as Mr. Camden found his health re-eſtabliſhed, he made a journey to Saliſbury and Wales, and returning by Oxford ſpent ſome time in that city, taking notes in the churches and chapels there[e], which Wood[f] ſays he had ſeen in the author's hand-writing; and biſhop Gibſon ſpeaks of fragments of them as ſtill remaining.

In 1597 he had a freſh illneſs, from which he recovered by the care of one Mrs. Line, wife of Cuthbert Line, to whoſe houſe he removed[g]. This year he publiſhed his Greek Grammar for the uſe of Weſtminſter ſchool[h], intituled, "Gram-" matices Græcæ inſtitutio compendiaria in uſum regiæ ſcholæ Weſtmonaſterienſis, "London," 8vo. which when Dr. Smith publiſhed his Life 1691 had run through 40 impreſſions. Dr. Grant had compoſed one before, but Mr. Camden thought it deficient and inconvenient[i]. Wood ſays Mr. Camden contracted it[k].

At this time he probably entertained no thoughts of quitting a poſt, in which he was univerſally eſteemed and reſpected. He refuſed the place of Maſter of Requeſts[l], offered him probably by lord treaſurer Burleigh. But before the end of the year he quitted it for one in the Heralds' college. Richard Leigh, Clarencieux king at arms, dying September 23, ſir Fulk Greville, Mr. Camden's intimate friend, ſolicited that office for him, which the queen immediately granted. But, becauſe it was not uſual for a perſon to riſe to that dignity without having firſt been a herald, he was October 22, created Richmond herald, and the next day Clarencieux[m]. Biſhop Gibſon remarks, that lord Burleigh was offended with Mr. Camden for obtaining this preferment by any other intereſt than his; but, on Mr. Camden's re-

[b] Brook's epiſtle to the reader. Brook, whoſe real name was *Brookſmouth*, was apprentice to a painter, and took up his freedom of the painter-ſtainers company September 3, 18 Elizabeth. Smith, p. 34.
[c] See a letter of corrections from John Saville, Ep. p. 30.
[d] Biog. Brit. CAMDEN, n. F.
[e] Diary. [f] Ath. Ox. I. 481.
[g] Diary. Smith, p. 19. [h] Ib. Ib. p. 78.
[i] Gibſon. [k] Ath. Ox. I. 310.
[l] Epiſt. p. 247. [m] Diary.

preſenting it to be the free thought of ſir Fulk Greville, he was reconciled to him, and continued his patronage during the remainder of his life.

Being now more at liberty, he travelled in 1600 as far as Carliſle with his intimate friend Mr. (afterwards ſir Robert) Cotton [n], and having ſurveyed the northern counties returned to London in December [o]. This year he publiſhed his account of the monuments in Weſtminſter abbey: "Reges, Reginæ, Nobiles, & alii in eccle-"ſia collegiata B. Petri Weſtmonaſterii ſepulti, uſque ad annum reparatæ ſalutis "1600," 4to: which, though no more than a collection of epitaphs, has preſerved many that have been ſince deſtroyed or effaced. He re-printed it with enlargements 1603 and 1606. This year alſo came out a 5th edition of his Britannia, to which he annexed an "Apology to the reader," in anſwer to what Ralph Brook had publiſhed to the prejudice of his work. The original difference related only to ſome miſtakes which Brook imagined he had diſcovered. But when he fancied himſelf under the neceſſity of appealing to the world and to the earl of Eſſex, then earl marſhal, and his patron, he brought in other matter foreign to his purpoſe, charging Mr. Camden with errors in the pedigrees of noble families [p], with not acknowledging the aſſiſtance he derived from Glover's papers in lord Burleigh's library, and from Leland, whom he pretends he had pillaged largely. Mr. Camden, in anſwer, acknowledges himſelf to have been miſled by one of his predeceſſors, Robert Cook, Clarencieux; that he had indeed borrowed from Leland but not without citing him, and that where he ſays the ſame things on his own knowledge that Leland had mentioned on his, he did not think himſelf obliged to him; and that whereas Leland had ſpent five years in this purſuit he had ſpent thirty in conſulting authors both foreign and domeſtic, living and dead [q]. He concludes with rallying his antagoniſt as utterly ignorant of his own profeſſion, incapable of tranſlating or underſtanding the Britannia, and offers to ſubmit the diſputed points to the earl marſhal, the college of Heralds, the ſociety of Antiquaries, or four perſons learned in theſe ſtudies. This did not prevent Brook from writing "a ſecond diſcoverie of errors," in which he ſets down the paſſages from Camden with his objections to it in his firſt book; then Camden's reply, and laſt of all his own anſwer; and in the appendix in two columns the objectionable paſſages in the edition of 1594, and the ſame as they ſtood in that of 1600. This was not printed till about 100 years after the death of its author by Mr. Anſtis 1723, 4to. The ſtory which Mr. Camden in his Annals and Dr. Smith tell of Brook's dirty treatment of ſir William Segar, another officer in the college, whom he had a pique againſt 1616, will juſtify us in believing him capable of any thing [r].

In 1602 Mr. Camden was again viſited by a fever, from which he was recovered by the care of his friend Mr. Heather [s]. He eſcaped the plague 1603, by returning to his friend Cotton's ſeat at Connington [t]; and this year a collection of our hiſtorians, Aſſer [u], Walſingham, de la More, Gul. Gemeticenſis, Gir. Cambrenſis, &c. made

[n] Diary. [o] Ath. Ox. I. 481.

[p] He declares he received his account of the earls of each county from Thomas Talbot of the Paper office (*in chartophylacio actuarius*), a ſkilful antiquary. (Britannia, *Courts*); and he beſtows the higheſt eulogiums on Glover (Britan. Berks, vol. I. 152. and Defence, p. 6.)

[q] See Smith, p. 30.

[r] Brook publiſhed in 1619, and again with corrections 1622, "A catalogue and ſucceſſion of the kings, princes, dukes, marquiſſes, earls, and viſcounts of this realm ſince the Norman Conqueſt to 1619, together with their arms, wives, and children, the times of their deaths and burials, with many other memorable actions, diſcovering and reforming many errors committed by men of other profeſſions, and lately publiſhed in print to the great wronging of the nobility and prejudice of his majeſty's officers of arms, who are only appointed and ſworn to deal faithfully in theſe caſes;" to which was prefixed, a large collection of errors in an incorrect edition of Glover's notes by his kinſman and executor Mills, with ſevere cenſures thereon and on the errors of others, tending to obtain an excluſive right for heralds only to treat of genealogical and heraldical matters. This was anſwered with due ſeverity by Auguſtine Vincent, Rougecroix [a], who had been patronized by Mr. Camden, and now undertook his defence.

In Dr. Smith's interleaved copy of the Britannia in the Bodleian library at Oxford is a formal recantation by Brook.

[s] Diary.

William Heather was born at Harmondſworth near Colnbrook, proceeded Doctor of Muſic at Oxford, where he founded a muſic lecture, and was one of the gentlemen of the chapel royal. He died 1627, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. Ath. Ox. I. Faſt. 222.

[t] Ath. Ox. I. 481.

[u] Great ſtreſs has been laid on a ſuppoſed inſertion by Camden of a paſſage in Aſſer, aſcribing the foun-

[a] Windſor herald and keeper of the Tower records. Smith. 38.

made by him, part of which had been incorrectly publiſhed before, was printed at Frankfort in folio. In the dedication to ſir Fulk Greville he apologizes for this publication, as having laid aſide the deſign he had once formed of writing an hiſtory of England.

His next publication is intituled, "Remaines of a greater work concerning Britain, "the inhabitants thereof, their language, names, ſurnames, empreſſes, wiſe ſpeeches, "poeſies, and epitaphs, London, 1605," 4to. In his dedication to ſir Robert Cotton, dated 1603, and ſigned only by his initials, he calls it "the outcaſt rub-"biſh of a greater and more ſerious work;" ſo that Dr. Smith[x] miſtakes when he dates its publication 1604, contrary to the expreſs note of its author in his Diary "1605 Λειψανα prodierunt primum." The number of the editions it has run through (not leſs than five[y]), and the additions made to it 1674 by John Philpot, Somerſet herald, are proofs of its value, notwithſtanding the ſlight put upon it by biſhop Nicolſon[z]. It is a kind of common place from his Britannia, and has preſerved a number of curious things. Many other of his leſſer eſſays have been printed by Hearne in his "Collection of Curious Diſcourſes," and more added to the ſecond edition of that work 1771, which may be conſidered as the earlieſt tranſactions of the ſociety of Antiquaries, of which Mr. Camden was a diſtinguiſhed member. Theſe are

On the antiquity, office, and privileges of heralds in England, I. 52.
Of the diverſity of names of this iſland, 90.
Of the etymology and origin of barons, 124.
Of epitaphs, 228.
Of the antiquity, authority, and ſucceſſion of the high ſteward of England, II. 38.
Of the antiquity of the Chriſtian religion in this iſland, 165.
Of the antiquity, variety, and reaſon of mottos, with arms of nobility and gentry in England, 260.
Of the antiquity and office of the earl marſhal, II. 90. 327. both at the end of Camden's Epiſtles, p. 87 and 93, and prefixed to biſhop Gibſon's edition of the Britannia.
Of the antiquity, power, order, ſtate, manner and proceedings of the high court of parliament in England, 303.

In 1606 Mr. Camden began a correſpondence with the celebrated preſident du Thou, which continued till the death of the latter. Five of the preſident's letters ending 1615 are printed by Dr. Smith among Camden's Epiſtles, 54. 59. 71. 99. 111. acknowledging the information he received from him relative to the affairs of this iſland.

Upon the diſcovery of the Powder Plot, the king thinking it proper to put the Reformed churches abroad on their guard againſt the enemies of their religion as well as to ſatisfy foreign princes of all religions of the juſtice of his proceedings, made choice of Mr. Camden to tranſlate the whole account of the trial of the conſpirators into Latin, which he performed with great accuracy, elegance, and ſpirit. It was publiſhed 1607 in 4to. by John Norton the king's printer, under the title of "Actio in Henricum Garnetum ſocietatis Jeſuiticæ in Anglica ſuperiorem "& cæteros qui proditione longe immaniſſima ſereniſſ. Brit. Mag. regem et "regni Angliæ ordines e medio tollere conabantur," &c. and preſently put into the liſt of books prohibited by the inquiſition[a].

Mr. Camden being confined many months in conſequence of a hurt in his leg by a fall from his horſe September 7, 1607[b], employed himſelf in putting the laſt

dation of the univerſity of Oxford to Alfred. But we muſt believe Camden uncommonly partial to his *alma mater*, who had not laviſhed her favours on him, to make ſuch a ſacrifice to truth for her ſake, or Parker alike prejudiced to *his* nurſing mother to ſtrike out ſuch a faint reflection on her antiquity. Unfortunately for the champions of either cauſe, Camden's MS. no longer exiſts, and Parker's is ſafe in his college library; ſo that Camden muſt depend on the preſumptive evidence of his well-known regard to truth, and Parker on the poſitive teſtimony of a MS. acceſſible to all.

[x] P. 77. [y] 1636, 4to. 1623, 4to. 1657, 4to. 1674, 4to.

[z] Engliſh Hiſt. Libr. p. 5.

[a] Gibſon.

[b] Diary. July 4 this year he attended the funeral of ſir John Forteſcue at Newport Pagnel, both as Clarencieux and as his particular friend, who aſſiſted him in his Annals. Diary. Biog. Brit. art. Forteſcue.

hand

hand to the publiſhing the complete edition of his Britannia in folio, conſiderably augmented, adorned with maps, and applauded by a variety of poetical compliments from his friends both at home and abroad. He did not to the laſt give up thoughts of reviſing and enlarging it[c]; for in 1621 we find him at Sandhurſt in Kent, ſearching, without ſucceſs, for a camp of Alexander Severus, who was, without any foundation, ſuppoſed to have been killed there inſtead of at Siſila or Sicila in Gaul.

Before he undertook this elaborate and finiſhed work, he had formed a deſign for writing a general hiſtory of this nation[d] in Latin, of which the account of the Conqueſt inſerted in his Britannia, article NORMANS, is a part[e]; but foreſeeing that the bare collecting materials would take up a man's life, he contented himſelf with publiſhing the volume of original hiſtorians before-mentioned.

Not, however, to neglect the leiſure he now enjoyed, he began in 1608 to digeſt the matter which he had been years collecting towards a hiſtory of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to which he had been firſt incited by his old patron the lord treaſurer 1597 ten years before, and ſolicited by other great perſonages[f]. But the death of Burleigh next year, the queen's deceaſe ſoon after, and the difficulty of the taſk obliged him to defer it. While he was meditating this great work, he was ſeized on his birth-day 1609 with a dangerous illneſs, and the plague breaking out in his neighbourhood, he was removed to his friend Heather's houſe, and by the care of his phyſician Dr. Giffard[g], he, though ſlowly, recovered his health[h], retired to Chiſilhurſt Auguſt 15 that year, and returned October 23[i]. This year upon the paſſing of the act to erect a college at Chelſea, for a certain number of learned men, who were to be employed in writing againſt Popery, on a plan propoſed by Dr. Sutcliffe, dean of Weſtminſter, conſiſting of a dean or provoſt, 17 fellows, and two hiſtorians[k], Mr. Camden was appointed one of the latter. But this deſign failing, he received from it only the honour of being thought qualified to fill ſuch a department.

From this time his Hiſtory of Elizabeth employed his whole attention, and when the firſt part was ready which reached to the year 1589, he obtained the king's warrant[l] to ſir Robert Cotton and himſelf to print and publiſh it. It was accordingly publiſhed in folio 1615 under the title of "Annales rerum Anglicarum & Hibernica-"rum regnante Elizabetha ad ann. ſalutis 1589, Lond. 1615."

His impartiality has been attacked on ſeveral parts of this work. He has been charged with being influenced in his account of the queen of Scots by complaiſance for her ſon, and with contradictions in the informations given by him to M. de Thou and his own account of the ſame particulars. It is not to be wondered if James made his own corrections on the MS. which his warrant ſets forth he had peruſed before he permitted it to be publiſhed. It was no eaſy matter to ſpeak the truth in that reign of flattery in points where filial piety and mean ambition divided the mind

[c] Dr. Smith gave Mr. Hearne, who left it to the Bodleian library, a copy of the laſt edition of the Britannia with notes and emendations by Mr. Camden himſelf in the margin and on little pieces of paper fixed in their proper places. From this copy Hearne had thoughts of publiſhing a new edition of the Britannia in the original language. This intention he hints at in his preface ro Leland's Collectanea, p. xxxiv. Speaking of a collection of antient inſcriptions which he had made from Camden's and other papers with a view to publiſh, he adds, that he had laid them aſide, "ut ſcil. una cum Camdeni Britan-"niæ editione Latina quam meditor in lucem pro-"deat. Cui editioni accedent emendationes & ad-"ditiones quas ipſe Camdenus codici ſuo paſſim ad-"ſperſit mihi non ita pridem donato a cl. Smitho." To this laudable deſign of Hearne's refers the following letter to him from Mr. Roger Gale's MS. in the Bodleian library, dated April 19, 1716: "I "ſhould be glad to hear from you if your Latin edition "of Camden, promiſed p. xxxiv. of your preface to "Leland's Collectanea, proceeds, and if we may have "any hopes of that work ſeeing the light in any "reaſonable time. I muſt needs tell you, the editi-"tions and emendations of the author and other im-"provements of the editor will, in my opinion, make "it as valuable a piece as any you have yet obliged "the world with, and therefore can't but wiſh to "hear you've already put your hand to it: engrav-"ings of the maps, inſcriptions, &c. beſides the bulk "of the book making no trivial undertaking, and to "be diſpatched in haſte, I hope will make you "think no time to be loſt."

[d] Britannia, *Normans*, I. CXXII. Appar. p. 70.

[e] As were his Anglica Normannica (ſee p. cxxii. for the marginal notes. Smith, 44.) and his Annals of Elizabeth.

[f] Diary.

[g] John Gifford, of New college, Oxford, practiſed in London, was one of the college of Phyſicians in London, and was famous for his honeſty and learning. He died in a good old age 1647, and was buried at Hornchurch, Eſſex, near his wife. Wood, Faſti I. 155.

[h] Ath. Ox. I. 482. [i] Diary.

[k] Gibſon. Fuller's Church Hiſt.

[l] See it in preface to Hearne's edition of the Annals.

of the reigning monarch. An Engliſh hiſtorian in ſuch a reign could not indulge the ſame freedom as Thuanus[m]. The calumnies caſt upon him for his detail of Iriſh affairs were thought by him beneath the notice his friends wanted to take of them. But though he declined adding his own juſtification to that which the government of Ireland thought proper to publiſh of their own conduct, we have the letters he wrote on the ſubject to archbiſhop Uſher and others[n], and it had this effect on him, that he declined publiſhing in his life time the ſecond part of his hiſtory, which he completed 1617. He kept the original by him, which was preſerved in the Cottonian library, and ſent an exact copy of it to his friend Mr. Dupuy, who had given him the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that he would punctually perform the duty of this important truſt, and faithfully kept his word[o]. It was firſt printed at Leyden 1625, 8vo. again, London 1627, fol. Leyden 1639, 8vo. &c. But the moſt correct edition of the whole is that by Hearne from Dr. Smith's copy corrected by Mr. Camden's own hand, collated with another MS. in Mr. Rawlinſon's library. Both parts were tranſlated into French by M. Paul de Belligent, advocate in the parliament of Paris[p], and from thence into Engliſh with many errors by one Abraham D'Arcy[q], who did not underſtand Engliſh. The materials whence he compiled this hiſtory are moſt of them to be found in the Cottonian library. We learn from a MS. letter of Dr. Goodman's, that he deſired them as a legacy, but received for anſwer, that they had been promiſed to archbiſhop Bancroft, upon whoſe death he transferred them to his ſucceſſor Abbot, and archbiſhop Laud ſaid they were depoſited in the palace at Lambeth. Whatever they were archbiſhop Sancroft could not find one of them[r].

From this time he ſeems to have lived in retirement at Chiſelhurſt, declining the ſolicitations of his friend Saville, to make his houſe at Eton his own[s], and to have amuſed himſelf with entering memoranda of events as they happened, which have been printed at the end of his epiſtles by Dr. Smith, and called "Apparatus annalium regis Jacobis I."[t]

February 10, 1619, he was ſeized with a vomiting of blood, which brought on a deliquium, and continued at intervals till Auguſt following[u].

In June this year he had a diſpute with his brother kings Garter and Norroy about the appointment of his deputies to viſit for him, which, though founded partly on a miſtake, did not prevent their complaining to the commiſſioners for executing the office of earl marſhal. He vindicated himſelf in his anſwer to the earl of Arundel, and the matter ſeems to have ended here[w].

In the beginning of 1621 he was conſulted by lord chancellor Bacon on the ceremonies requiſite for creating him viſcount St. Alban's, which was performed January 27 following[x].

In June that year he aſſiſted in Weſtminſter-hall, at the execution of a very extraordinary ſentence of degradation paſſed in parliament on ſir Francis Mitchell, knight, for the monopolies which had oppreſſed the inn-holders: his ſpurs were broken in pieces and thrown away by the ſervants of the earl marſhal, his ſword broken over his head, and himſelf declared an errant knave, as ſir Andrew Harcla had formerly been treated. The king at arms ſat at the feet of the lord commiſſioners during the whole proceeding[y].

On the laſt day of Auguſt the ſame year, he was ſeized with a return of his old diſorder, but happily recovered[z]. This added to his advanced age, determined

[m] See his letter to Camden in Gibſon. A friend of De Thou ſaved his hiſtory in the ſame manner; his executors intending to have burnt it. See Peireſc's letter to Camden. Ep. 246.

[n] Ep. 246, 247, 248.

[o] Rigaltii vit. Puteani. Par. 1652, 4to. p. 50.

[p] Hotoman, in his letter to Camden, 1617, (Ep. 163. See alſo 148 and 161.) mentions a young man who had tranſlated it, to whom he had tranſmitted the corrections which had been ſent him, and who would not proceed till he had the whole work as promiſed by Mr. Camden.

[q] Ath. Ox. I. 483. Nicolſon, Engl. Hiſt. Lib. p. 87. Fuller's Worth. Berks, p. 94.

[r] Gibſon. [s] Smith, 46. Saville's letter, Ep. 251.

[t] Theſe are called by Wood, Ath. Ox. I. 481. "a ſkeleton of a hiſtory of James I. or bare touches to put the author in mind of greater matters," or rather memoranda for private uſe. He adds, biſhop Hacket ſtole, and Dugdale borrowed and tranſcribed them, as did ſir Henry St. George, Clarenceux; both incorrectly. The original is in Trinity college, Cambridge, and Dr. Smith printed theſe and parts of an Engliſh diary.

[u] Diary. [w] Appar. 46. Ep. p. 352, 353, 354.

[x] Appar. 65. 66. [y] Ib. 72. [z] Ib. 74.

him to put in execution his intention of founding an Hiſtory lecture at Oxford. Accordingly in May 1622, he ſent down his deed of gift[b] by the hands of his friend Mr. William Heather. On May 17 Dr. Peirs, dean of Peterborough and vice-chancellor of the univerſity, declared the foundation in full convocation[c], and its endowment with the manor of Bexley in Kent, which he had bought of ſir Henry Spilman, jeweller to James I.[d]; the rents and profits of which, valued at about 400*l*. *per ann.* were to be enjoyed by Mr. Heather, his heirs and executors, for 99 years from the death of Mr. Camden, the ſaid Mr. Heather paying the profeſſor of this new foundation 140*l*. *per ann.* and at the expiration of the ſaid term the whole to be veſted in the univerſity[e]. They expreſſed their acknowledgments in a letter of thanks, and conferred the degree of Doctor of Muſic on Mr. Heather, organiſt of the chapel royal[f], and on Mr. Orlando Gibbons, another of Mr. Camden's intimate acquaintance[g]. In return for this compliment Mr. Heather founded a Muſic lecture at Oxford, and endowed it with the annual revenue of £.16 6*s*. 8*d*. Mr. Camden himſelf[h], at the recommendation of his friend Thomas Allen[i], appointed his firſt profeſſor DEGORY WHEARE, A. M. fellow of Exeter college, aſſigned him 20*l*. for the firſt year, 40*l*. for the ſecond, and after the third he was to enjoy the full ſtipend[k]. Thus he fulfilled the vow with which he cloſes his Britannia, to dedicate ſome votive tablet to God and antiquity. Mr. Wheare wrote in Latin, and dedicated to his patron, a diſſertation on a method of reading hiſtory, printed at Oxford, 1623, 1625, and again 1637, 8vo, under the title of "Prælections." Nicholas Horſeman, M. A. fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, reviſed theſe, and added to them, "Mantiſſa de hiſtoricis gentium particularium," 1662, with Wheare's "Oratio auſpicalis habita in ſcholis publicis cum primum Lucii Flori interpretationem aggrederetur author;" reprinted at Cambridge 1684, 8vo. enlarged by Edmund Bohun 1685 and 1694, 8vo. Wheare held the place till his death 1647[l], when the univerſity elected ROBERT WARING, A. M. of Chriſt church[m], who being turned out next year by the parliament commiſſioners, LEWIS DU MOULIN[n], ſon of the famous Peter du Moulin, was ſubſtituted in his place 1648. He made an oration 1652 in praiſe of the founder[o], and was expelled 1660 by the royal viſitors.

The univerſity elected JOHN LAMPHIRE[p], M. D. fellow of New College 1660, principal of New inn and Harthall 1663. He died March 30, 1688, aged 73.

[b] Drawn by ſir John Walter, and duly executed by himſelf March 5, 162½, 19 James I. Preſerved in Pix. N° 7, in the tower of the Schools. Smith, 40. Ath. Ox. I. 484. Gibſon.

[c] Act. Convocat. Reg. N. p. 144. Smith, 60.

[d] Haſted. I. 159.

[e] Mr. William Heather parted with his intereſt to ſir Francis Leigh, of Addington in Surrey, knight, whoſe great grandſon Francis Leigh, eſq; of Hawley in Kent, was in poſſeſſion of it when the 99 years expired, and renewed it for a term of 21 years with the univerſity at the ſame rent. His heirs have renewed it on the ſame terms, and it is now held by the truſtees of his nephew ſon of the late ſerjeant Leigh. (Haſted, Kent, I. 160.) Mr. Haſted always calls Mr. Camden a *knight*, except when he ſpeaks of him at Chiſelhurſt.

[f] Smith, 62. See two letters from William Peirs to Mr. Camden. Ep. 259. 260.

[g] Smith, 62.

[h] Ath. Ox. I. 106.

[i] Smith, 60. See his formula. Ib. 62. The ſociety of New college, in a letter dated Jan. 1621, recommended to him Daniel Gardiner, formerly one of their fellows. See Ep. 254.

[k] Ib. 60. [l] Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. II. 43.

[m] Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. II. 43. He was ſon of Edmund Waring, of Lea, in Staffordſhire, educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, a ſtudent of Chriſt Church, 1630, ſenior proctor of the univerſity, and bore arms for the king in the garriſon of Oxford. After his ejection he retired to ſir William Whitmore's at Apley in Shropſhire, and travelled with him to France for a year, and at his return died 1658 in Lincoln's Inn fields, and was buried in St. Michael's College hill. Wood ſays he was an excellent Latin and Engliſh poet, but a better orator, and was reckoned among the great wits of his time in the univerſity. He publiſhed ſeveral pieces in proſe and verſe, which may be ſeen in Ath. Ox. II. 223.

[n] He was M.D. of Leyden, Cambridge and Oxford 1634; and, after his ejection, returned to Weſtminſter, where he lived, ſays Wood, a moſt violent nonconformiſt, as appeared by his numerous polemical writings. He died Oct. 20, 1680, and was buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden. Biſhop Burnet publiſhed his laſt words, or recantation of his reflections on the divines of the church of England, ſigned by himſelf juſt before his death. Faſt. Ox. II. 73.

[o] Faſt. Ox. II. 72. It is intituled,

"Oratio auſpicalis, cui ſubjuncta eſt laudatio clariſſimi viri Guli. Cambdeni dicente Ludovico Molinæo, Profeſſore Hiſtoriæ Camdeniano & Medicinæ Doctore. Ox. 1652." 4to.

[p] He was a native of Wincheſter, made perpetual fellow of New College, 1636, ejected by the parliament viſitors, and practiſed phyſic in Oxford, but reſtored at the Reſtoration, was principal of New Inn, and of Hart hall, in which laſt he died 1688, aged 73, and was buried in the outer chapel of New College. He was, ſays Wood, Faſt. Ox. II. 134. "a good, ge-
"nerous, fatherly man, of a public ſpirit, and free
"from phariſaical leven, or the hypocriſy of the age
"which he lived in." He publiſhed ſeveral compoſitions of other perſons.

HENRY

HENRY DODWELL[q], M. A. April 2, 1680, deprived 1691 for refuſing to take the oaths to king William.

CHARLES ALDWORTH, D. C. L. fellow of Magdalen college, Nov. 19, 1691, died April 15, 1720.

SEDGWICK HARRISON, M. A. of Glouceſter hall, afterwards fellow of All Souls, and D. C. L. elected May 3, 1720, died Auguſt 6, 1727; whom Hearne might have ſucceeded could he have got over his non-juring ſcruples[r].

RICHARD FREWEN, Weſtminſter ſtudent of Chriſt Church, M. D. was elected Auguſt 12, 1727; and died 1761.

JOHN WARNEFORD, B. D. fellow of Corpus Chriſti college, elected unanimouſly June 5, 1761. He was afterwards preſented by his ſociety to the rectory of Baſſingham, in the county of Lincoln; and died Sept. 1773[s].

WILLIAM SCOTT, ſometime ſcholar and B. A. of Corpus Chriſti college, M. A. 1767; B. C. L. 1772; fellow of Univerſity college, was elected Dec. 2, 1773, againſt John Napleton, A. M. fellow and tutor of Brazen Noſe college, and James Bandinell, B. D. of Jeſus college. He proceeded D. C. L. 1779; was admitted an advocate in Doctors Commons, and reſigning this profeſſorſhip 1785, was ſucceeded, Dec. 1, by

THOMAS WARTON, B. D. fellow of Trinity college, late profeſſor of poetry, and now poet laureate.

The buſineſs of this profeſſor was to read lectures on Florus or other antient hiſtorians[t] twice a week, Mondays and Saturdays, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, in the hiſtory ſchool, to the Batchelors of Arts till they take their Maſters degree, and to the ſtudents in Civil law till they become B. LL.[u]

Twyne was not ſatisfied with Mr. Camden's promiſe that he ſhould ſucceed Wheare if he died in Mr. Camden's life-time, but procured a deed ſigned by Mr. Camden, dated March 21, $162\frac{2}{3}$, authorizing him to buy Wheare out. Mr. Camden did not diſcover the trick till it was too late, and the univerſity admitted the validity of the grant when produced by Twyne after Mr. Camden's death January 8, $162\frac{3}{4}$. But Twyne dying before Wheare, the abſolute right of nomination veſted in the univerſity[x]. Hearne convinced the electors that Mr. Camden intended no perſon in orders or beneficed ſhould hold this place though it had not been attended to when Dr. Harriſon was choſen[y].

Auguſt 18, 1623, as Mr. Camden was ſitting thoughtfully in his chair, he ſuddenly loſt the uſe of his hands and feet, and fell down on the floor, but preſently recovered his ſtrength, and got up again without receiving any hurt[z]. This accident was followed by a ſevere fit of illneſs, which ended in his death November 9, 1623, at his houſe at Chiſelhurſt, in the 73d year of his age.

By his will[a] dated May 2, 1623, his laſt birth-day, and proved Nov. 10 following, he made the following diſpoſal of "the contented ſufficiency which he tells his friend Uſher he had gathered by his long labours in the ſchool[b]." He left 8*l.* to the poor of the pariſh where he ſhould happen to die and be buried; to ſir Fulk Greville lord Brook, chancellor of the Exchequer, who preferred him without ſolicitation to his office, a piece of plate valued at 10*l.*; to the company of Painter

[q] Of whom ſee Ath. Ox. Faſt. II. 231. Biographia Britannica in his article; his Life by Francis Brookeſby, 1715, 8vo; Hearne's letter on Antiquities between Windſor and Oxford, and Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XVI. p. 108. He was generouſly elected by the univerſity in his abſence, and without his privity. His firſt lecture was read May 25, 1688; his laſt Nov. 6, 1691; beſides which, there are three more that were prepared, but not read. Theſe lectures are on the "Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ Scriptores," and were printed at Oxford. 1692, 8vo. under the title of "Prælectiones Academicæ in ſchola rhetorices Camdenſana; cum fragmentis e libris linteis." He publiſhed alſo "An invitation to gentlemen to acquaint themſelves with antient hiſtory, being a preface to Wheare's method tranſlated by Bohun." He died after a very aſcetic and ſtudious courſe of life, June 7, 1711, in his 70th year, at Shotteſbrook, in Berkſhire, where he was buried, and has an epitaph compoſed by Dr. Freind.

[r] Life of Hearne, p. 23. 27.

[s] Gent. Mag. XLVIII. 581.

[t] It was confined to *civil* hiſtory by the founder. Smith, 63.

[u] Stat. Ox. Ac. tit. IV. § 1. § 11. Smith, 61.

[x] Smith, 64, from the Univerſity Regiſter.

[y] Life of Hearne, p. 28.

[z] Apparat. p. 82.

[a] Printed by Hearne at the end of his "Curious Diſcourſes."

[b] Ep. 247.

Stainers

Stainers of London 16*l.* to buy a piece of plate, on which was to be inſcribed, GUL. CAMDENUS, CLARENCEUX, FILIUS SAMPSONIS, PICTORIS LONDINENSIS, DONO DEDIT. To the company of Cordwainers of London, 12*l.* for a piece of plate with the ſame inſcription; to his couſin John Wyatt, painter of London, 100*l.*; to Giles Nicholſon, of Poulton in Lancaſter 20*l.*; to Lant the younger[c], bookſeller in Lichfield, 5*l.*; to Mr. Allen of Glouceſter hall, Oxford, 16*l.*; to Janus Gruterus, library keeper to the Elector Palatine 5*l.*; to Mr. Harvey[d] vicar of Chiſelhurſt 7*l.*; to Leonard Brooke, ſometime his ſervant, 6*l.*; to —— Camden of London, ſilkman, 10*l.*; to his godſons Chriſtopher Birkhead and Thomas Godwin, and to his god-daughter Field, each 2*l.*; to each of the ſix heralds 4*l.*; to each of the purſuivants 2*l.*; to the ſinging men of the collegiate church of Weſtminſter 5*l.*; to each verger 2*l.*; and among the officers of the church 6*l.*; and to the choriſters 4*l.*; to ſir Francis Leigh[e] of Weſtminſter 4*l.*; to ſir Peter Manwood 4*l.*; to ſir William Pitt 3*l.*; to Mr. St. Loe Kniveton[f], Mr. John Chamberlayne, and Mr. Limiter 3*l.* each; to Mr. Selden of the Temple 5*l.*; to Mr. Harding the uſher 4*l.*; ſeveral legacies, amounting to 50*l.* to his ſervants and dependents. Sir Robert Cotton to have the firſt view of his books and papers that he might take out ſuch as he had borrowed of him, and then he bequeaths to him all his printed books and MSS. except ſuch as concern arms and heraldry, which, with all his antient ſeals, he bequeaths to his ſucceſſor in the office of Clarenceux, provided, as they coſt him a conſiderable ſum, he pay to his couſin John Wyatt, painter, what the Kings at Arms, Garter, aud Norroy for the time being think fit, and agree alſo to leave them to his ſucceſſor. He appointed Dr. Heather ſole executor, and ſir Robert Cotton and Mr. John Wiſe overſeers, giving each of them 10*l.* black for each of them and for 12 poor men of Weſtminſter beſides the almſmen. Notwithſtanding this diſpoſition of his books and papers Dr. Williams, then dean of Weſtminſter and biſhop of Lincoln, and afterwards archbiſhop of York, procured all the printed books for the new erected library at Weſtminſter, and we have already ſeen many of his collections were loſt at Lambeth.

His body was removed to his houſe in London, and on the 19th of the ſame month carried in great pomp to Weſtminſter abbey; 6 poor men cloathed in black walked firſt, and were followed by gentlemen in cloaks, eſquires, knights, ſir Henry Bourchier, afterwards earl of Bath, ſir Francis Leigh, knight of the Bath, ſir Robert Cotton, knight and baronet, Dr. Heather his executor, Dr. Sutton prebendary of Weſtminſter. The banner was borne by Mr. Wyatt his kinſman, ſupported by Philip Holland portcullis, and Auguſtine Vincent rougecroix, purſuivants, and the reſt of the college of Heralds in their proper habits; John Philpot[g], rougedragon, bore the helmet and creſt; and Samuel Thomſon[h], Windſor herald, the ſhield of arms. The pall, whereon lay his mantle and coronet, was borne by Samſon Lennard[i], blue-mantle, Henry Chitting[k], Cheſter, Henry St. George[l], Richmond, and William Penſon, Lancaſter heralds. After the body followed ſir William Segar, Garter principal king at arms, ſupported by ſir Richard St. George[m], Norroy, and Robert Treſwell[n], Somerſet heralds;

[c] One John Lant was a Weſtminſter ſcholar, elected to Oxford 1572.

[d] Mr. Haſted barely mentions him as vicar of Chiſelhurſt 1623. I. 104. Wood (Ath. Ox. I. 276.) mentions Thomas Harvey, firſt maſter of Kington-ſchool, Herefordſhire, founded 1620; but whether he be the ſame is quite uncertain.

[e] Knight of the Bath, fellow of the firſt antiquary ſociety, and author of a paper on knights made by abbots, printed in Hearne's Curious Diſcoveries.

[f] A Derbyſhire gentleman, and a good antiquary, to whoſe ſtudious diligence Mr. Camden acknowledges himſelf much indebted in Derbyſhire (II. 301.) and he is frequently quoted by Thoroton in his Antiquities of Nottinghamſhire. His collections are for the moſt part in the Yelverton library; but Le Neve had 3 or 4 volumes of them. (MS. note of Le Neve in a copy of Vincent on Brook, with MS. notes by Kniveton and Dugdale, in my poſſeſſion.) See more of him, II. 306.

[g] He publiſhed "Camden's Remains," with additions, 1637, 4to. and died 1645. Ath. Ox. Faſti, II. 36.

[h] He died 1624. Brit. Top. II. 263.

[i] Son of John Lennard, eſq; of Chevening, Kent; a ſkilful and induſtrious member of the college of arms, as may be ſeen by his large collections preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum. Haſted I. 359.

[k] He and Philpot, as deputies to Mr. Camden, viſited Berkſhire and Glouceſterſhire, 1623.

[l] He viſited Somerſetſhire with Lennard for Mr. Camden, 1623; and died 1644. Brit. Top. II. 71. 188.

[m] Younger ſon of ſir Henry.

[n] He ſurrendered his office 1624; and was ſucceeded by John Philpot. Brit. Top. II. 176.

heralds; and followed by a ſplendid train, in which were the keeper of the Great Seal[o], the earl of Leiceſter, viſcount Grandiſon[p], the biſhops of London[q], Wincheſter[r], and Durham[s], and others; ſir William Paget[t], and ſir George Carew[u], and other barons and knights. At the entrance into the church the prebendaries, &c. received it in their habits of ceremony; and, after a ſermon preached by Dr. Sutton[x], it was depoſited in the ſouth aile near the learned Caſaubon and over againſt Chaucer. Near the ſpot was erected a handſome monument of white marble with his effigy to the middle, his left hand reſting on an open book inſcribed, BRITANNIA, and the following inſcription underneath:

QUI FIDE ANTIQUA ET OPERA ASSIDUA
BRITANNICAM ANTIQVITATEM
INDAGAVIT
SIMPLICITATEM INNATAM HONESTIS
STUDIIS EXCOLUIT
ANIMI SOLERTIAM CANDORE ILLUSTRAVIT
GUILIELMUS CAMDENUS
AB ELIZABETHA R. AD REGIS ARMORUM
(CLARENTII TITULO) DIGNITATEM
EVOCATUS
HIC SPE CERTA RESURGENDI IN
CHRISTO S. E.
Q.
OBIIT AN. DNI. 1623 9 NOVEMBRIS
ÆTATIS SUÆ 74[y].

There is a miſtake in his age for he wanted almoſt ſix months of 73[z].

The univerſity of Oxford, which had ſhewn itſelf ſo inſenſible of Mr. Camden's merit, laviſhed their panegyric on his memory when they received his benefaction. So much does a ſenſe of intereſt or gratitude operate beyond the little party jealouſies attendant on real merit. Zouch Townley of Chriſt Church, who was eſteemed a perfect maſter of the Latin tongue in all its purity and elegance, was appointed to pronounce his funeral oration in public, which is printed by Dr. Smith[a]. The verſes written on his death were collected and printed in a thin quarto, intituled, "Inſignia Camdeni. Ox. 1624;" and his name was inrolled in the liſt of public benefactors[b].

Mr. Camden's perſonal character as an individual is drawn by biſhop Gibſon in few words; that he was "eaſy and innocent in his converſation, and in his whole "life even and exemplary." We have ſeen him unruffled by the attacks of envy, which his merit and good-fortune drew upon him. He ſeems to have ſtudied that tranquillity of temper which the love of letters generally ſuperinduces, and to which one may perhaps rationally aſcribe his extended life. The point of view in which we are to ſet him is as a writer; and here he ſtands foremoſt among Britiſh antiquaries. Varro, Strabo, and Pauſanias among the antients, fall ſhort in the com-

[o] Dr. Williams, dean of Weſtminſter.

[p] Sir Oliver St. John, created viſcount Grandiſon, of Limerick 1620. Lodge, Peer. of Ireland, II. 93.

[q] George Mounteigne.

[r] Lancelot Andrews.

[s] Richard Neile.

[t] Knighted at Cadiz, and afterwards earl of Uxbridge.

[u] Fellow commoner of Univerſity college, knighted at Cadiz, ſerved with honour and ſucceſs in Ireland as preſident of Munſter, created baron Carew of Clopton by James I.; and by Charles I. earl of Totneſs. (Dugd. Bar. II. 423.) Thuanus, in a letter to Camden, 1613. Ep. 99. laments the death of George Carew, who was of the ſame family.

[x] "Dr. Chriſtopher Sutton, a prebendary of the "church, ſtepped up into the pulpit, and made a "true grave and modeſt commemoration of his life; "adding, that as he was not factious in his religion, "ſo neither was he wavering nor inconſtant; of "which he gave good teſtimonies at his end, pro-"feſſing in the exordium of his will, that he died, as "he lived, in the faith, communion, and fellow-"ſhip of the church of England." Ath. Ox. I. 484.

[y] This monument is engraved in the ſeveral antiquities of Weſtminſter abbey; and laſt in Dart II. 70.

[z] Smith 11. [a] P. 93.

[b] Dr. Smith, p. 75, gives a ſtrong and extraordinary inſtance of reſentment in a young man, who fancying a lady of his family injured in her reputation by an inſinuation of Camden's, that ſhe had been debauched by a nobleman of great bravery and learning, who afterwards married her, broke off part of the noſe of his ſtatue in Weſtminſter abbey. This ſtory the Doctor had from Charles Hatton, eſq. But if the accident was not owing, as Wood ſays (Ath. Ox. I. 485) to the crowd at the earl of Eſſex's funeral in the reign of Charles I. one would rather ſuppoſe it the unlucky act of ſome Weſtminſter ſcholar, ſuch as are daily committed there by that frolickſome tribe.

pariſon; and however we may be obliged to the two latter for their deſcriptions of the world or a ſmall portion of it, Camden's deſcription of Britain muſt be allowed the pre-eminence, even though we ſhould admit that Leland marked out the plan, of which he filled up the outlines[c]. A croud of contemporaries, all admirable judges of literary merit, and his correſpondents, bear teſtimony to his merit[d]. Among theſe may be reckoned Ortelius[e], Lipſius[f], Scaliger[g], Caſaubon[h], Merula[i], De Thou[k], Du Cheſne[l], Peireſc[m], Bignon[n], Jaque Godefre[o], Gruter[p], Hottoman[q], Du Laet[r], Chytræus[s], Gevartius[t], Lindenbrogius[u], Mercator[x], Pontanus[y], Du Puy[z], Rutgerſius[a], Schottus[b], Sweertius[c], Limier[d], with many others of inferior note[e]. Dr. Smith, p. 14. adds Opſopæus, Surita, Velſer, and Munſter.

Among his countrymen dean Goodman and his brother, lord Burleigh, ſir Robert Cotton[f], Dr. (afterwards archbiſhop) Uſher[g], ſir Philip Sidney, and archbiſhop Parker, were the patrons of his literary purſuits, as the two firſt had befriended him in earlieſt life: and if to theſe we add the names of Allen[h], Carleton,

[c] Smith 92.

[d] Sir Simons D'Ewes in a letter to archbiſhop Uſher printed in Ep. Uſſer. Sylloge, 496. threatened to detect every page of the Britannia of errors, in his intended Hiſtory of Great Britain; but this intention was never carried into execution. (Smith, 45.) Fuller in his Church Hiſtory, ſub an. 1535, p. 198, takes up the charge of robbing Leland without naming him, that he has taken pains to inſinuate things to his prejudice, and ſtudiouſly avoided mentioning him where he could hardly avoid it.

Their letters, with 26 of his to them, were printed by Dr. Smith, in 4to, 1691, from a collection in the Cottonian library. Julius C. v. Such of them as had publiſhed any thing exchanged their works with him.

[e] See Ep. 2. 21. 25, 26. 29. 36. and one of Camden's to him, 9.

[f] Ep. 24. 53. to him, 52; the two laſt concerning Conſtantius being born in Britain. See Introduction, p. liv.

[g] ad Euſeb. p. 228. [h] Ep. 49. 82. 93.

[i] Ep. 10. 47. 51. præf. ad Ennii frag. 1595. A letter from Camden to him, Ep. 64.

[k] Ep 54. 59. 71. 99. 111. The three firſt acknowledge his obligations to Mr. Camden for his aſſiſtance in the tranſactions of England and Scotland. He died 1617.

[l] Præf. ad Script. Norm. Several pieces there were communicated by Mr. Camden. See Peireſc's letters to him, Ep. 176. 185. 191. 193. 198. 204. 221.

[m] Ep. 76. is on the Britiſh coins; 164. 169. on an antient MS. of part of the Bible in Greek capitals, tranſcribed from a copy ſaid to have been corrected by Origen, and compared with the antient Tetrapla, which he wiſhes might be collated with Sir Robert Cotton's MS. of Geneſis aſcribed to the ſame father, and ſince almoſt deſtroyed by fire. It was accordingly ſent over to be collated by the Doctors of the Sorbonne, and P. Fronton, a jeſuit, who was about publiſhing the other. See Ep. 175. 204. 208. 210. 221. They intended to have the figures of Sir Robert's MS. engraved by Jaques de Brie, Ep. 258. but he was prevented by the cold from leaving Bruſſels, and ſir Robert was impatient to have his MS. back again. If, ſays Peireſc, *prophetically*, theſe valuable remains of antiquity be loſt without being printed and given to the public, the blame will reſt with you, not with us. In Ep. 169. he mentions an antique figure found at Buckingham, of which Mr. Camden had ſent him a drawing. Ep. 136. 158. 164. 169. 172. 175, 176. 185. 191. 193. 198. 204. 208. 210. 221. 225. 228. 231. 234. 246. 256, 257, 258, 259. 268. 280. 282. This amiable patron of learned men died 1637.

[n] Who publiſhed an edition of Marculphus. Camden's letter to him, Ep. 236. See Ep. 225.

[o] Editor of the Theodoſian Code. Ep. 121. 128. 137. 139. One of Camden's to him, Ep. 143. and Theodore Godefroi 142. in anſwer to one from him.

[p] Ep. 28. 31. 33. 34. 38. 91. 94. 96. 98. 100. 116. 123. 130. 152. 160. 180. 207. 216. 227. 241. 244. Camden's letter to him, 151. In Ep. 94. he deſires to be affectionately remembered to Robert Swayle, under whom he ſtudied at Caius college, Cambridge. He died 1627.

[q] Ep. 17. 73. 135. 148. 157. 161. 163. 206. Camden's letter to him, 77. He was Secretary to Robert earl of Leiceſter. See Ep. p. 89.

[r] A letter from him Ep. 122. to him Ep. 126.

[s] Ep. 43.

[t] Ep. 203. about collating the Oxford MS. of Manilius, which he was publiſhing.

[u] Ep. 133. 235.

[x] Ep. 1. [y] Ep. 66.

[z] Ep. 147. on the death of Du Thou, in which Ralph Thorius, a French phyſician at Oxford and London, author of the Hymnus Tabaci, was expected to write an elegy; Ep. 155. 162. 168. 192. 205. 214. 218. 233. 230. 247.

[a] Ep. 88.

[b] Ep. 118. 179. 197. 211. 238.

The ſecond of theſe letters is about an image with a calf in its lap found in Britain, which Camden ſuppoſed Iſis, and Schot a pagan prieſt. See a letter of ſir Peter Paul Rubens on it. Appendix, p. 369.

[c] Ep. 105. 107. 117. 119. 124. 129. 177. 183. 199. 212. 239. 269. Camden to him, 56, 57. 62.

[d] Ep. 102. 104. 108. 113. 115. 127. 131, 132. 134. 138. 141. 144. 154. 166. 170. 182. 186. 202. 209. 213. 224. 232. 240. 242. Two letters from Camden to him, 145. 237.

[e] Bayer Ep. 114. Caſtricomius Ep. 50. Dornaw Ep. 69. 109. Douſa jun. Ep. 27. 37. See a letter of Camden's to him. Ep. 63. Claude Jobert Ep. 97. Roſweyd Ep. 120. collating for him Antonine's Itinerary with a MS. at Arras. The St. Marthes Ep. 217. Torrè from Madrid Ep. 274. 275. Tumer Ep. 74. Velley Ep. 48. 110.

Ep. 53. in a letter from Camden to Jodocus Hondius, who was employed by Speed to engrave maps for him.

[f] The compliment he pays to him in his Britannia in Huntingdonſhire, where his manſion-houſe was, may be ſeen vol. II. p. 154.

[g] The doctor aſſiſted him greatly in his account of Ireland, as did John Johnſton in that of Scotland; and biſhop Meyric in that of the Iſle of Man. See Uſher's letter, Ep. 61. 103. 189; and Camden's to him, 195.

[h] An eminent antiquary and mathematician, collector and patron, native of Uttoxeter c. Stafford, admitted at Trinity college, Oxford, 1561, retired to Glouceſter-hall 1570, where he reſided till his death 1632, and was buried in Trinity college chapel. He wrote two or three mathematical pieces, and his library

Carleton[i], Saville[k], Stradling[l], Carew[m], Johnſton[n], Lambarde[o], Mathews[p], Spelman[q], Twyne,

library was divided between the Bodleian and Cottonian libraries. (Ath. Ox. I. 575) See Camden's character of him, Brittannia art. *Saxons*, (Vol. I. p. cii.) and a letter from him to Camden, Ep. 253. recommending Wheare to be his profeſſor.

[i] Dudley Carleton was born at Brightwell, c. Ox. 1573, educated at Weſtminſter under Mr. Camden, elected to Oxford 1591, ſtudent of Chriſt Church, embaſſador from James I. to Venice, Savoy, and Holland, and from Charles I. to France, baron of Imbercourt, Surrey, 2 Charles I. viſcount Dorcheſter c. Oxford, 4 Charles I. died 1613, buried in Weſtminſter abbey, and left ſeveral ſpeeches and political tracts printed and MS. Ath. Ox. I. 563. His letter to Camden from Venice 1611. Ep. 92.

George Carleton was born at Norham caſtle, where his father was warden. He was educated under Bernard Gilpin, whoſe life he publiſhed in Latin, 1628, in Engliſh 1636, 4to.; was admitted at Edmund hall 1576, biſhop of Landaff 1618, and of Chicheſter 1619, wrote many pieces in Divinity, and a Latin letter of corrections for the Britannia. Ep. 80. Ath. Ox. I. 517. Of him ſee Britannia in Northumberland at Norham, III. p. 239.

[k] Henry Saville of Over Bradley, c. York, fellow and afterwards warden of Merton college; Greek tutor to queen Elizabeth, who made him provoſt of Eton 1596, which he held 36 years, and was knighted by James I. 1604. He was an eminent ſcholar and editor, and died and was buried at Eton 1621, æt. 72, where he has an epitaph. See his letters to Mr. Camden about his hiſtory lecture, which he himſelf once intended; but inſtead thereof, founded a geometry and aſtronomy lecture. Ep. 174. 178. 251. 252. Britannia *Dobuni*. I. p. 290. Ath. Ox. I. 465.

John, eldeſt brother of ſir Henry, of Over Bradley c. York, educated at Braſen Noſe college about 1561 and the Middle Temple, baron of the Exchequer 1598, knighted 1603, died $160\frac{6}{7}$, buried at St. Dunſtan's, but his heart at Medley c. York, where is his ſtatue. His Reports were printed 1675, folio. Ath. Ox. I. 334. Ep. 30. correcting ſome errors in the Britannia 1589.

Thomas Saville, younger brother of ſir Henry, admitted of Merton college 1580, fellow of Eton, died proctor of Oxford 1592, buried in Merton college, with this eulogy on him in the regiſter: *Fuit ſidus lucidiſſimum, qui apud ſuos & exteros literarum & virtutis fama ac morum urbanitate percelebris.* Ath. Ox. I. 257. Camd. Brit. *Brigantes* pref. See his letters to Camden, Ep. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. 16. 18. 19, 20; and one of Camden to him, Ep. 10.

[l] Edward, ſon of ſir Thomas Stradling, of Coyty and St. Donat, c. Glamorgan, was educated at Oxford, made the tour of Europe, knighted 1575, an eminent Britiſh antiquary, wrote a Welch grammar and the hiſtory of the Conqueſt of Glamorganſhire, and aſſiſted Dr. Powel in his hiſtory of Wales. He died at above 80, 1609, and was buried in the family chapel at St. Donat. Ath. Ox. I. 349. Camden Wales, III. p. 498. John, his nephew, educated at Brazen Noſe college 1579, ſucceeded his uncle and was made a baronet 1611, and wrote many epigrams and other poems, printed 1607, 8vo. 1623, 4to. 1625, 4to. Ath. Ox. I. 504. See Harrington's character of him, and a letter from him to Camden, Ep. 46, giving an account of Roman coins of Veſpaſian, &c. found in Glamorganſhire, of the ſpring at Newtown, of which ſee III. 498. and of other matters in that county; and Camden to him, Ep. 23; and to ſir John, Ep. 42.

[m] Richard Carew, of Eaſt Antonie, in Cornwall, born 1555, admitted at *eleven* years old at Chriſt Church, Oxford, (Wood, Ath. Ox. I. 452,) was called out at 14 to diſpute extempore with ſir Philip Sidney before the earls of Leiceſter and Warwick. He ſpent three years more at the Middle Temple. Wood, when he ſays that he went abroad with his uncle ſir George Carew on ſeveral foreign embaſſies, confounds him with others of his name; for though he was a great maſter of languages, he appears never to have been out of England. In 1586 he was lieutenant of the county; and 1599, one of the deputy-lieutenants and colonel of a regiment at Cauſand Bay. He was alſo, 1591, a member of the Society of Antiquaries. His Survey of Cornwall was commended by Mr. Camden in his firſt edition of the Britannia, 1586; and in his laſt he acknowledges him as his chief guide in that county. It was firſt printed in 1602; and again in 1723 and 1769. The author died Nov. 6, 1620, and was buried in his pariſh church; and Mr. Camden wrote for him a Latin epitaph, which may be ſeen in Camden's Epiſtles, p. 106; and in the Life of Mr. Carew, prefixed to his Survey of Cornwall, 1723. He wrote alſo "The true Way to learn the Latin "Tongue," printed in Hartlib's book with the ſame title, 1654, and is intitled "Huerte's Examination of "Men's Wit," 1594. 1604, 4to. See a letter from him to Camden, Ep. 57. George Carew, earl of Totneſs, before-mentioned, was his relation.

[n] John Johnſton, a native of Aberdeen, regius profeſſor of divinity at St. Andrews, whoſe Latin verſes on the cities and boroughs royal of Scotland, printed at Middleburgh, 1642, Mr. Camden largely tranſcribes. (See Epiſt. 70.) He wrote alſo the like verſes on the eminent perſonages in the Scottiſh Hiſtory. "Heroes ex omni hiſtoria Scottica lectiſ- "ſimi." Printed at Leyden, 1663, 4to. beginning with Ferchad the chief of king Reuther's nobles, and continued to his contemporaries who loſt their lives in the civil wars in the Netherlands, with a ſhort hiſtory of each perſon prefixed. (Nicolſon, Scot. Hiſt. Lib. 58. 239. 230.) See his letters to Camden, Epiſt. 32. 60. 70. 84. 87.

[o] William Lambarde, ſon of John Lambarde, alderman and ſheriff of London, born Oct. 18, 1536, admitted of Lincoln's-inn, where he made a conſiderable progreſs in the law. He was maſter in chancery, keeper of the Tower rolls and records, and of the office of alienations. He publiſhed the Saxon laws collected by Lawrence Noel, dean of Lichfield, with a Latin tranſlation 1568, reviſed and reprinted by Abraham Wheeloc, Cambridge, 1644. A Perambulation of Kent, which has gone through four editions, 1570. 1576. 1596. 1640. "Eirenarcha, "or the Office of a Juſtice of Peace," 1581. "Archeion, or Commentary on the High Courte of "Juſtice in England," 1591; reprinted 1635. "Pandecta Rotulorum," 1600. His "Alphabetical De- "ſcription of the chief Places in England and Wales" was not printed till 1730, and has a good head of him by Vertue. He was one of the firſt preſidents of Cobham college; for which he drew up a collection of excellent rules. He founded in Eaſt Greenwich an alms houſe for 20 poor perſons, called "The "College of Queen Elizabeth's poor people." He died 1601, at the age of 75; and was buried in Greenwich Church; whence, on the rebuilding thereof, his monument was removed to that of Sevenoak. (See his Life, in the Bibliothera Topographica Britannica, N° XLII; and his letter to Camden, Ep. 22.)

[p] Tobias Mathews, a native of Briſtol, admitted, 1559, at Chriſt Church, of which he was canon 1570, and dean 1576, archdeacon of Bath 1579, prebendary of St. John's college, Oxford, 1572, public orator 1569, chaplain to the vice-chancellor of Oxford 1579, precentor of Saliſbury and dean of Durham 1583, biſhop of the latter 1595, archbiſhop of York 1606

Twyne[r], Wheare[s], Owen[t], Spenſer[u], Stowe[x], Thomas James[y], Henry Parry[z], afterwards biſhop of Worceſter; Miles Smith[a], afterwards biſhop of Glouceſter; Richard Hackluyt[b],

1606 above 20 years; died 1628, and was buried at York. (Drake, Ebor. Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. II. 255, 256.) Mr. Camden, whoſe ſcholar he had been at Weſtminſter, gives him this character, "Virtutum et "pietatis ornamentis, erudita facundia et docendi "aſſiduitate reverendiſſimum exiſtere;" and calls him "Theologus præſtantiſſimus in quo doctrina cum "pietate & ars cum natura certant." III. p. 11. (Ath. Ox. II. 730. Godwin, 712. See a letter of his to Camden, from Durham, dated 1594, Ep. 44.)

[q] See his article in the Biog. Brit. A letter of his to Camden, Ep. 226.

[r] John Twyne, grandſon of Sir Bryan Twyne, of Long pariſh in Hants, knt. was born at Bolingdon, in that county, educated at New-inn, Oxford, admitted 1524 to reading civil law there; maſter of the free ſchool at Canterbury, and 1553 mayor of that city; and purchaſed an eſtate at Preſton and Hardane in Kent. He was a good claſſical ſcholar and antiquary; much careſſed by Leland, who celebrates him in his "Encomia illuſtrium virorum;" and Mr. Camden (Britannia *Kent)* calls him "a "learned old man." He wrote "De rebus Albi-"onicis commentariorum lib. 3." addreſſed to his ſon Thomas, who publiſhed it 1590. His other numerous collections came to his grandſon Brian, the Oxford antiquary, but were probably loſt with his own in an accidental fire, which deſtroyed his houſe ſoon after his death 1694. He died Nov. 24, 1581, and was buried in the church of St. Paul at Canterbury, with an epitaph in verſe. Ath. Ox. II. 202.

He had four ſons; Lawrence, fellow of All Souls, B. LL. and an ingenious poet; Thomas, of Corpus college, Oxford, phyſician at Lewes, died 1613, (Ath. Ox. II. 387.); John, alſo a poet; and Nicholas. Brian, ſon of Thomas, was an Oxford antiquary; but publiſhed only "Antiquitatis Academiæ "Oxon. Apologia," againſt Dr. John Cay, who claimed a higher antiquity for the univerſity of Cambridge. (Ibid. II. 50.) A letter of his to Camden, Ep. 271.

[s] Degory Wheare was born at Jacobſtow, Cornwall, 1575; admitted of Broadgate hall 1592; proceeded M. A. 1600; was elected probationer fellow of Exeter college 1602; and 6 years afterwards travelled to the continent. At his return he found a patron in the lord Chandos, and married, and retired to Glouceſter hall, where Dr. Hawley demiſed to him lodgings. He was afterwards appointed firſt profeſſor of Mr. Camden's new foundation, and principal of Glouceſter hall, both which preferments he held till his death; and was eſteemed, ſays Wood (Ath. Ox. II. 106.) a learned and genteel man; and by others a Calviniſt." Other publications of his, beſides thoſe already mentioned, were,

"Parentatio hiſtorica ſive commemoratio vitæ & "mortis V. Cl. Gul. Camdeni Clarentii facta Oxoniæ "in Schola Hiſtorica, 12 Nov. 1626." 8vo.

"Dedicatio imaginis Camdenianæ in Schola Hiſ-"torica, 12 Nov. 1626." 8vo. to which laſt are annexed "Epiſtolarum euchariſticarum faſciculus," and "Chariſteria."

Wood adds, his "Lectures on the three books of "the Punic war in Lucius Florus," are now about to be publiſhed. He died Auguſt 1, 1647, and was buried in Exeter college chapel. His library and MSS. came to his old friend Francis Rouſe, provoſt of Eton; and his MS. lectures to the Bodleian library. (Ath. Ox. II. 106, 107.) See his letters to Camden, Ep. 255. 261. 262. 265. 266. 270. 271. 273. 276.

[t] George Owen, of Henlys, in Pembrokeſhire, Eſq; and lord of Kemis hundred, made collections, intituled, The Number of Hundreds, Caſtles, &c. in all the Shires of Wales, with the Names of the chief Gentry, &c. Nature of the Soile, Qualitie of the People, &c. &c. MS. in the hands of the late Mr. Anſtis. (Brit. Top. II. 495.) A MS. hiſtory of the county of Pembroke, his aſſiſtance in which is acknowledged by Mr. Camden, is in the Britiſh Muſeum, N° 6824, fol. and an account of the church of St. David's, ſuppoſed by the ſame gentleman, was printed in Browne Willis's ſurvey of that church, 1717. I have a MS. deſcription of Wales by him, dated 1602; and another in 2 vols. fol. called "the Taylor's Cuſhion," with his name in it, containing a deſcription of Wales, and other common-place matters. His ſon and name-ſake was a herald in the reign of Charles I. and under Cromwell; and died 1665. (Ib. 512. 515.)

[u] The poet who has paid him a laſting honour in his Ruines of Time.

[x] Camden, in a letter to Ortelius (Ep. 9.) ſpeaks highly of his "Annals," of which he ſent a copy.

[y] Thomas James, born at Newport in the Iſle of Wight, educated in Wincheſter and New colleges, perpetual fellow of the latter 1593; A. M. 1599; firſt keeper of the Bodleian library, of which he publiſhed a catalogue 1605. 1620. 1635; ſub-dean of Wells 1614; rector of Mongeham, Kent. He and Allen of Glouceſter-hall were reckoned the moſt knowing in the antient ſtatutes and cuſtoms of the univerſity, and he was indefatigable in reading old MSS. and detecting the forgeries in them. He publiſhed a number of polemical pieces againſt popery; died at Oxford, Auguſt, 1629, and was buried in New college chapel. (Ath. Ox. I. 537—540.) See Britannia in Monmouthſhire; and two letters from Camden to him in Gibſon's Life of Camden.

[z] Henry Parry, born in Wiltſhire about 1561, admitted ſcholar of C. C. C. 1576; was Greek reader in that college, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, D. D. 1595; dean of Cheſter 1605; biſhop of Glouceſter 1607; and of Worceſter 1610; an able divine, and ſo elegant a preacher, that James I. profeſſed he never heard a better; and the king of Denmark gave him a gold ring, for a ſermon preached before the two kings at Rocheſter 1606. He died of the palſy at Worceſter 1616, and was buried in the north ſide of the choir of his cathedral, where ſee his epitaph, (Ath. Ox. I. 415. 726. Godwin, 472. 553.) leaving behind him ſeveral theological tracts.

[a] Miles Smith was born at Hereford, admitted about 1568 of C. C. C. removed to Brazen-noſe, chaplain and petty canon of Chriſt church, D. D. canon reſidentiary of Hereford, and, 1672, biſhop of Glouceſter; a learned Orientaliſt, and, as one of his contemporary prelates calls him, a very walking library, and one of the tranſlators of the Bible, to which he wrote the preface. He died 1624, and was buried in his cathedral. A volume of his ſermons was publiſhed 1632, fol. (Ath. Ox. I. 490. Godwin 553.) A letter from him, Ep. 150.

[b] Richard Hakluyt, a native of Yetton, Herefordſhire, elected ſtudent of Chriſt church from Weſtminſter-ſchool 1570; took the degrees in arts, and ſtudied the law in the Middle Temple; afterwards took orders, and had a prebend of Weſtminſter 1605. His inclination to naval hiſtory and voyages, foſtered by Sir Francis Walſingham, led him to complete a "Collection of Engliſh Voyages, Navigations, Traffics, and Diſcoveries;" printed 1598, 1599, 1600, in 3 vols.

Hackluyt[b], Henry Cuff[c], Albericus Gentilis[d], John Hanmer[e], ſir William Beecher[f],

vols. fol. A tranſlation from the Portugueſe of Galvano's "Diſcoveries of the World from the firſt Original to 1555," 1601; and "Virginia richly valued by the deſcription of the main land of Florida her next neighbour, 1609." He died 1616, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey. (Ath. Ox. I. 43.)

[c] Henry Cuff, born at Creech near Taunton, 1560, fellow of Trinity college, probationer fellow of Merton 1586; M. A. 1588; Greek profeſſor and proctor, and at length ſecretary to the earl of Eſſex, "a moſt excellent Grecian, philoſopher, and diſputant: as he was a perſon of good parts, ſo was he ambitious withall, and pretended to be well ſeen in the rules of polity, believed by many that he was ſo, eſpecially by his great patron, which brought him ſooner to the block. Being found guilty of treaſon for conſpiring with the ſaid earl to ſeize on the Queen's perſon, and change the government, he was hanged at Tyburn, March 30, 1601. He wrote "The Difference of the Ages of Man's Life;" printed 1607 and 1633, 8vo; and left for the preſs "The Original Cauſes, Progreſs, and End of Man's "Life." (Ath. Ox. I. 307.) Eſſex himſelf upbraided him with inciting him to violent meaſures. (Rapin, IX. 209.) Camden adds, that he had thoughts of diſmiſſing him; but his ſteward, who was of the ſame principles, neglected to do it. (Annal. Eliz. 827. 833. 859. ed. Hearne.) He cloſes the account of his execution with this character of him: *Vir exquiſitiſſima doctrina ingenioque acerrimo ſed turbido & tortuoſo.* (869.)

[d] Albericus Gentilis, "the moſt noted and famous "civilian, and greateſt ornament of the univerſity in "his time," was ſon of Matthew Gentilis, M. D. of the Marca d'Ancona, born 1551, educated moſtly in the univerſity of Perugia, where he proceeded LL. D. 1572; quitted his country with his father and brother for religion; and being recommended to Robert Dudley earl of Leiceſter, chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, was ſettled in New-inn with an allowance; and was, 1580, incorporated LL. D. of that univerſity. The Queen gave him the civil law lecture 1587. He wrote ſeveral tracts in this ſcience and others, of which a liſt may be ſeen in Wood; and died 1611. (Ath. Ox. I. 367.)

[e] John Hanmer was a native of Shropſhire, admitted of Oriel college, fellow of All Souls 1596; proctor of the univerſity 1605; rector of Bingham, c. Nottingham; chaplain in ordinary to James I.; prebendary of Worceſter 1614; D. D. 1615; biſhop of St. Aſaph 1623; died at Pentrepant near Oſweſtre, 1629; and was buried at Sellatyn. (Ath. Ox. I. 733. Faſt. 203. Godwin ed. Richardſon, 643.) I have ſubjoined an original letter from Mr. Camden to him, found in 1772 by Mr. Jeffs, as he was putting the books of the Inner Temple library in order. There is another copy in the Harleian library, 7017. 19. from a collection of Camden's letters in the poſſeſſion of T. Hearne:

"DOMINO JOHANNI HANMÆRO,

"Cum pluribus hinc inde negotiis detinear, mi optime Hanmære, habe hæc paucula quæ ab animo amoris in te pleniſſimo, et judicio, ſi quod in me ſit, promanare tibi velim perſuadeas. Quicquid male feriati *illi* blaterant, tibi animi tranquillitas adſit & ſecuritas, & rideas, quæſo, nec ringaris. Stomachantur iſti quod avus tuus, qui ſuper vulgus inſipidum ut mihi videtur, ſapuit, gentile nomen ſibi aſſumpſerit, cum paterni nominis hoc idem prudentiſſimo, ſi quis alius, hujus regni principi regi Edwardo primo jam olim diſplicuit. Cum recenſio pro more Britannorum illi diſplicuerit. At enim ille videret inter alios nobiliſſimam familiam baronum Normannico illo more prænomen paternum ſibi pro nomine longa ſerie variaſſe cum Normannica adjectione *Fitz*, ut Roger Fitz Richard, Robert Fitz Roger, John Fitz Robert, Robert Fitz John, Robert Fitz Roger, et John Fitz Robert, monuit imo juſſit Rex ille, ut gentilitium aliquod nomen, confuſa illa nominandi ratione abjecta, adſciſceret, quod fecit, ſeq. a præcipua ſede Joannem Clavering vocavit. Sub id tempus clariſſima illa familia Fitz Walter, quæ eodem modo ſubinde nomen antea mutaverat, hoc nomen quaſi ſibi defixit & firmiter retinuit: horumque & aliorum nobilium veſtigiis, qui minorum gentium & plebeii, ſtatim inſtiterunt, & deſultoriæ illius levitatis in nominibus commutandis pertæſi, qui antea Willſon, Thomſon, Richardſon, Watſon, Robinſon, &c. a paterno nomine fuerint nominati, vel hæc & hujuſmodi ut fixa, vel aliunde ſibi nomina, quæ eſſent poſteris hæreditaria, adſciverunt. Serius tamen Britanni veſtri hoc apud vos fecerunt, quod tamen hic in Anglia plurimi factitarunt; primuſque quod ſciam Gulielmus ille Ap Gillim Ap Thomas Ap Gillim Ap Jankin, qui creatus ab Edwardo IIII. comes Pembrochiæ Herberti nomen ſibi aſſumpſit, & poſteris reliquit, quod a nobili viro cui prænomen Herbertus qui multis retro ſæculis ſub Hen. I. floruit genus deduxit; adeo ut non eſt cur quis vitio vertat avo tuo quod tantos viros imitatus, ſibi & ſuis nomen certum aſſumpſerit. Verum indignantur iſti, quod ex materno genere nomen illud gentilitium acceperit; ignorant boni viri Veſpaſianum Cæſarem Auguſtum Titi filium a Veſpaſia Polla matre ſua nomen efformaſſe, itidemque Sabinam Poppæam Neronis uxorem ab avo materno nomen deſumpſiſſe. Domeſticis exemplis abundamus: nam præter ea quæ ſic Cainus veſter protulit, maxima illa apud nos nomina Percy, Neville, Magnavill, St. John, Carew, Delavale, Gorges, Cavendiſh, Littleton, & alia quamplurima a materno latere ſunt olim accepta, & reprehendit quod ſcio homo plane nemo. Nec quiſquam vitio vertit Richardo ap Williams ex Wallia oriundo, quod in Cromwelli nomen ſe inſeruit (paterque fuit Henrico Cromwello viro equeſtri dignitate jam in Huntingdonenſi comitatu clariſſimo) nulla alia de cauſa quam quod magno Thomæ illi Cromwello fuerit famulatus. Ad hæc nomen mutare jure optimo liceat; licet etiam illi qui antea non habuit nomen aſſumere. At nomen ſuum quilibet mutare poteſt. L. 1. c. de mutatione nom. Diocletianus & Maximin. Quapropter, mi Hanmaere, nomen illud quod avus ſine fraude licito jure accepit & tibi hæreditario reliquit, præſcriptionis jure jam confirmatum ex illis quæ vidi teſtimoniis, tu ut hæreditarium tuere, & fremente invido tranſmitte natis natorum & qui naſcentur ab illis. Vere enim in re non diſſimili dixit Tacitus, 'Inveteraſcet hoc quoque, & quod hodie exemplis tuemur inter exempla erit.'

Feb. 3, 1601. CAMPDENUS JOANNI HANMÆRO."

[f] Sir William Beecher, whoſe correſpondence with Mr. Camden may be ſeen Ep. 65. 68. 72. 75. 81. 83. 85. 165. 167. 171. 184. 190. 196. 200. dated from Paris, 1608, 1617, and 1618; during which time, it is believed, he was ſecretary to the Engliſh ambaſſador, was a ſcholar of Mr. Camden at Weſtminſter. (See Ep. 167.) He was thought of for provoſt of Eton 1623, but ſir Henry Wootton carried it. (Camd. Annales Jacobi I. 1623. Ath. Ox. I. 468.) He was envoy to Pruſſia, and chargé des affairs in France, 1617, (Ep. 142.) and was recalled 1618, (Ep. 206.)

Another of his Engliſh correſpondents from Paris was *J. Beaulieu.* Ep. 112. 1615, thanking him for his book. Alſo *William Boſwell,* Ep. 220.

From Madrid ſir Francis Cottington, Ep. 153.

Sir Henry Bourgchier, a relation of the earl of Bath, wrote to him from Ireland, 1617 and 1618. Ep. 175. 222.

Thomas Brudenell from Deene about the ſite of *Margidunum.* Ep. 215.

J. Maitland from Bruſſels, 1620. Ep. 243.

Dr. Budden[g], Dr. Caſe[h], ſir Chriſtopher Heydon[i], biſhop Godwin[k], Richard Parker[l], Thomas Ryves[m], beſide others whoſe aſſiſtance he acknowledges in the courſe of the work; we ſhall find no inconſiderable bede-roll of aſſociates, every one of them more or leſs eminent in the very ſtudy in which they aſſiſted Mr. Camden, or were aſſiſted by him.

Among his ſcholars too, Ben Jonſon[n], the biſhops of London[o], Oxford[p], Durham[q] and St. Aſaph[r]; "to ſay nothing of perſons employed now in eminent places "abroad, and many of eſpecial note at home of all degrees." He adds, that he "brought there to church divers gentlemen of Ireland, as Walſhes, Nugents, O'Raily, "Shees, the eldeſt ſon of the archbiſhop of Caſſilis[s], Peter Lombard, a merchant's "ſon of Waterford, a youth of admirable docility, and others bred popiſhly, and ſo "affected[t]." The more eminent among his Engliſh ſcholars may be ſeen below[u].

His

[g] John Budden, LL. D. of Dorſet, ſtudied under Mr. Allen, in Gloceſter-hall, and was made principal of New Inn, 1609; afterwards king's profeſſor of civil law, and principal of Broadgate-hall, where he died 1620, having publiſhed a life of biſhop Wainflete, and other things. (Ath. Ox. I. 451.) See two of his letters. Ep. 181. 189.

[h] John Caſe, of St. John's college, Oxford, "more "eſteemed beyond than within the ſeas;" being popiſhly attached, though a prebendary of Sarum; died 1599. (Ath. Ox. I. 299.) See his letter to Mr. Camden on his illneſs 1592. Ep. 41.

[i] Sir Chriſtopher Heydon, of Baconſthorp, Norfolk, a great aſtrologer, knighted by Eſſex at the ſacking of Cadiz, publiſhed a defence of judicial aſtrology, Cambridge, 1603; a work, ſays Wood, (Ath. Ox. I. 324.) "full of no common reading, and "carried on with no mean arguments." He died 1623; and his monument at Baconſthorp was made up of pillars and hieroglyphic devices; (Blomef. Norf. III. 712.) as are his letters to Camden of aſtrology. Ep. 89. 90. 125.

[k] Francis Godwin (Ep. 78. 245.) biſhop of Landaff 1601, Hereford 1617, author of the Catalogue of Biſhops; died 1633; an intimate friend of Mr. Camden.

[l] The Cambridge antiquary of Caius college Ep. 79. 95.

[m] Fourth ſon of John Ryves, of Dorſet, educated at Wincheſter and New college, LL. D. 1610, maſter in chancery, and judge of the faculty and prerogative court in Ireland; advocate to Charles I. who knighted him. He died 1651-2; having publiſhed ſeveral works in Latin, particularly *De re navali antiqua & media*, 1633. 1640. (Ath. Ox. II. 151.) His two letters to Mr. Camden (Ep. 187. 201.) are from Dublin on Iriſh antiquities. Camden's letter to him, Ep. 194. about St. Patric. A letter of Uſher recommending him to Camden. Ep. 188.

His correſpondents, of whom only a ſingle letter each is here printed, were,

Richard Thomſon (Ep. 45. 594.) probably a polemical writer, incorporated A. M. at Oxford, 1593. Wood Faſt. I. 152.

Nicholas Roſcarroc dates from Naward or Naworth, 1607, about St. Columb (a correction adopted by biſhop Gibſon), and antiquities at Lanercoſt abbey, 1607.

[n] J. Martin, from whom he received Ep. 277. may have been James Martin, of Broadgate-hall, a German born, and A. M. of both univerſities, who publiſhed one ſermon 1615, and had finiſhed a work againſt Baronius, and was intimate with Dr. Prideaux. Ath. Ox. I. Faſt. 188.

Mr. Camden's own letters, printed in this collection, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are to Thomas earl of Arundel, Ep. 288. and to Mr. John Wilſon, his ſecretary, Ep. 289, about the ſuſpenſion of his deputy Philpot.

Sir Edward Cecil, Ep. 286.

Sir Robert Cotton, Ep. 284. 285.

James Godefroy, Ep. 143.

Henry Parry, Ep. 291, probably the dean of Gloceſter and biſhop of Worceſter, who died 1616.

Michael de Thouars, about his family arms, Ep. 248. 249. 250.

Sir Henry Wotton, ambaſſador to Venice, Ep. 55.

[n] Dedication to Every man in his humour. Of Camden's care of Ben Jonſon at Weſtminſter ſchool, ſee his epigrams N° 14. prefixed to this life. Biog. Brit. art. Jonſon, and Dart's Weſtm. Ab. II. 61.

[o] Thomas Ravis, biſhop of Gloceſter 1604, of London 1607, and one of the tranſlators of the Bible, died 1609. (Ath. Ox. I. 720.) Alſo John King, biſhop of London 1611; died 1621. (Ib. I. 457.)

Richard Neile, biſhop of Rocheſter, 1608; Lichfield and Coventry, 1610; Lincoln, 1613; Durham, 1617; Wincheſter, 1627; archbiſhop of York, 1631; died 1640. (Ib. I. 480.)

[p] John Bancroft, maſter of Univerſity college 1609, biſhop of Oxford 1632; died 1640. Ib. I. 739.

[q] Toby Mathews. See before, p. xv. note [p].

[r] R. Parry, of whom before note [z].

[s] Afterwards titular archbiſhop of Armagh.

[t] See his letter to Uſher. Camd. Ep. p. 247.

[u] The following were elected to Oxford between 1575 and 1599, when he held the two maſterſhips:

Caleb Willis, the firſt profeſſor of rhetoric in Greſham college. Ward, 301.

Thomas Baugh, of Cheſhire. See Wood, Faſt. Ox. I. 161.

Sir Humphrey Lynde, ſtudent of Chriſt Church 1596, member in ſeveral parliaments, knighted by James I. 1613; an eminent ſcholar and zealous puritan; died 1636, and buried in Cobham church, Surrey. Ath. Ox. I. 603.

William Oſbaldeſton, ſervitor of Chriſt church, divinity profeſſor of Greſham college 1610; died 1645. Ward, 52.

Sir Thomas Aylesbury, admitted of Chriſt Church 1598; ſecretary to Charles earl of Nottingham and George duke of Buckingham, lord admirals, maſter of the Requeſts and of the Mint; created a baronet 1627; a learned man and mathematician, and a patron of letters. He retired to the continent 1649, and died and was buried at Breda, 1657, aged 81. Ath. Ox. Faſt. I. 168.

Francis James, a relation of Dr. Thomas James, admitted of Chriſt Church 1598, an eminent Latin poet, preacher at the Savoy, and rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-ſtreet, 1606, till his death 1621. Ath. Ox. I. Faſt. 198. Newcourt, I. 475.

Edmund Gunter, admitted of Chriſt Church, 1599, aged 18, aſtronomical profeſſor at Greſham college, 1619; inventor of the ſector; died 1626, and was buried in the church of St. Peter le Poor. Ath. Ox. I. 508. Ward, 77—81.

William Pritchard, prebendary of Sarum.

Among thoſe elected from his ſchool to Trinity college, Cambridge, were John Layfield, S. T. B. one of the tranſlators of the Bible, rector of St. Clement's in the Strand, and one of the firſt fellows of

His contemporaries in the college of arms were ſome of the moſt conſiderable perſons of their profeſſion; and as the times they lived in were particularly favourable, ſo their appointments were the effect of merit, and they paid him the compliment due to his merit at his grave[x], viz. Segar, Glover, St. George, Chitting, Philipot, Vincent, &c.

Mr. Camden poſſeſſed no contemptible vein of poetry, as may be ſeen by his Latin poem, intitled "Sylva," in praiſe of Roger Aſcham, written in compliment to his friend Dr. Grant, and prefixed to his edition of Aſcham's Letters in Latin, 1590, 12mo; another intituled, "Hibernia;" an hexaſtich prefixed to Hakluyt's Collection of voyages; another to Sir Clement Edmondes' tranſlation of Cæſar's Commentaries; another to Thomas Rogers's Anatomy of the Human Mind, 1576, 12mo. He wrote alſo ten epitaphs, the moſt remarkable of which is that for the queen of Scots. The marriage of the Tame and Iſis, of which he more than half confeſſes himſelf the author, does honour to his fancy, ſtyle, and numbers[y].

The firſt edition of his Britannia[z] we have ſeen was in 1586, 4to.[a]
Second, 1517, 12mo.
Third, 1590, 4to.
Fourth, 1594, 4to.[b]
Fifth, 1600, 4to. with Roman coins and their explanation, and the anſwer to Mr. Brook.
Sixth and laſt, 1607, folio.
all with conſiderable additions and improvements[c].

Chelſea college; he died 1617. Ath. Ox. I. 853. Newcourt I. 592.

Roger Aſcham, probably a relation of the famous Roger Aſcham, though not his ſon.

William Alabaſter, of Suffolk, "the rareſt poet "and Grecian that any one age or nation produced;" chaplain to Robert earl of Eſſex on the Cadiz expedition, where he changed his religion; but, returning to the church of England, was preſented to the rectory of Therfield, c. Herts; and died 1640. His tragedy of Roxana was acted ſeveral times in Trinity college hall; and he publiſhed "Lexicon Pentaglotton, 1637," fol. Ath. Ox. I. Faſt. 144.

Henry Blaxton, elected to Trinity college 1585, fellow there, from whence he dates two letters to Camden, 158. 1590. Ep. 35. 279.

William Dakins, fellow and Greek lecturer of Trinity college 1602; profeſſor of divinity in Greſham college 1604; and one of the tranſlators of the Bible; died 1607. Ward, 44—48.

Eubule Thelwall, maſter of the Alienation office, and a maſter in chancery, knight, and principal of Jeſus college, Oxford, to which he was an eſpecial benefactor, and was buried in the chapel 1630. Ath. Ox. I. Faſt. 119.

John Raeſter wrote againſt Alabaſter's motives for changing his religion. Ib. 141. 148.

Hugh Holland, "born at Denbigh, bred in Weſtminſter ſchool while Camden taught there, elected into Trinity college 1589, and afterwards fellow; travelled to Italy and to the Holy Land; and died at Weſtminſter 1633, and was buried in the abbey; leaving in MS. verſes in deſcription of the chief cities of Europe, Chronicle of queen Elizabeth's Reign, and a *Life of Mr. Camden*. Ath. Ox. I. 583. Fuller characterizes him as "no bad Engliſh, and "an excellent Latin poet." Worthies in Wales, p. 16.

Gabriel Grant, prebendary of Weſtminſter 1612.

John Bowles, D. D. dean of Saliſbury 1620, biſhop of Rocheſter 1630; died 1637.

Edward Simpſon, rector of Eaſtling, Kent; a good critic in the learned languages, and an excellent hiſtorian; died 1652.

Godfrey Goodman, canon of Windſor 1617, dean of Rocheſter 1620; biſhop of Gloceſter 1625; died 1635.

The following elected to Oxford and Cambridge for five years after, may be preſumed to have received their education under the ſame maſter.

Samuel Fell, canon of Chriſt church 1619; Margaret profeſſor of divinſty, and prebendary of Worceſter 1626, dean of Lichfield 1657, of Chriſt church 1638, vice chancellor of Oxford 1645, 6, 7; ejected 1647; died 1649. Ath. Ox. II. 48. A letter from him to Camden on the foundation of the hiſtory profeſſor. Ep. 267.

John Wilſon, his ſucceſſor in the maſterſhip 1610, prebendary of Weſtminſter 1623, of Lincoln, dean of Ripon, and maſter of the Savoy; died 1634. Ib. Faſt. I. 214.

William Dolben, prebendary of Lincoln, nominated a biſhop, but died before conſecration 1631.

John Wall, canon of Chriſt church 1632, prebendary of Saliſbury 1644; died 1666. Ath. Ox. II. 374.

Thomas Iſles, principal of Hart hall, prebendary of Glouceſter, canon of Chriſt church 1632; deprived 1648; died 1649.

Anthony Sleep, deputy public orator at Cambridge.

The famous Dr. Dee's ſon Arthur was alſo his ſcholar. See the doctor's letter 1592, Ep. 39. Of his maps of Iceland and Japan Mr. Camden ſpeaks cautiouſly to Ortelius. Ep. 9.

[x] See alſo Milles's compliment to him in his dedication of Glover's Liſt of Nobility, 1610. Camden's letter to Segar and St. George. Ep. 290. Ath. Ox. I. 401.

[y] "This poem ſeems to be of his own compoſition. He was ſo delighted with the thought of the name of Tameſis being derived from the names and union of the two rivers Tame and Iſis: his modeſt introduction of the verſes giving ground for ſuch a conjecture." Salmon, Herts. 3.

[z] Ortelius, whom he had conſulted about printing it, tells him, in a letter, dated 1584, (Ep. 21.) that the foreign printers did not purchaſe copies of books, and would hardly accept them without a preſent. He adds, that he might command ſome impreſſions if *Phinias* was employed to print it; or he might write to Plantin, who had a preſs at Leyden.

[a] He mentions it in his letter to ſir Edward Stradling, 1586. Ep. 23.

[b] He mentions it as preparing in a letter to ſir John Stradling, 1593. Ep. 42.

[c] Peireſc in a letter 1618 (Ep. 191.) tells him he heard he was reprinting it.

The

The firſt edition with maps was that of 1607; the reſt had only one general map. The reaſon of this may be ſeen in Mr. Camden's preface. Ortelius, in a letter, 1589[d], inſtructs him how to proceed in forming his maps; and informs him that the engraver would reduce them to any ſize after he had made his alterations. He recommended one of the brothers, Doetecum of Haerlem, as a better artiſt than the perſon who executed the epitome of his "Theatrum," and ſays they would do each map for ſix florens of the ſize of his general one, or leſs for ſmaller ſize, including copper.

Abroad the Britannia was printed at Francfort 1590, 4to. 1616, 8vo. at Amſterdam 1617, 8vo. with maps: again by Bleau at Leyden 1639, 12mo. inſerted with new maps, in which ſeveral counties are united, in the 4th volume of Janſſon's "Novus Atlas," Amſt. 1659; again, much altered and interpolated, inſerted with Speed's maps in the 5th volume of Bleau's "Theatrum Orbis," Amſt. 1662, folio, without Scotland or Ireland.

The firſt tranſlation of it into Engliſh was in 1610, by Philip Holland, who was thought to have conſulted Mr. Camden himſelf, and therefore great regard has been paid to his additions and explanations[e]. Mr. Camden's MS. ſupplement to this edition of 1610 in the Bodleian library expreſsly cautions the reader to hold only his *Latin copy for autentiq.*[f]; but this biſhop Gibſon denies[g]; but in a later edition of his tranſlation 1637, folio, Holland has taken unwarrantable liberties. Mr. Wanley[h] ſuppoſes this ſecond edition was publiſhed after Holland's death in 1636, the title being like a bookſeller's; and that he made the tranſlation without conſulting Camden.

The Britannia was tranſlated 1694 by biſhop Gibſon, and publiſhed in folio, with large additions at the end of each county; others are inſerted in the body of the book, diſtinguiſhed from the original, and Holland's moſt material notes placed at the bottom of each page. As this was grown ſcarce, and many improvements were communicated to the editor, he publiſhed a new edition, 1722, in 2 volumes, folio, and additions, greatly enlarged, incorporated with the text, diſtinguiſhed by hooks[i]. This edition was reprinted 1753, in 2 vols. fol. and again in 1772, with a few corrections and improvements from his lordſhip's MS. in his own copy, by his ſon-in-law, George Scot, eſq; of Wolſton-hall, near Chigwell, Eſſex, who died 1780.

A firſt volume of a tranſlation, by W. O. (William Oldys) eſq; was printed in 4to. but I believe never finiſhed or dated. A MS. moſt erroneous tranſlation of it, without acknowledgement, by Richard Butcher, author of the "Antiquities of "Stamford," is in St. John's college library, Cambridge, with a few immaterial additions[k].

Several portraits of Mr. Camden were taken in his life at the inſtance of Peireſc and other friends. The college of arms and the company of Painter ſtainers were each ambitious to poſſeſs one. Sylvanus Morgan, who was a painter by profeſſion, and a ſkillful genealogiſt, had a copy of one of theſe; and, not content with this, put up a ſecond ſplendidly decorated for a ſign before his doors. It is probable all theſe periſhed in the fire of London. Better fate attended other portraits of our author. One painted by Mark Gherard, preſented by Mr. Camden himſelf to the hiſtory ſchool at Oxford, was ſolemnly dedicated by an oration on the occaſion, by the firſt profeſſor Wheare, who inſcribed ſix lines under it, expreſſive of the date of the year when it was put up. It is ſtill remaining over the hiſtory profeſſor's chair, and is here engraved from a copy taken 1781, by a ſelf-taught young artiſt at Oxford. Another, given by Camden to his friend ſir Robert Cotton, now in the Britiſh Muſeum, was engraved by R. White, and prefixed to Dr. Smith's collection of his letters. This comes the neareſt to the preceding. Edmund Hide, earl of Clarendon

[d] Ep. 29. Hotman compliments him on the maps in his edition of 1617, "Laquelle les tables & cartes "geographiques ont infiniment embellie." Ep. 73.

[e] See Hearne's pref. to Domerham, § 5.

[f] See p. 297.

[g] Pref. to 2d edit.

[h] Note in Nicolſon's Engliſh Hiſtorical Library, among Dr. Rawlinſon's books in the Bodleian library.

[i] Dr. Stukeley was ſo offended at this mode of inſertion, that he ſays, "he quotes Dr. Gibſon's firſt edition; for his ſecond does diſgrace this moſt excellent author, by mixing the notes with his maſterly text." It. II. 49.

[k] See Britiſh Topography, I. 29.

and lord high chancellor, had a third taken in Mr. Camden's laſt moments by a painter privately employed by ſome of his particular friends for that purpoſe[l]. Theſe three are the only ones that ſurvived the fire of London; for that at Painter-ſtainers' hall muſt be a copy ſince that calamity.

Among the engraved portraits of him, that prefixed to his Remains, 1636, 1657, 4to. may claim precedence in point of time, though not of workmanſhip. It repreſents him in his gown, ruff, and cap, and piked beard. Round the frame, which is ſurmounted by a figure of Time, and has at the lower corners a ſcull and lamp, and at the upper his creſt and arms, is in capitals,

"THE POURTRAYTURE OF THE LEARNED MR. WILLIAM CAMDEN,
"ALIAS CLARENTIUS."

Below are theſe lines:

Whilſt this iſle of Great Brittaine keepes the name,
Camden's Brittania ſhall improve his fame.

This print has no artiſt's name, and eſcaped Mr. Granger, unleſs he has given it to Marſhall, who worked about that time for the bookſellers, and engraved one for Fuller's Holy State.

Philpot's edition of his Remains, 1674, 8vo. has a copy of them by R. White, with all the appurtenances, and only the ſpelling of *Pourtraiture* and *Clarenceaux* altered. The eyes are more open, and a ſmile thrown over the features.

A ſecond by White is the print mentioned by Mr. Walpole[m], having *ætat.* 58, 1609; for which, he ſays, White received 4*l.* which ſeems to have been his moſt common price.

A third in his herald's coat, by White, is that which has been prefixed to all the editions of biſhop Gibſon, and is ſo completely worn, that in the laſt of theſe editions it exhibits only a ſhocking ſpectre of Mr. Camden.

Between Marſhall and White, Gaywood's portrait is to be placed. This likewiſe is in his herald's coat, and was probably a copy from that at Painter-ſtainers hall.

The laſt was that engraved by Mr. Vertue, for Mr. Wiſe's edition of Aſſer's Life of Alfred, p. 133.

Mr. Camden's houſe at Chiſelhurſt paſſed through the hands of ſeveral poſſeſſors to one of the name of Weſton; afterwards to Harry Spenſer, Eſq. He ſold it to Charles Pratt, Eſq; created, 1765, baron Camden of this place, being then lord chief juſtice of the King's-Bench, and afterwards, July 30, 1766, high chancellor of Great Britain, which office he reſigned 1770, and retired to this manſion, which, as well as the ground about it, he has enlarged and improved[n]. His lordſhip was appointed lord preſident of the council 1784; and has ſince been raiſed, May 13, 1786, to an earldom, by the title of earl Camden and viſcount Bayham of Bayham abbey in the county of Kent.

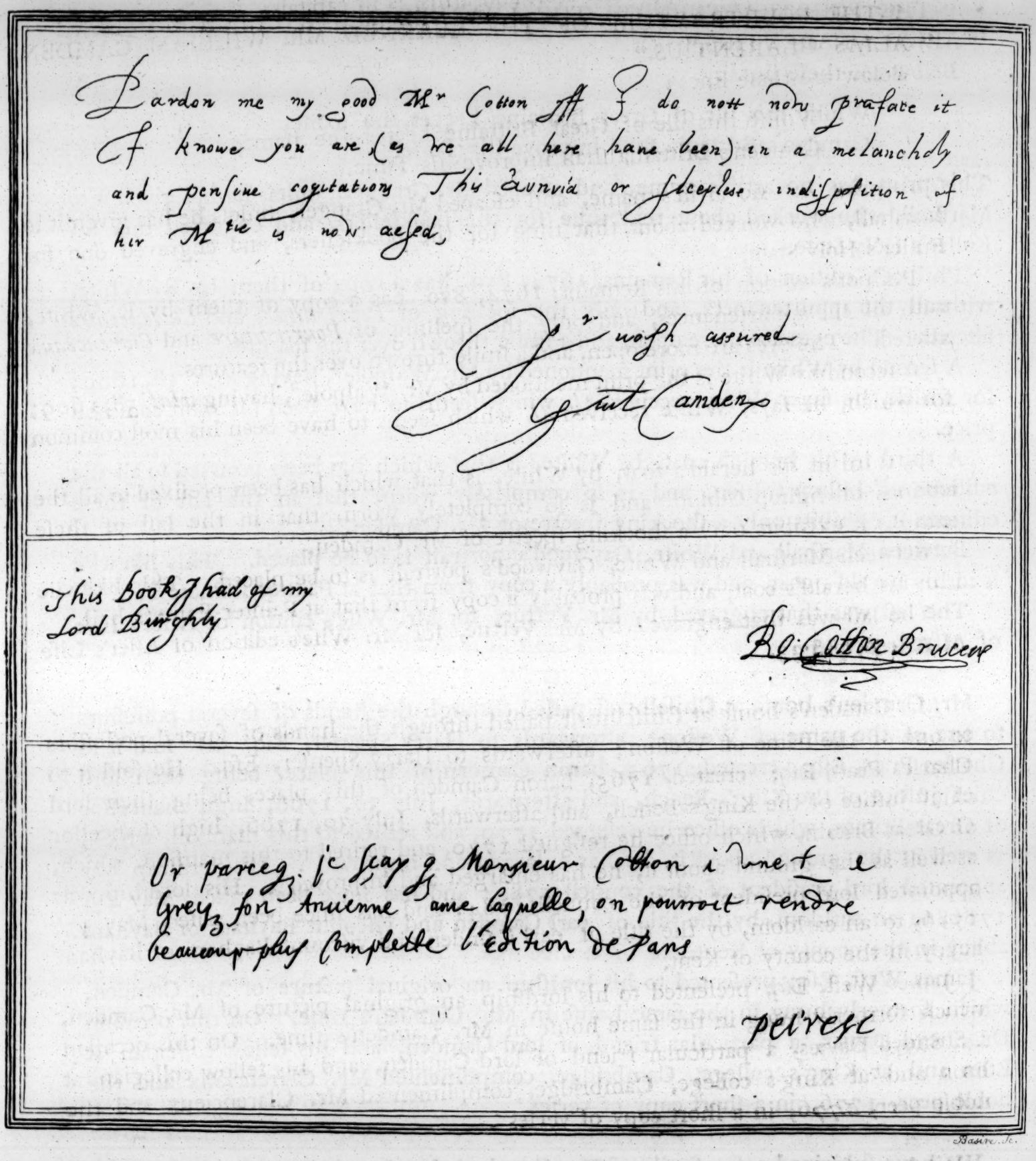
James Weſt, Eſq; preſented to his lordſhip an original picture of Mr. Camden, which formerly hung in the ſame houſe in Mr. Camden's time. On this occaſion Dr. Sneyd Davies, a particular friend of lord Camden, and his fellow collegian at Eton and at King's college, Cambridge, complimented Mr. Clarencieux and the noble peer, 1776, in a ſhort copy of verſes[o].

We have ſubjoined a fac ſimile of Mr. Camden's hand writing, in a letter to his friend Cotton, from the original[p] in the Britiſh Muſeum, printed by Dr. Smith, among his letters, Ep. cclxxxii. It will not be diſpleaſing to our readers to find

[l] Smith, Vit. Camdeni, p. lxx. &c.
[m] Catalogue of Engravers, 105.
[n] Haſted's Kent, I. 101, 102.
[o] Printed in Nichols's Select Collection of Poems, VI. 151.
[p] Bibl. Cotton. Julius, C. III.

it accompanied with an extract from one of the learned Peireſc's to him about the MS. of Geneſis in ſir Robert's poſſeſſion beforementioned, from the ſame collection [q], Ep. clxiv [r]. The ſpecimen of ſir Robert Cotton's writing is from a MS. of knights' fees, &c. in the reigns of Henry II. Richard I. and king John, in the Muſeum, marked Claudius, C. IV.

[q] Bibl. Cotton. Julius, C. V.
[r] The word at the end of the firſt line, rendered imperfect by the ſeal, is *Bible*.


Pardon me my good Mr Cotton ſſi I do nott now praſace it
I knowe you are (as we all here haue been) in a melancholy
and penſiue cogitation This Inuidia or ſleepleſs indiſpoſition of
hir Mtie is now ceſed,

I rest wholl assured
Tuus Camden

This Book I had of my
Lord Burghly

Rd Cotton Bruce

Or parceq. ie ſcay q Monſieur Cotton i'ne t e
Greyz for Ancienne ame laquelle, on pourroit rendre
beaucoup plus complette l'edition de Paris

Peiresc

Basire Sc.

It

Mr. CAMDEN's

PREFACE

TO THE

READER.

I Shall addreſs the candid reader in the ſame terms which I uſed in the firſt edition of this work twenty years ago with a little addition. That excellent reviver of antient geography, *Abraham Ortelius*, was extremely urgent with me thirty years ago to illuſtrate the antient ſtate of my native country of Britain, or in other words, that I ſhould reſtore antiquity to Britain and Britain to its antiquity, give antient affairs a new air, throw light upon obſcure points, and give credibility to doubtful facts, and reinſtate truth in our hiſtories, from which it had been baniſhed either by the confidence of writers or the credulity of the vulgar. This it muſt be confeſſed was an arduous undertaking, and attended with more difficulty than can at firſt ſight be conceived. For as no one can conceive the labour, ſo none but he who has made the experiment would credit it. But while the difficulty of the undertaking deterred me, the glory of my beloved country encouraged me. Thus, while on the one hand I dreaded the burden, and on the other could not bear the thoughts of not contributing to the glory of my country, I found united in my breaſt two oppoſite ſenſations, Fear and Courage; a circumſtance which I could never have believed could have happened to any perſon. But when by the divine aſſiſtance and my own attention I had once ſet about the work, I applied myſelf to it at my leiſure hours with inceſſant thought, pains, and ſtudy.

My enquiries into the etymology and firſt inhabitants of Britain were conducted with heſitation; and in ſuch uncertainty I have pronounced boldly on nothing, convinced that the origin of the nations of remote antiquity are neceſſarily obſcure, like places rendered ſcarce viſible by diſtance; and as the courſes, windings, confluence, and mouths of great rivers are well known, while their ſources are for the moſt part undiſcovered, I have inveſtigated the antient diviſions of Britain, and given a brief account of the orders and courts, and of the flouriſhing kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In the ſame brief manner I have deſcribed as exactly as I could the bounds and qualities of the ſoil, the places memorable in antiquity, the dukes, earls, barons, and the moſt antient and illuſtrious families; for it is impoſſible to mention them all. How I have performed my undertaking let thoſe who are good judges determine, though it muſt be confeſſed they will find it no very eaſy taſk. Time, the moſt unbiaſſed witneſs, will determine it, when Envy, the attendant on living writers, is ſilent. Thus much, however, I may be allowed to ſay, that I have omitted nothing that tended to diſcover the truth in matters of antiquity; to which purpoſe I have called in the aſſiſtance of a ſmattering of the antient Britiſh and the Saxon languages. I have travelled over almoſt all England, and conſulted the moſt experienced and learned perſons in each county. I have carefully read over our own writers, and thoſe among the Greek and Roman authors who made the leaſt mention of Britain. I have conſulted the public records, eccleſiaſtical regiſters, many libraries, the archieves of cities and churches, monuments, and old deeds, and have made uſe of them as of irrefragable evidence, and when neceſſary quoted their very words however barbarous, that truth may have its full weight.

I hope, however, I ſhall not appear too preſumptuous in thus venturing as an author from the loweſt rank of antiquaries, where I might as well have remained concealed on the theatre of this learned age, among the variety of taſtes and opinions. But, to ſpeak the truth ingenuouſly, the love of my country which includes all other affections, the glory of the Britiſh name, and the advice of my friends, have done violence to my modeſty, and forced me againſt my will and judgment to undertake this taſk, to which I acknowledge myſelf unequal, and thruſt me into publick. I foreſee I ſhall be beſet on every ſide by judg-

ments, prejudices, cenſures, calumnies, reproofs. There are ſome who deſpiſe and ſcout the whole purſuit of antiquity as an impertinent inquiry into paſt things. Their authority I neither totally reject, nor do I much regard their judgment. I want not arguments to recommend this undertaking to honeſt and worthy men who wiſh to ſee their native country illuſtrated, or to prove that theſe ſtudies afford the moſt agreeable and liberal entertainment. If there are any who wiſh to remain ſtrangers in their own country and city, and children in knowledge, let them enjoy their dream. I have neitheir written nor laboured for ſuch men. Others may object to the lowneſs and inelegance of my ſtyle: I confeſs I have not, as Varro expreſſes it, weighed every word by the ſtandard[a], nor affected all the flowers of ſpeech. But where is the force of this objection when, as Cicero himſelf, the father of eloquence, ſays, this ſubject will not admit flouriſhes[b], and as Pomponius Mela[c] obſerves, it is not a ſubject for oratory?

There may be many who may object that I have preſumed to indulge conjectures on antient names and etymologies. But if all conjectures are to be excluded, I fear a very conſiderable part of polite literature, and I may add of human knowledge, muſt of courſe follow. Our underſtandings are generally ſpeaking ſo dull, that we are obliged to recur to conjecture in every ſcience. In phyſic we have ſigns, ſymptoms, probabilities; which are nothing but conjectures. In rhetoric, civil law, and other ſciences, conjectures maintain their ground. And as they are the means of diſcovering ſomething concealed, and as Quintilian[d] ſays, "ſerve to lead the reaſon to truth;" I conſider them among the helps which time makes uſe of to draw truth out of Democritus' well. If, therefore, theſe objecters chooſe to give any weight to conjecture, I doubt not but my moderation in the application of it will plead my excuſe with them. Plato in his Cratylus adviſes us to refer the etymologies of names to barbarous languages as the more antient. Accordingly in etymology and conjecture I always recur to the *Britiſh*, or as it is now called the *Welſh* language, which was uſed by the original and moſt antient inhabitants of this country. He recommends that names and things ſhould correſpond. Where they differ, I reject them. There is, ſays he, in things, a ſound, a form, a colour; and where theſe are wanting, I ſcorn the word: ſuch etymologies as are obſcure, harſh, ſtrained, or controvertible, I have not thought worthy a place among my obſervations; and I have been ſo cautious and ſparing of conjectures, that if I am not very much miſtaken the candid reader will think me neither ventrous nor ſucceſsfully bold. But though in this amuſing exerciſe of the genius I may have offered more than one conjecture on the ſame ſubject, I have never forgotten the ſacred unity of truth.

Others perhaps from motives of pride reſent the omiſſion of a particular family, not recollecting that my deſign was to mention only the more illuſtrious families, and not all thoſe, for they would fill ſeveral volumes, but ſuch as preſented themſelves to me in the courſe of my deſign. I hope, God willing, to have another opportunity to treat with due honour of the Britiſh nobility. But thoſe who make the greateſt ſtir about this matter are probably thoſe who have deſerved leaſt of their country, and whoſe nobility is of late date.

The ſame may probably be ſaid of thoſe who charge me with praiſing ſome perſons now living. This has been done both briefly and ſparingly, and in the confidence of truth, with the concurrence of the beſt judges of merit, and without the leaſt view to flattery. Let the ſparing proportion of praiſe beſtowed teach the objects of it to prove themſelves not unworthy of it, and to ſupport and increaſe the reputation they already enjoy. Whatever a writer ſays of his contemporaries, poſterity will do juſtice to every character, and it is for poſterity and not for the preſent age that I write. Mean time let it be remembered, that to praiſe worthy men is to hold up a light for them to follow, and it is a true obſervation of Symmachus[e], "The "honours paid to merit are incitements to imitation, and virtuous emulation is kept alive by examples of "reſpect paid to others." If it be objected that I have ſought for opportunities of commending particular perſons, I acknowledge it. Candid impartiality will not be blamed by the good, and ſomething muſt be allowed to friendſhip. Virtue and glory will never want enemies, and men will reverence the paſt through envy of the preſent. Far be it from me to paſs ſuch an unjuſt judgement of men and things as to imagine our times under princes of ſuch reputation incapable of producing praiſe-worthy characters. But thoſe who envy the good their praiſe might as well ſuppoſe themſelves included in the cenſure of the bad from a conformity of character.

Some will accuſe me of omitting this or that little town or caſtle, forgetting that I meant to take notice of ſuch places only as were of more than ordinary note, or had been mentioned by antient writers. Nor would it have been worth while to name them when they had nothing remarkable but the name. My firſt and principal deſign was to trace out and reſcue from obſcurity thoſe places which had been mentioned by Cæſar, Tacitus, Ptolemy, Antoninus Auguſtus, the Notitia Provinciarum, and other antient writers, and which time had ſince involved in darkneſs by extinguiſhing, changing, or corrupting their names. In tracing theſe out I have declined poſitive aſſertions on the one hand, and on the other have not concealed probabilities. It is not more my fault if after all my pains and trouble I have not diſcovered every one, than it is in a miner if in ſearching for the principal veins of metal he paſſes by the leſſer and concealed ones; and I may apply to myſelf the words of Columella[f]; "In a great foreſt a good hunter "will beat up and take as much game as he can, and none can be blamed for not catching all." Some things muſt be left to the induſtry of others; and a great writer[g] has obſerved, "He is not a good teacher

[a] Cic. de Orat. II. 159.
[b] Speaking of his own intention of writing a *geographical* treatiſe. Ep. ad Attic. II. 3.
[c] Pref. [d] III. 6. p. 165, ed. Gibſon. [e] [f] B. v. præf.

"who teaches all at once and leaves nothing for others to find out." Another age and other men will daily produce new diſcoveries. It is enough for me to have begun, and I ſhall be happy if I have ſtimulated others to the ſame purſuit, either to communicate their own diſcoveries, or to correct mine.

I am informed ſome are offended at my mention of religious houſes and their foundations. I am ſorry to hear this, but allow me to ſay, they would be as much offended, and perhaps would have it forgotten that our anceſtors were Chriſtians, and that we continue ſo: ſince there never were more certain and more illuſtrious monuments of their Chriſtian piety and devotion, nor any nurſeries whence Chriſtianity and learning were tranſmitted to us; however in a corrupt age they have been too much overgrown by weeds which it was neceſſary to root out.

Mathematicians will charge me with egregious miſtakes in ſtating the degrees of longitude and latitude. My anſwer to theſe is, I have carefully compared the ſeveral aſtronomical tables, new, old, MSS. Oxford, Cambridge, and thoſe of king Henry V. all which, though they differ greatly in the latitudes from Ptolemy, agree with each other. Yet I do not believe with Stadius[h] that the earth is removed from its centre. Theſe, therefore, I have followed. In the longitude there is no agreement or correſpondence. What then could I do? As the modern mathematicians have found that there is no variation of the compaſs at the Azores, I have followed them in taking the longitude from thence as from the firſt meridian, though not with a critical exactneſs.

I hope no apology is neceſſary againſt a charge of obſcurity, fable, or digreſſions. There is no danger on account of the firſt, except from ſuch as have never looked into antient literature and our hiſtory. To fable I have not paid the leaſt regard; and that I might not be miſled by digreſſions, I have frequently, as Pliny[i] adviſes, read over my title, and aſked myſelf what I had undertaken.

Maps have long been wiſhed for by many in this work, as what would pleaſe the eye and be of great uſe in geography, eſpecially when illuſtrated by deſcriptions. Theſe it was not in my power to furniſh: They are now added by the care of George Biſhop and John Norton, from the deſcriptions of thoſe excellent chorographers Chriſtopher Saxton and John Norden.

But it is time to ſhorten this preface. I have applied my utmoſt diligence for ſeveral years to illuſtrate my native country with the ſtricteſt regard to truth and fidelity. I have reflected on no family, injured no man's reputation, trifled with no man's name, nor impeached the credibility of any writer, not even of Geofrey of Monmouth, whoſe hiſtory (which I wiſh above all things to eſtabliſh) is rather ſuſpected by the learned; nor have I aſſumed to myſelf any perſuaſion of knowledge, except that I am always ready to learn. My ignorance and many errors I readily confeſs, nor would I indulge a ſingle miſtake. What markſman aims all day without one lucky hit? Many things in theſe purſuits are, as the poet ſays, *cineri ſuppoſta doloſo*. Many errors may ariſe from memory; for who can treaſure up every thing in his memory ſo as to be ready to produce it on occaſion. More miſtakes may be owing to unſkilfullneſs. For who is ſo ſkilfull as in this dark ocean of antiquity to ſtruggle with time without ſplitting on the rocks? I may have erred on the authority of writers, and others whom I thought I might rely on; and, as Pliny[k] obſerves, "nothing is ſo apt to miſlead our belief as where an author of credibility vouches a falſehood." The peculiarities of places are better known to perſons on the ſpot: their corrections ſhall be thankfully attended to, omiſſions inſerted, points not ſufficiently cleared up on better information illuſtrated, provided theſe hints are offered without ſpleen, and a love of controverſy, which are abſolutely unworthy candid minds who profeſs to have truth for their object.

Mean time, courteous reader, let me requeſt this favour for your own good nature, my diligence, a common concern for our country, and the honour of the Britiſh name, that I may have leave to deliver freely my own opinion without offence to others, and to go on in the ſame way that others have taken in theſe ſtudies, and that you will pardon my errors upon my acknowledging them. This I rather expect than aſk from men of ingenuous minds. Thoſe of the contrary caſt, who take all opportunities of detracting, calumniating, and back-biting all perſons, at all tables, and in all companies, I deſpiſe, having learned from the comic writer [l], that detraction is the treaſure of fools which they carry in their tongues, and having found that envy (and I am not afraid to ſay it) reſides only in degenerate little hungry minds. Candid and generous minds deſpiſe envy, and know not what it is. I therefore ſubmit myſelf and my writings with all deference in every particular to the judgment of all religious and learned perſons, who if they do not approve theſe profeſſions of regard to my country, will at leaſt I truſt excuſe them. Farewell, accept and enjoy it.

[h] He was an eminent mathematician and aſtronomer of Brabant, ſucceſſor of P. Ramus at Paris, publiſhed the Berg aſtrological tables from 1554 to 1606, and died 1579. Hoffm. Lex.

[i] [k] N. H. V. 1.

VERITA-

VERITATEM
DUMOS INTER ET ASPERA
SCRUPOSIS SEQUIMUR VADIS;
FRONTE EXILE NEGOTIUM
ET DIGNUM PUERIS PUTES;
AGGRESSIS LABOR ARDUUS
NEC TRACTABILE PONDUS. TERENTIANUS MAURUS.

Truth we purſue through intricateſt ways;
At firſt appearance hardly worth our praiſe,
A boyiſh taſk: the labour once begun
It proves a load ſcarce to be undergone.

Pro captu Lectoris habent ſua fata libelli.
On Reader's taſte the fate of books depends.

AD

AD

LECTOREM.

MAGNA per immensum celebrata Britannia mundum
Imperio, populo, rege beata suo,
Nunc prodit renovata, novis ornata figuris:
Auctior illa tibi, notior illi tibi.
CAMDENI liber est; satis est dixisse scienti:
CAMDENUM nescis? perlege, notus erit.

Guilielmus Sydleius* Eques auratus.

Ad amicum suum Guil. Camdenum, Georgii Buc Equitis aurati Reg. Sp. C. Heptastichon.

SI quàm describis terram, CAMDENE, Britannam,
Tam graphicè, tanta curâ, gravitate, fidéque
Herôum velles Britonum res scribere gestas
(Hac etenim sola neglecti in parte jacemus)
Historiæ poterat conferri nulla Britannæ.
Hoc tibi restat opus, vel non hoc fiet in ævo,
Secula quòd binos Phœnices nulla tulere.

Ad Guil. Camdenum, Edwardus Grant† Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.

ERgóne priscorum lustras monumenta virorum,
Ut possis facili contexere singula filo,
Quæ latuere diu cæcis immersa tenebris,
Antiquata usu, priscum sumptura nitorem?
Unde Britannorum nomen? quo cœperit ortu?
Incola quis primus celebres habitaverit oras?
In quavis regione doces, quæcunque vetustæ
Sunt Urbes, quæ vera simul Comitumque Ducumque
Stemmata: quæ terræ dotes: quis limes agrorum,
Ordine perspicuo perstringis singula plenè.
Egregium moliris opus, vel judice Momo,
Quod semper præsens, quod postera prædicet ætas;
Te Patriæ stimulavit amor, te docta vetustas
Excitat, ut cunctis patriæ spatièris in agris:
Multi multa canunt, tu multum scribere tentas,
Hoc multo multos superas, qui multa tulerunt.
Tu, CAMDENUS, eris seros celebrandus in annos:
Ergo age, quo tendis gressu, patriamque venustam,
Ne labor iste tuus desit cupientibus ista.

In antiquam Gulielmi Camdeni Britanniam.

DE te, deque tuo libro dum scribere carmen
Mens congesta velit, meritásque intexere laudes,
Insonuit mea Musa mihi, quid carmina quæris?
Sit scripsisse satis quod scripsit Horatius olim:
"Hic meret æra liber Sosiis, hic & mare transit,"
"Et longum noto scriptori prorogat ævum."

J. W. Gen.

In postremam Gulielmi Camdeni Antiquitatum Editionem Epigramma. G. Ga.

SEmentem sterili quoties tellure recondit,
Luditur optatâ fruge colonus iners.
Ventifugæ nunquam dominus ditescit arenæ;
Pinguis at irriguo flumine terra beat.
Fœcundum facunde solum, CAMDENE, secasti,
Illud & ingenii nobile flumen aquat.
Atque ut opima solet jacto cum semine gleba
Parturit innumeris granula adaucta modis:
Sic toties cusus tibi qui fuit ante libellus,
Cultior antiquo prodiit ecce liber.
Heu! nusquam tanto respondent arva colono,
Cujus ab ingenio prominet his genius?
Sume animum. Cum te hinc discedere jusserit ætas
Ut quæras tritâ pascua læta viâ;
Semper Camdenus simul & Britannia vivent:
Longævus nequit hic, dum manet illa, mori.

In Gulielmi Camdeni Britanniam.

NEscia penè sui, generisque oblita prioris,
Anglia cum jacuit semisepulta situ,
O quis, ait, tantum aut animis, aut arte valebit,
Vindice qui tractet vulnera nostra manu?
CAMDENUS patriæ lugentis imagine motus
Ingenium, artem, animos versat: opemque tulit;
Mortua restituit veteris cognomina gentis,
Mortis & eripuit se patriámque metu.
Æternum per te, CAMDENE, Britannia vivit,
Cúmque tua æternùm tu quoque gente manes.

G. Carleton‡.

* Sir **William Sidley**, the second baronet of his family, was of Southfleet in Kent. He founded the Sidleian lecture in Natural Philosophy at **Oxford** 1621, and resided at the Friars at Rilesford. He was, says Holland in his additions to **Camden** in Kent, (see p. 232.) "painfully and **expensively** studious of the common good of his country as both his endowed house for the poor and the bridge there "testify."

† This eminent scholar was master of Westminster school 1572, when Mr. Camden was usher there, and on his resignation 1592, was succeeded by the latter who abridged his Greek Grammar. He died 1601, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Ath. Ox. I. 310.

‡ George Carleton of Norham, c. Northumberland, bishop of Landaff and Chichester, died 1628. See his letter to Camden on his Britannia inter Camdeni Epist. and Brit. in Northumberland.

Ad eundem.

QUÆ vix nota ſibi fuit ante Britannia, utrique
Nunc, CAMDENE, orbi munere nota tuo eſt:
Ignotæque velut fuerat non ulla cupido,
Sic modò ſic notam mundus uterque cupit.
Sed tamen incaſſum: nimia nam dote ſuperba
Indignum nullum non ſui amoris habet.

Janus Gruterus* J. C.

Camdeno ſuo Britannia.

CLARUS ut Eoas ſol quando adverberat arces,
Et procul inviſis ferit aſtra liventia flammis,
Nox petit Oceanum, vultuſque erаſcitur orbi;
Sic, CAMDENE, tuum jubar ut fulgere per Anglos
Ceu Phœbi cœpit, mox fugit, & hiſpida dudum,
Multumque heu ſquallens radiare Britannia cæpi.
Non mea nunc Thetis cùm deſerit alba profundum
Gratior exurgit, pallentes murice vivo
Inſtaurata genas, pigro nec ſydus ab Orco,
Nec dux aſtrorum de vertice veſper Olympi,
Illa ego quam limâ repolita Britannia mirâ
Mî CAMDENE tuâ, nova nunc magno Inſula ponto†:
" Illa ego rupe ſuper ſcuto horrida, & horrida gæſo,
" Hinc pelagi numen, dea ſpicea viſitur illinc,
" Piſcoſus vallo Nereus, & claſſibus armat,
" Atque Ceres flavos ſpargit ſua ſerta per agros,
" Saxea deinde ſtrues, & quæ depicta videmus
" Fronte libri, veluti fervens à fontibus unda,
" Et ſurgens pyramis, noſtræ miracula monſtrant
" Telluris, liber ipſe nequit (fas) omnia veſter:"
Exero nunc vultus exhauſtos ante ruinis,
Et nunc flore meo marcores pello vietos.
Verùm erit illa dies cùm quæ micat Anglia forſan
Nebula quæretur, cinere occultata, ſituque,
Atque alios lychnos dabit: Id, CAMDENE, negato
Hiſtoricum vincendo Chaos, qui noris abundè:
Hæc tibi priſca, redux, tuaque uſque Britannia canto.

Edmundus Bolton ‡.

In Britanniam denuò illuſtratam Joh. Stradlingus §.

INSULA in Oceano quondam notiſſima cæcis
Delituit tenebris vix benè nota ſibi.
Ingenii (CAMDENE) tui radiante tenebras
Lumine (ceu fugiunt nubila ſole) fugas.
Sic rediviva viget, nec quà patet illa latere
Tu potes: Illam tu, te celebrem illa facit.

Εἰς Βρεττανικὴν Ἀρχαιολογίαν Ἰλέρμου Καμδήνου Ἐξάστιχον Β. Δωδιγκτώνου ||.

Πρηΰμενὴν, φιλαληθὴς τε παρελθὼν,
ΚΑΜΔΗΝΟΣ πάτρῃ φωσφόρος ἐξεφάνη.
Πήχεε κ' ἀμφέβαλεν λευκώλενος εἶτα ποθεινῶ,
Τηλυγέτῳ μῦθὸν καὶ φάτο Βρεττανίῃ.
Χαῖρε γεραιὰν ὃς οἷος ἀνηβώσην ἀπέδειξας,
Κοινωνὸς τιμῆς ἔσσεται ἀθανάτης.

Εἰς τὴν Βρεττανίαν Ἰλέρμου τοῦ Καμδήνου.

Θεῖε Σόλων, ὡς καλὰ δίδαξας λαὸν Ἀθηνᾶς,
Ἀντιπελαργήσαι πατρίδι, ἠδὲ φίλοις.
Πειθόμενος θεσμοῖσι θεοῖς θρεπτήρια ταῦτα
Ἤγαγε ΚΑΜΔΗΝΟΣ πατρίδ' ἄγαλμα φίλη.
Εἰπὲ Σόλων, ὄγε πολλῶν ὀφείλει πατρίδι γαίῃ,
Ἦ ἄρα Καμδήνῳ πλεῖον ὄφελλε πάτρις.

H. Cuffius **.

Ad Gulielmum Camdenum, Britanniam hiſtorica veritate denuo illuſtrantem.

CAMDENE, laus eſt invidenda, præclarum
Audire civem, patriæque ſervire,
Autoritati, & gloriæ perennanti.
CAMDENE, dum decus Britanniæ campum
In æviternæ provehis ſagax famæ,
Nitore regio ſtiloque præclaro:
Præclarus inde civis audis, & jure.
Quid? non decore modò Britanniam mactus,
Honore mactua ipſe & gloriæ punctis:
Sed hunc & illum luce tua reples mundum:
Ut, quæ ſibi vix nota erat prius terra,
Utramque nunc domum pulſaverit Solis.
CAMDENE, laudis hoc tuæ eſt. Ex extenſum
Quò latius volat Britanniæ nomen:
CAMDENE, auguſtior tanto tibi ſacro
Adorea in Memoriæ exſtabit altari.
Tam nominis cati eſt litaſſe regnorum
Famæ, inclutaſque protuliſſe virtutes.

Caſpar Dornavius D. ††

In Britanniam rediviam R. Parker ‡‡ Caio-Gonvil. Carmen congratulatorium.

SALVE, grata redis (memoranda Britannia) terris,
Quam juvat è tenebris exiliiſſe tuis!
Fallor? antiquo mutatus ſiſtor in orbe?
Aut te dum relego, ſecla priora lego?
Fallor? an Arthuros, Egbertos, Caſſibelinos,
Cerno redivivos ducere caſtra ſua?
Fallor? an hîc acies ſævæ certare ſolebant?
Hîc Offa, hîc rigidus tendere Penda ſolet?
Feſtino nimium. Quæ, qualia, quantaque cerno
Surgere ſacra Deo mœnia, templa, domus?
Queis hic Normannis donari prædia legi?
Unde ſequens ſoboles nomen & omen habet.
Sed quot cerno domus orbatas ſtirpe vetuſta?
Heu quas dilapidant alea, vina, Venus?
Ut vidi, ut dolui, novus ut nunc ſedibus hoſpes
Diceret, hæc mea ſunt, ito colone vetus.

* See a letter from him to Camden inter Camdeni epiſt.

† The lines following are an explanation of the frontiſpiece to the quarto edition of the Britannia 1600 and the folio 1607, which were retained in both editions of Holland's tranſlation.

‡ Author of Nero Cæſar, &c. whoſe aſſiſtance Mr. Camden frequently acknowledged. See a letter from him to Camden inter Camdeni Epiſt.

§ Son of Edward Stradling of Somerſetſhire, and deſcended from the family at St. Donat's caſtle in S. Wales. He was a poet of ſome note, and created a baronet 1611. Ath. Ox. I. 504.

|| Bartholomew Dodington was educated at Cambridge, and Dr. Grant before-mentioned (Epiſt. ded. ad ling. Græ. ſpicil.) gives him this character that, "into him, the ornament of Cambridge, nature and unwearied induſtry had infuſed and placed all the Greek treaſures and riches imaginable." Ath. Ox. I. Faſt. 117.

** Henry Cuff, the well known unfortunate ſecretary to the earl of Eſſex.

†† A phyſician at Gorlitz in Luſatia, whence he wrote two letters to Mr. Camden 1608 and 1615, inter Camd. Epiſt. p. 91. 155.

‡‡ Son of the archdeacon of Ely, fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, a correſpondent of Mr. Camden's and author of the "Secletos Cantabrigienſis," publiſhed by Hearne in Leland's Collect. v. V. and ſeparately.

Quis Genius talem (veneranda Britannia) nobis
Eſſe velit reducem? quo duce tanta refers?
Scilicet hoc debes CAMDENO: agnoſco parentem,
Et Genium, cujus te tibi reddit amor.
Fœlix ipſe ſuo libro: fœlicior ipſa
Præconem talem laudis habere tuæ.
Plus loquar, an fileam? video tantum inſtar in ipſo
Quas Muſas vocitem? ſed (mea Muſa) file.
Parcus amor loquitur: major ſtupefactus adegit
Mirari hoc tacitè, nec ſcio ſolus, opus.

In Britanniam à Guil. Camdeno illuſtratam F. Adarb. Carmen.

PIctus atrox Hebridas, glacialem Scotus Hibernem
Moverat, Attacotus Vararim, Saxoque Viſurgim
Conjunctis armis, animiſque excindere gentes,
Subruere eximias cumulatis cladibus urbes,
Atque Britannorum nomen demergere bellis.
Ut tamen emergant quæ ſunt immerſa ruinis,
Et decus antiquum rediviva Britannia cernat,
Ecce vetuſtatem CAMDENUS eruit omnem,
Magnarum rerum ſcrutatus magna ſepulchra,
Submovit cineres, nigrantes diſpulit umbras:
Inque prius retrò ſtudiis ſe contulit ævum;
Contulit atque decus patriæque ſibique labore

In antiquam Camdeni Britanniam H. N. L. Σχεδίασμα.

PRISCA Britannorum delevit nomina Tempus,
Antiquas urbes exitióque dedit.
Cuncta triumphato CAMDENUS tempore reddit,
Ingenio priſcum reſtituitque decus.
Ingenio cedat Tempus, cedatque vetuſtas:
Ingenium majus Tempore robur habet.

Ad eundem.

ERRABAT quærens antiqua Britannia lumen,
At, CAMDENE, tuam venit ut illa domum:
Invenit lumen, manſit, cupienſque poliri;
Hoſpes, ait, mihi ſis, qui mihi lumen eris.

I. W.

BRITAN-

B R I T A N N I A.

SI jactare licet magnorum munera divûm,
Sibique veris fas placere dotibus;
Cur mihi non videar fortunatiſſima tellus?
Digna eſt malis bona quæ parùm novit ſua.
Ultima lanigeris animoſa eſt India lucis,
Suis ſuperbus eſt Arabs odoribus.
Thuriferis gaudet Panchaia dives arenis;
Ibera flumen terra jactat aureum.
Ægypto faciunt animos ſeptem oſtia Nili,
Laudata Rheni vina tollunt accolas,
Læta nec uberibus ſibi diſplicet Africa glebis;
Hæc portubus ſuperbit, illa mercibus:
At mihi nec fontes, nec ditia flumina deſunt,
Sulcive pingues, prata nec ridentia.
Fœta virls, fœcunda feris, fœcunda metallis;
Ne glorier, quòd ambiens largas opes
Porrigit Oceanus, neu quòd nec amicius ullâ
Cœlum, nec aura dulciùs ſpirat plagâ?
Serus in occiduas mihi Phœbus conditur undas,
Sororque noctes blanda ducit lucidas.
Poſſem ego laudati contemnere vellera Bœtis,
Ubi villus albis mollior bidentibus?
Et tua non nequeam miracula temnere, Memphi?
Verùm illa major, juſtiorque gloria,
Quòd Latiis, quòd ſum celebrata Britannia Graiis,
Orbem vetuſtas quòd vocârit alterum.

B R I T A I N.

BRITAIN, called alſo ALBION, and by the Greeks ΒΡΕΤΑΝΙΑ, ΒΡΕΤΑΝΝΙΚΗ, ΠΡΕΤΑΝΙΣ[a], ΑΛΒΙΩΝ, ΑΛΟΥΙΩΝ, the moſt famous iſland in the world, ſeparated by the ocean from the reſt of Europe, lies overagainſt Gaul and Germany, being of a triangular figure, with three promontories: BELERIUM fronting the weſt, CANTIUM the eaſt, TARVISIUM, or ORCAS, the north. On the weſt, between it and Ireland, the *Vergivian*, or weſtern ocean, breaks in; on the north, it is waſhed by the vaſt northern ocean; on the eaſt, where it faces Gemany, by the German ocean; and on the ſouth, oppoſite to France, by the Britiſh ocean. It is placed at a convenient diſtance from the nations around it, opening its ports for the commerce of the whole world; and, as if ready to ſupply the wants of mankind, it ſpreads itſelf into the ſea on every ſide. Between Kent and Calais in France it advances ſo far into the ſea, which is ſo contracted there, that ſome have ſuppoſed a breach was made in the land to give it paſſage; in proof of which opinion they alledge that line of Virgil[b],

See in Kent, p. 220.

Et toto penitus diviſos orbe Britannos.

And Britains almoſt ſever'd from the world;

becauſe Servius ſays, "Britain was antiently joined to the continent." They alſo quote Claudian, who, in imitation of Virgil, ſays[c],

——*Noſtro deducta Britannia mundo.*

Britannia from our world withdrawn.

It is very probable that the face of the globe underwent an alteration from the waters of the deluge, and other cauſes; that ſome mountains were thrown up, and many higher places ſunk into plains and vallies; that bodies of water were dried up; dry grounds became pools of ſtagnant water; and that ſome iſlands were torn from the continent. But whether this be abſolutely certain, and whether there were any iſlands before the flood, I ſhall not here debate, nor do I think myſelf at liberty to expreſs my ſentiments raſhly concerning the divine operations. It is univerſally acknowledged, that Providence diſpoſes different cauſes to one common end; and certain it is, that both divines and naturaliſts have ever been of opinion, that iſlands ſcattered in the ſea contribute no leſs to the ornament of the univerſe, than lakes interſperſed in the land, and mountains raiſed above the level grounds.

Livy and Fabius Ruſticus have compared this iſland to an oblong ſhield, or ax; and it certainly has this appearance to the ſouth, as Tacitus obſerves[d], which occaſioned its being applied to the whole. But to the north an enormous length of land projecting to a point diminiſhes like a wedge. The antients ſuppoſed its circuit to be ſo extenſive and immenſe in compaſs, that Cæſar, who firſt diſcovered it to the Romans, ſays, "he had found another world, ſuppoſing it ſo large as not to be confined by, but to comprehend, "the ocean[e];" and J. Solinus Polyhiſtor[f] relates, that it deſerved the name of another world for its extent. In our time, the exact dimenſions of the whole iſland have been nearly aſcertained, by various ſurveys. For from Tarviſium [*Caithneſs*], the circumference and windings of the coaſt, weſtward, to Belerium [the *Lands-end*], has been found to be about 812 miles. Thence turning ſouth to Cantium [*Kentiſh foreland*] 320. Hence coaſting along the German ocean, the ſeveral angles take up 704 miles to Tarviſium [*Caithneſs*]; thus making the whole circumference of the iſland 1836 miles: which meaſurement, as it falls very ſhort of Pliny's, is alſo ſomewhat leſs than Cæſar's. For I need not take notice of Schitinius[g] Chius, who romancing in Apollonius de Mirabilibus[h] about fruits growing in Britain without kernels, and grapes without ſtones, makes the compaſs of the iſland only 400 ſtadia, or furlongs. Dionyſius Afer, in his deſcription of the world, ſpeaks with much more accuracy of the Britiſh iſlands, Britain and Ireland[i].

Ταων τοι μεγεθος περιωσιον; ὀ και τις αλλη
Νησοις εν πασησιν Βρεταινισιν ισοφαριζει.

Such their circumference, no other iſles
Can with the Britiſh iſles compare.

And with him agree Ariſtides, and other Greeks, who juſtly ſtyled Britain for its ſize, by way of eminence, Μεγαλη νησος, or the *Great Iſland*.

[a] Πρεταικη νησος πτερον μιμημενη. Steph. de urb. in voc. where both his tranſlators and commentators confound Πτερος with the country of that name; whereas Stephanus compares Britain to *a continent*.
[b] Ecl. I. 67. [c] De Mallii Theod. Conſ. l. 50. [d] Vit. Agr. 10. See Sir H. Savile's comment.
[e] Eumenius's Panegyric pronounced in honour of Conſtantius, and falſely aſcribed to Maximianus, c. 11.
[f] c. 24. [g] *Scymnus.*
[h] Hiſt. Commenticia, c. 16. V. Scym. ap. Hudſoni Geog. vet. Oxon. 1703. V. II. [i] Perieg. l. 568, 569.

Thoſe who have more exactly compared the ſituation of the parts of the ſky and earth have placed Britain under the eighth climate, between the 18th and 26th parallels of latitude, and ſuppoſed the longeſt day to conſiſt of 18 equinoctial hours and a half. Belerium, according to the ſpherical figure of the earth, they deſcribe as 16° 50′, and Cantium as 21° of longitude from the extreme weſt point; the latitude of the ſouth coaſt they make 50° 10′; of Tarviſium 59° 40′ (A); ſo that this ſituation places Britain in the happieſt circumſtances of air and ſoil. The air is ſo mild and temperate, that the ſummers are not too hot, the heat being mitigated by conſtant breezes, which refreſhing the productions of the earth are extremely healthful and pleaſant both to men and beaſts. The winters alſo are very moderate, for, to ſay nothing of the heavineſs of the air, the force of the cold is ſo broken by the frequent and gentle rains, and the ſurrounding ſea ſo cheriſhes the land with a moderate warmth, that the cold is much leſs ſevere with us than in ſome parts of France and Italy. Hence Minucius Felix [k], ſhewing the care Providence takes both of the univerſe in general, and its ſeveral parts, obſerves, that "the want of ſun is made up to Britain by "the warmth of the ſurrounding ſea." Nor is this obſervation on the warmth of the ſea extraordinary; "for the ſea," ſays Cicero [l], "by the agitation of the wind, becomes ſo warm, that it is evident a degree "of heat muſt be contained in ſuch a body of water." Ceſcenius Getulicus, a very antient poet, cited by Probus, in his notes on Virgil's Georgics, ſeems to have had the temperature of this iſland in view, when he ſays of Britain,

Non illic aries verno ferit aera cornu,
Gnoſſia nec Gemini præcedunt cornua tauri;
Sicca Lycaonius reſupinat plauſtra Boötes. (B)

On them has Aries' vernal horn no power,
Nor Twins precede rough Taurus' Cretan horn,
But his dry wain o'er them Boötes hangs.

Cæſar [m] alſo ſays, "There are places in Britain more temperate than in Gaul, from the difference in the "degree of cold." Tacitus [n] likewiſe obſerves, "in this iſland there is no intenſe cold;" and adds, "beſides "the olive and the vine and other fruit-trees natural to warmer climates, the ſoil produces corn in "conſiderable quantities, which, however ſlow in ripening, ſprings up apace; both which circumſtances "are owing to the ſame cauſe, the great moiſture of the ground and air." "For the air here (according "to that remark of Strabo) is more apt to produce rain than ſnow." It is however ſo bleſſed with all kinds of corn, that Orpheus calls it the reſidence of Ceres. For the following lines in him are to be underſtood of our iſland:

——— ——— ——— ἰδ' ευρεα δωματα ναιεσσης
Δημητρος ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ———

Here ſov'reign Ceres holds her ample reign [o].

And it was in a manner the granary and magazine of the weſtern empire [p], whence the Romans exported yearly in 800 veſſels, above the ſize of common barks, great quantities of wheat into Germany, for the ſupport of their troops on the frontiers. But leaſt I ſhould ſeem too profuſe in my encomiums on my native country, let the antient orator, who is full of its praiſes, ſpeak for me: "O fortunate Britain, "happieſt of all countries, in that thou didſt firſt behold Conſtantine our Emperor. Nature juſtly "beſtowed on thee all the advantages of air and ſoil; with thee, neither the cold of winter, nor the heat "of ſummer is exceſſive; in thee are produced ſuch plenteous harveſts as to ſerve the purpoſes both of "Ceres and Bacchus: thy woods harbour no wild beaſts; thy ſoil no noxious ſerpents. Innumerable are "thy herds and flocks, with diſtended udders and loaded fleeces. All that is deſirable for the enjoyment "of life, the longeſt days, and no nights without ſome gleams of light are thine; the level extremities of "this country not making any ſhade, and the ſky and ſtars being always viſible, ſo that the ſun himſelf, "who appears to us to ſet, ſeems there only paſſing by [q]."

Hear another panegyriſt thus addreſſing Conſtantius, father of Conſtantine the Great. "It was not "the bare name of Britain that would have been loſt, but the empire would have ſuſtained a conſiderable "loſs in a country ſo fruitful in corn, ſo well ſupplied with paſture, ſo rich in mines, ſo profitable for "revenues, ſo furniſhed with harbours, and of ſo great extent [r]."

The kind and motherly affection of Nature to this country is thus expreſſed by a very antient poet, addreſſing Britain in the following epigram, which ſome have thought not unworthy publication:

Tu nimio nec ſtricta gelu, nec ſydere fervens,
Clementi cœlo, temperieque places.

[k] p. 17. ed. Ouzelii 1652, 4to. [l] De Nat. Deor. II. 10. [m] B. G. V. 13. [n] Vit. Agr. 12. [o]
[p] Zoſimus. Eunapius περι Πρεσβειων. [q] The panegyric addreſſed to Conſtantius by Eumenius, c. 9. [r] Ibid. c. 11.

(A) Later diſcoveries ſhew that the Land's-end is but 11° of longitude from Teneriffe; and Cantium, or the Foreland, but 5$8\frac{1}{2}$°; the latitude of the Lizard 50°, and of Caithneſs ſcarce 1$8\frac{1}{2}$°. Whence the longeſt tropical day is from 16 hours 10 minutes to 18 hours 2 minutes, i. e. from the 18th to the 25th parallel. G.

(B) Henry Stephens, in his fragments of antient poets, 1564, p. 414. gives the two firſt of theſe lines thus:

Non Aries illum verno ferat aere cornu
Gnoſia nec geminos præcedunt cornua tantum,

Whichever reading we follow, the general meaning ſeems to be that the ſpring was late in Britain, not beginning till April, in which month Taurus riſes, as Aries in March, and, indeed, hardly before May, when Gemini is the ruling ſign. The epithet *Gnoſia* is given to the bull, in alluſion to Europa, whom Jupiter, in the ſhape of that animal, conveyed to Crete. The third line refers to the dryneſs of our early ſeaſon. Camden ſeems to have taken this old poet in a ſenſe more favourable to us than he intended. See Ruæus's note on Virgil. Georg. I. 221.

Cum

Cum pareret natura parens, varioque favore
Divideret dotes omnibus una locis,
Sepoſuit potiora tibi, matremque profeſſa,
Inſula ſis fœlix plenaque pacis, ait.
Quicquid amat luxus, quicquid deſiderat uſus
Ex te proveniet, vel aliunde tibi.

Thee nor ſeverer froſt, nor fiercer heat
Affect; thy air, and climate are ſo mild;
Kind Nature's gifts, when with affection meet
She gave their portion to each favored child,
To thee the beſt, and with a mother's love,
"Be happy, iſland! ſeat of peace," ſhe ſaid,
"What lux'ry or convenience moſt approve,
"Be thine own growth, or in thy boſom laid."

This exuberant plenty and happy pleaſantneſs of Britain have made ſome believe that the Fortunate Iſlands, or Iſlands of the Bleſſed, where the poets ſay perpetual ſpring reigns, here were to be found. This is affirmed by Iſaac Tzetzes[s], no inconſiderable author among the Greeks, and our anceſtors ſeem to have taken it for truth. For when, as Robert Aveſbury[t] reports, Pope Clement VI. appointed Lewis of Spain, 1344.
King of the Fortunate Iſlands, and raiſed troops for him in France and Italy, he adds, our people were perſuaded he was appointed King of Britain, and that all theſe preparations were making againſt Britain as one of the Fortunate Iſlands. And thoſe diſcreet perſons our ambaſſadors to the Pope were ſo convinced of this that they immediately withdrew from Rome, and haſtened to England to inform their countrymen of their danger. Nor indeed would any perſon intimately acquainted with the fortunate and happy circumſtances of Britain be of a different opinion at preſent. For it is the work of rejoicing nature, who ſeems to have formed it like another world at a diſtance from this, for the delight of mankind, and as a picture of exquiſite beauty, for the ornament of the univerſe; ſuch a reſplendent variety and agreeable proſpect every where preſents itſelf to the eye. Not to mention the comely perſons of the inhabitants, their eaſy manners, good tempers, and brave ſouls, to whoſe courage and atchievements at home and abroad the whole world can bear witneſs.

The firſt inhabitants, and meaning of the name.

Who were the oldeſt, and conſequently firſt inhabitants of this iſland, and whence the name of Britain is derived, has given riſe to variety of opinions, and many (as one expreſſes it) have with little ground taken upon them to determine this point. Nor can we expect greater certainty on this head than other nations, who (except thoſe whoſe original is aſſigned in ſcripture) as well as ourſelves, lie under a cloud of darkneſs, error and ignorance, about their origin. Nor indeed can it be otherwiſe, conſidering how deeply the truth muſt be ſunk in the revolutions of ſo many ages. The firſt inhabitants of countries had ſomething elſe to attend to than tranſmitting their hiſtory to poſterity. And had they been ever ſo much inclined to do it, they were very ill qualified for it from their uncivilized, unſettled life, engaged in war, and conſequently unaſſiſted by letters, the attendants of civilization, peace and leiſure, and the only means of preſerving the memory of tranſactions, and tranſmitting them to the lateſt poſterity. Beſides, the Druids, who were the antient prieſts of the Britans and Gauls, and were ſuppoſed to preſerve paſt facts; and the Bards, who celebrated great exploits, did not think it lawful to commit any thing to writing and books. And if they had done ſo, length of time, and the many great changes and devaſtations would certainly have deſtroyed all memorials, when ſtones, pyramids, obeliſks, and other monuments, which ſeem more calculated than braſs itſelf to preſerve ſuch memorials, have long fallen a prey to the ravages of time. But in ſucceeding ages there were not wanting in many nations perſons who wiſhed to ſupply theſe defects, and not being able to relate the truth, endeavoured at leaſt to amuſe their readers by inventing ſtories, dreſſed up with an agreeable variety, and founded on certain opinions of their own about the origin and names of nations. Many perſons, neglecting the purſuit of truth, preſently embraced theſe, and more adopted them as true on account of the agreeableneſs of the fiction.

Not to mention one writer among ourſelves (whom I wiſh I could not charge with this ſuſpicion) Geoffrey Ap Arthur of Monmouth, in the reign of Henry II. publiſhed a Hiſtory of Britain, tranſlated, as he pretends, from the Britiſh language, in which he relates that Brute, of Trojan extraction, ſon of Silvius, grandſon of Aſcanius, great grandſon of the great Æneas, (who derived his deſcent from Jupiter himſelf, having the goddeſs Venus for his mother), having killed his mother at his birth, and his father accidentally in hunting, as had been foretold by the magicians, flying his country made his way to Greece. There he reſcued from ſlavery the deſcendants of Helenus, ſon of Priam, defeated king Pandraſus, married his daughter, and ſetting ſail with the remains of the Trojans, and landing in the iſland Leogetia, was warned by the oracle of Diana to come to this weſtern iſland. Sailing thence by the pillars of Hercules, where he eſcaped the Sirens, and afterwards by the Tyrrhenian ſea, he came into Aquitain, routed in a pitched battle Golfar the Pict, king of Aquitain, with twelve princes of Gaul, and founded the city of Tours (for which laſt fact he cites Homer), and after overrunning Gaul, croſſed over to this iſland, then inhabited by giants, whom he defeated with their monſtrous chieftain Gogmagog, and left his name to Britain in the year of the world 2855, 334 years before the firſt Olympiad, and 1108 before Chriſt. Thus Geoffrey.

[s] Com. on Lycophron.

Others

Others give other derivations of the name of Britain, Sir Thomas Eliot, a perſon of great learning, fetches it from the Greek Πρυϑανεια, by which name he finds the Athenians called their public revenues. Humphrey Lluyd, who in the knowledge of antiquity has eſtabliſhed a ſuperior reputation among us, moſt confidently refers it to the Britiſh word PRIDCAIN, q. d. *White figure.* Pomponius Lœtus ſays, the Bretons from Armorica in France gave it its name. Goropius Becanus maintains, that the Danes made a ſettlement here, and called it BRIDANIVM, q. d. *Free Denmark.* Others deduce it from PRVTENIA[u], a country in Germany. Bodinus, from the Spaniſh word BRETTA, ſignifying *land.* Forcatulus from BRITHIN, a word uſed, as we learn from Athenæus, by the Greeks for a ſort of drink. Others from the BRVTII in Italy, whom the Greeks called Βρεττιοι. As to thoſe ſilly ſcioliſts who pretend it derived from the *brutal* manners of the inhabitants, they are beneath our notice.

Theſe are all the prevailing opinions that have occurred to me about the name of Britain. But as one cannot help ſmiling at the fancies of foreigners on this ſubject, ſo thoſe of our own countrymen are not in general more ſatisfactory. And indeed it muſt be allowed, that it is eaſier to detect falſehood than to eſtabliſh truth in theſe and ſuch like caſes. For, beſides that it would be abſurd to fetch the origin of this name from a foreign language, the concurrent conſent of all better hiſtorians confutes Lœtus, and informs us, that thoſe Britans in Gaul went from hence, and carried over their name with them. Britain alſo went by this name many ages before the names of Denmark and Prutenia were known. But what connection is there between Britain and the Spaniſh *Bretta*, which, after all, I doubt whether it be Spaniſh, and why ſhould this iſland rather be called ſo than any other country. There is little evidence that our countrymen uſed *Brithin*, and to ſay our nation had their name from a Greek liquor is ridiculous. Nor can it be proved that the Brutii of Italy, called by the Lucanians Βρεττιοι, or rovers, according to Strabo, ever fled over to Britain. As to the conjectures of our own countrymen, Eliot's Πρυϑανεια (C) does not ſeem probable, that being a word peculiar to the Athenians, and the Greeks calling this iſland Βρεττανια, not Πρυϑανεια. Lhuyd's *Prid-Cain*, for Britain, ſeems too far-fetched, and too forced a derivation, not to mention that the word *Cain* has crept into the provincial language of the Britans from the Latin *Candidus*.

If we could be certain that the ſtories of Brutus were authentic, we need ſpend no more time in ſearching for the origin of the Britans. The point would be ſettled, and Antiquaries delivered from a troubleſome and laborious taſk. For myſelf, I am ſo far from attempting to overthrow that tale, that I have frequently exerted my utmoſt to ſupport it; to ſlight it, would be to war againſt Time, and combating a received and common opinion. As it would be the higheſt preſumption in one of my weak judgment to determine in a point of ſo much importance, I refer the whole matter to the Society of Antiquaries[x]: leaving every man free in his judgment, I ſhall not be much concerned about readers opinion.

My regard to truth obliges me, however, to premiſe, that I ſee men of diſtinguiſhed judgment and eminent learning endeavouring by various methods to diſcredit this ſtory, and as often as I undertake its defence I feel the force of their arguments. The firſt is taken from chronology. They condemn as fabulous the relations of all events (except thoſe in ſcripture) before the firſt Olympiad, or 770 years before Chriſt; and theſe ſtories of Brutus are above 300 years older. This they infer from the authority of Varro, that learned Roman, who called the firſt period from the Creation to the Deluge (Αδηλον) *Uncertain*, from our ignorance of facts, and the ſecond, from the Deluge to the firſt Olympiad (Μυθικον) *Fabulous*, from the many fabulous ſtories related of it even among thoſe learned nations the Greeks and Romans, much more among the barbarous nations deſtitute of the uſe of letters, as were all in theſe parts. Secondly, they urge the want of confirmation to this fact from the authority of authentic writers, which in the knowledge of paſt facts ſerves inſtead of every other argument. They call authentic writers ſuch whoſe antiquity, learning, and credibility, carry proper weight; all of whom, as well as the antient Britans, are ſaid to be intirely ſtrangers to the name of Brutus. They obſerve that Cæſar, 1600 years ago, declares[y] that "all he could learn upon enquiry was, that the interior part of Britain was inhabited "ab origine by natives of the iſland, and the maritime parts by thoſe who croſſed over from Belgium." Tacitus[z], who had informed himſelf on this ſubject 1400 years ago, writes "Whether the firſt inhabitants "of Britain were natives, or imported, is a circumſtance involved in the uncertainty inſeparable from "barbarous nations." Gildas the wiſe, himſelf a Britan, who lived 1000 years ago, ſays not a word about this Brutus; he even doubts whether the antient Britans had any monuments or writings whereby to tranſmit their origin and hiſtory to poſterity, when he profeſſes to write "from tranſmarine relations, "not from the written records of his country, or the monuments of writers, which, if they ever exiſted, "were burnt by their enemies, or carried off by the natives, when they fled their country in ſhips." Ninius[a] alſo, the diſciple of Elvodugus, writing a chronicle 800 years ago, complains that "ſuch as paſt "for men of learning in Britain have diſcovered no acquaintance with it, nor any record of it, and "confeſſes that he tranſcribed what he wrote from the annals and chronicles of the holy fathers." To theſe they alſo Bede, William of Malmeſbury, and all writers before the year 1160, who ſeem not to have even heard of the name of Brutus ſo profound a ſilence is there about him in their writings.

[u] Pruſſia. [x] Then firſt founded under the auſpices of Archbiſhop Parker. [y] B. G. v. 12. [z] V. Agr. c. 11. [a] Procem.

(C) If any people of antiquity called it *Pryttain*, or Prydhain, it muſt have been by corruption, as the people of Ohadea, &c. called it Pretane. Cook's Voyage, I. 152. 1777.

Hence they obſerve, that the name of this Brutus was not known in the world till in the darkeſt clouds of ignorance of a barbarous age, Hunibald, an idle writer, ſet up Francion, ſon of king Priam, for founder of the French nation. It is ſuppoſed, that our writers finding their French neighbours deducing themſelves from the Trojans, thought it a diſgrace to be outdone in extraction by thoſe to whom they were equal in valour. Hereupon Geoffrey of Monmouth firſt, about 400 years ago, invented this heaven-born Trojan Brutus, for the author of the Britiſh nation. For, before him, not a ſingle perſon ſays a word of him.

They add further, that about the ſame time the Scotch writers pretended that Scota, the daughter of Pharaoh king of Egypt, was the foundreſs of their nation. About the ſame time alſo certain writers, abuſing their ability and leiſure, and doing violence to truth, invented Hiberus for Ireland, Danus for Denmark, Brabo for Brabant, Gothus for the Goths, Saxo for the Saxons, as founders of the reſpective nations. But when in our age, which has emerged from this miſerable darkneſs, the Franks renounced their Francio, falſely called their father, becauſe, as the learned Turnebus obſerves, "the Franks boaſt themſelves of Trojan "extraction only in emulation of the Romans, who led them to aſſume the ſame rank, and whom they "ſaw priding themſelves on that deſcent as the nobleſt [b];" and when the more judicious Scots renounced their Scota, the force of truth put to flight Hiberus, Danus, Brabo, and other viſionary heroes of the ſame ſtamp, they cannot but wonder why the Britans ſhould be ſo tenacious of their Brutus, as the perſon who gave name to the iſland, and to their Trojan extraction, as if there were no Britans here before the deſtruction of Troy, which happened 1000 years after the flood, and as if there were not many brave men in the world before Agamemnon.

They further aſſert, that many eminently learned writers, as Boccace, Vives, Hadrian, Junius, Polydore, Buchanan, Vignier, Genebrard, Molinœus, Bodinus, and other judicious perſons, concur to deny the exiſtence of this Brutus, and that many learned men, even of our own country, acknowledge him to be fictitious. Foremoſt among theſe they cite *John Wheathamſted*, abbot of St. Albans, who lived about 1440, a man of great judgment, who long ago thus expreſſes himſelf on the ſubject in his Granarium: "According to certain hiſtories, which appear to ſome perſons moſt worthy of credit, the whole ſtory of "Brutus is a poetical fiction, rather than an hiſtorical relation, and more a matter of fancy, on many "accounts, than of reality; firſt, becauſe the Roman hiſtorians ſay not a word about his killing his father, "about his iſſue, or his diſinheriting ſuch iſſue. Secondly, becauſe Aſcanius, according to ſeveral authors, "had no ſuch ſon as Silvius, properly ſo called [c]. According to them he had but one ſon, Julus, from "whom the Julian family afterwards derived their deſcent, &c. Thirdly, Silvius Poſthumus, who is "probably the perſon meant by Geoffrey, was ſon of Eneas by his wife Lavinia, and after begetting a ſon "named Eneas, died a natural death in the 38th year of his reign. The kingdom therefore now called "England was not named Britain formerly, from Brutus, ſon of Silvius, as ſeveral writers will have it. "It is, ſay they, a piece of moſt ridiculous vanity to aſſume dignity of deſcent, without probabilities to "ſupport ſuch claim. Virtue alone ennobles a nation, and nothing but good ſenſe and improved reaſon "make a true man of honour. Wherefore Seneca [d] from Plato writes in his Epiſtles, There is no king "who is not deſcended from ſlaves, nor ſlave who is not deſcended from kings. Let the Britans therefore, "inſtead of noble extraction, content themſelves with being brave and courageous in battle, with univerſal "ſucceſs againſt their enemies, and with intolerance of every yoke." The next authority produced is William of Newburgh, a much more antient writer, who as ſoon as Geoffrey's Britiſh Hiſtory made its appearance charged it with falſity in theſe very ſtrong terms [e]: "A certain writer has ſtarted up in our time, inventing "ridiculous fictions about the Britans, and by an impudent vanity extolling them far above the Macedo-"nians and Romans for valour. This author is Geoffrey, ſurnamed Arthurius, from his palming upon "us for fair hiſtory, fables about Arthur, borrowed from the antient romances of the Britans, and "enlarged from his own invention, and diſguiſed in a Latin dreſs. He has, with ſtill greater effrontery, "publiſhed as authentic and founded on eſtabliſhed truth the lying prophecies of one Merlin, with "great additions of his own in his Latin tranſlation." And preſently after he adds, "Beſides in his book, "which he calls the Hiſtory of the Britans, how pertly and impudently he lies is evident to all who turn "over that book, unleſs they are totally unacquainted with antient hiſtory. For perſons unacquainted "with real facts ſwallow every ſilly fable indiſcriminately. Not to mention what abſurdities this "man feigns, or copies as authentic from the fictions of others, about the atchievements of the Britans "before Julius Cæſar's reign and arrival." Inſomuch that Giraldus Cambrenſis [f], who lived and wrote at the ſame time, ſcruples not to call it the "fabulous Hiſtory of Geoffrey." Others laugh at the ſilly topography of Geoffrey in this relation, and his falſely citing Homer; and would perſuade us that the whole is a heap of inconſiſtencies and abſurdities. They obſerve too, that his writings, as well as thoſe of his Merlin, are prohibited by the church of Rome. Others take notice how the greateſt admirers of Brutus fluctuate in their accounts of him. The author, ſay they, who aſſumes the name of Gildas, and tacked the little gloſſes to Ninius, firſt makes this Brutus a Roman conſul, then calls him ſon of Silvius, and laſtly ſon of one Heſſicion. And I am informed, a certain Count Palatine goes ſo far as to aſſert that this our Brutus ſhould be called *Brotus*, becauſe his birth was mortal to his mother, as if that was the meaning of the Greek word Βροτος. In the opinion of others, they would have left the origin of the Britans more probable, and leſs humble, if they had deduced it from *Brito* the Centaur, mentioned by Hyginus, or

[b] Manetho, and the author of the excerpt. Chron. in Euſebius, mention Φραγκος; perhaps the name is to be derived from Βραγχες, a word in Conon. MS. n. Gale.

[c] But Livy I. 1. expreſsly ſays, Silvius was ſon of Aſcanius, and that Iulus was another name of Aſcanius himſelf.

[d] Ep. 44. [e] In Proœmio. [f] Deſcript. Cambriæ, c. 7.

from that *Bretanus* by whoſe daughter Celtice, Parthenius Nicœus, a very antient author, ſays Hercules had Celtus, father of the Celtæ, and from whom Heſychius[g] derives Britannia.

In this repreſentation of the obſervations and opinions of others, let nobody charge me, who profeſs to make truth my object, with attacking this ſtory of Brutus. I hope in ſuch matters every man will always be left at liberty to form what opinions he pleaſes himſelf, and to relate thoſe of others. For myſelf, let Brutus be accounted the father and founder of the Britiſh nation, I ſhall not contradict it; and let the Britans lay claim to Trojan origin (to which I ſhall hereafter ſhew they juſtly may), I ſhall not go about to diſprove it. I know very well that nations in early ages referred their origin to Hercules, in later ones to the Trojans[h]. We muſt allow antiquity to combine truth and falſehood, things human and divine, in order to make the origin of nations and cities more illuſtrious and auguſt, ſince, as Pliny[i] expreſſes it, "to feign a deſcent from illuſtrious perſonages ſhews a reſpect for virtue." I readily acknowledge with the learned Varro, that ſuch deſcents, deduced from the gods[k], "have their uſe, that brave "men ſhould believe themſelves born of the gods, though it were really falſe, that by this means the "human mind, preſuming upon its divine extraction, might with greater boldneſs form great deſigns, "purſue them with more vigour, and, on the bare preſumption, complete them with more ſucceſs." From which words, however, St. Auſtin infers, that that very learned man, though he did not boldly or confidently aſſert them to be ſo, did as good as confeſs theſe ſtories to be falſe.

Since then there is much diſagreement about the name and firſt inhabitants of Britain, and I am very apprehenſive that nobody will be able to come at the truth buried deep in the obſcurity of ſo many ages, the candid reader will, I hope, forgive me too, among others, if I modeſtly, and without prejudice, propoſe my conjecture, not in a ſpirit of altercation (which I deteſt), but from that love of truth which poſſeſſes me, and urges me, in this inſtance, rather to beg pardon for my fault (if it be one) than to keep clear of it. That we may therefore more eaſily and happily diſcover the meaning of the name, if poſſible, I ſhall endeavour firſt to find out, as far as I can, who were the firſt inhabitants of the iſland, at the ſame time acknowledging they are ſo concealed in the deepeſt receſſes of antiquity as in an uncommonly thick and pathleſs wood, that I have little or no hopes by my diligence to recover what oblivion has ſo long withdrawn from former ages.

To carry back our enquiries a little further, leaving Cæſar, Diodorus, and others, who ſuppoſe the Britans to be Autochthones and Aborigines, i. e. not brought hither from other parts, but that men at the beginning ſprung out of the earth like muſhrooms, we learn from the ſacred hiſtory of Moſes, that after the flood, the three ſons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japhet, having each a numerous iſſue, retired from the mountains of Armenia, where the ark reſted, to different parts of the world, and propagated nations over the wide univerſe. Both reaſon, and the authority of Theophilus of Antioch, prove, that in the gradual diſperſion of their families, ſome of them reached our iſland. "For whereas, ſays that author, "there were antiently but few men in Arabia and Chaldea, after the diviſion of tongues they gradually "increaſed and multiplied. Some went eaſtward, ſome to parts of the greater continent, others north-"ward in queſt of ſettlements, and ceaſed not to poſſeſs themſelves of the earth, till they got even to "Britain in the northern climates[l]." This is no leſs clearly expreſſed by Moſes[m] himſelf, when he writes, "By theſe (the ſons of Japhet) were the iſlands of the nations divided." Divines call the iſles of the nations thoſe which are moſt remote, and Wolphgangus Muſculus, a divine of no ſmall eminence, ſuppoſes the nations and families proceeding from Japhet, to have occupied firſt the iſlands of Europe, ſuch, ſays he, as England, Sicily, &c. Joſephus, and other hiſtorians, as well as divines, have told us, that Europe fell to the lot of Japhet and his poſterity. For Iſidore[n], from an antient writer, ſays, "The "nations of the families of Japhet, who poſſeſs from Mount Taurus to the north, the middle of Aſia, "and all Europe to the Britiſh ocean, left their names to places and people, of which many were "afterwards altered, the reſt continue as at firſt." We ſee too that bleſſing of Noah[o], "Let God enlarge "Japhet, and dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan ſhall be his ſervant," fulfilled in the European nations. For Europe, which Pliny[p] calls "a people that conquered all nations," triumphed more than once over the reſt of the world, which fell to Shem and Ham; and Japhet's progeny ſpread itſelf far and wide in theſe parts; for of his ſons, *Magog* produced the Maſſagetæ, *Javan* the Ionians, *Tubal* the Spaniards, *Meſech* the Moſcovites. But his eldeſt ſon *Gomer* gave birth and name to the *Gomerians*, afterwards called *Cimbri* and *Cimerians*, in theſe extremities of Europe. This name of *Cimbri* or *Cimmerians* (D), has in a manner filled this part of the world, prevailing not only in Germany but Gaul. "The people now called Gauls (ſay Joſephus[q] and Zonaras[r]) were called Gomari, Gomeræi, and "Gomeritæ, from Gomer." From theſe *Gomari*, or *Gomeri*, of Gaul, I always ſuppoſed our Britons derived both their origin and their name, which is a proof of their origin; and the proper and peculiar name of the Britans confirms this. For they call themſelves *Kumero*, *Cymero*, and *Kumeri*, a Britiſh woman *Kumeraes*, and the language *Kumeraeg*. Nor do they know any other names, notwithſtanding ſome ſcioliſts of the laſt age have coined out of theſe *Cambri* and *Cambria*. Nay that grammarian, whom Virgil laſhes in his Catalecta, and calls the Britiſh Thucydides, Quintilian ſays was a Cimbrian (E); and whence can

[g] Alſo Stephanus and the Etymologicon magnum. MS. n. Gale. [h] Livy I. 7. [i] Nat. Hiſt. XXXV. 2.
[k] Auguſt. de Civ. Dei III. 4. [l] [m] Gen. X. 5. [n] Orig. IX. 2. [o] Gen. IX.
[p] Nat. Hiſt. III. 1. [q] Joſ. Ant. I. 7. [r] Zon. Ann. lib. I.

(D) Biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes Cimmerii derived from the Greek, χειμερινος, *hiemalis*, expreſſing their cloudy, miſty climate, and almoſt perpetual winter, under Mount Taurus, and that *Cimbri* was only a contraction of Cimmerii.

(E) Quintilian viii. 3. ſays he was Cimber, on whom Cicero paſt that well-known joke *Germanum Cimber occidit*. His whole name was T. Annius Cimber, he was one of Antony's worthleſs aſſociates, and had murdered his brother. As to the lines of Virgil, they are too obſcure to have any ſtreſs laid on them. Four copies of them for *Britannus* read *Tyrannus*.

we ſuppoſe theſe names derived but from that Gomer, and the *Gomeri*, our neighbours in Gaul, which was the antient ſeat of the Gomeri? Learned men have ſuppoſed the Germans deſcended from Aſkenaz, the Turks from Togormah, ſon of Gomer, becauſe the modern Jews call the latter *Togormath*, and the former *Aſkenaz*. Nobody denies that the *Thracians*, *Ionians*, *Riphæans*, *Muſcovites*, &c. are deſcended from Thiraz, Javan, Riphat, and Moſchi, or Meſech, becauſe the names agree. All allow the *Ethiopians* alſo to ſpring from Cuſh, and the *Egyptians* from Miſraim, ſons of Ham, becauſe they go by the ſame names in their own language. Why then ſhould we not allow, that our Britans, or Cumri, are the very deſcendants of Gomer, and called after his name (F)? For the name perfectly correſponds, and it is univerſally allowed that they ſettled in the extremity of Europe. This is alſo proved by the name of Gomer itſelf, impoſed not by chance, but by divine appointment[s]. For *Gomer*, in the Hebrew language, ſignifies *bounding*, or *ending*. Nor let any one invidiouſly object to our Cumeri, or *Cimbri*, that Sextus Pompeius (G) writes that Cimbri in the language of Gaul ſignifies *robbers*. For though the Cimbri, among whom were probably our Cumeri, in that warlike age of the world when military was the only diſtinguiſhed merit, roving from theſe extremities of Europe, as Poſſidonius relates, puſhed their ravages as far as the Palus Mæotis; ſtill *Cimber* no more ſignifies a robber than *Egyptian* a ſuperſtitious perſon, *Chaldæan* an aſtrologer, or *Sybarite* an effeminate man. But becauſe the characters of theſe nations were ſuch, perſons of the like character have been called by their name; and in this Joſeph Scaliger[t], that light of literature, agrees with me. Nor let any wonder I do not cite the teſtimony of Beroſus, who has furniſhed authority to ſo many modern writers. I muſt once for all obſerve, that the authority of that Beroſus, which is in every one's hand, is of ſo little weight with me, that I look upon it as no more than the ridiculous fiction of ſome ignorant impoſtor, in which opinion I have on my ſide the moſt learned men of the preſent age, Volaterranus, Vives, Antonio, Auguſtini, Melchior Canus, and eſpecially Gaſpar Varrier, who in his "Cenſura Beroſi," printed at Rome, hath ſaid enough to remove the prejudice that prevails in favour of this writer.

Such is my opinion, or rather conjecture, about the origin of the Britans; for, in points of ſuch antiquity, it is eaſier to purſue conjectures than determine with certainty in favour of either ſide. And this origin from Gomer and Gaul ſeems more intereſting, antient, and better founded than that from Brutus and Troy. Nay, I think I could prove that it comes neareſt to truth, and that our Britans are really derived from Gaul, from their name, ſituation, religion, manners, and language, in all which particulars there ſeems to have been ſuch a correſpondence between the oldeſt Gauls and Britans, as if they had been once one people. In order to do this, I muſt beg the reader's leave to make a little digreſſion.

Name. As to the name, having already ſpoken of it, I ſhall here only repeat, that as the antient Gauls were called *Gomeræi*, *Gomeritæ*, and by contraction *Cimbri*, ſo are our Britans called *Cumeri* and *Kimbri*. Joſephus and Zonaras, as was before obſerved, ſay that the Gauls were called *Gomeri*; and that they were alſo called *Cimbri* appears from Cicero and Appian. The barbarians ſubdued by Marius are by Cicero[u] called Gauls. "C. Marius," ſays he, "ſtopt the inroads of the Gauls into Italy" (H). But all the hiſtorians teſtify, that they were called Cimbri, and the coat of mail of their king BELEVS, dug up at Aix in Provence, where Marius routed them, proves this by the inſcription in ſtrange characters BELEOS CIMBROS[x]. Thoſe alſo who, under the conduct of Brennus, pillaged Delphi in Greece, are by authors unanimouſly ſaid to be Gauls, and yet Appian, in Illyricis[y], ſays they were called Cimbri: "The Celti "[or Gauls]," ſays he, "whom they call Cimbri." I do not here cite Lucan, who calls the aſſaſſin ſent to kill Marius, a *Cimbrian*, whom Livy and others aſſert to have been a *Gaul*, nor Plutarch, who calls the Cimbri *Galloſcythians*[z], nor Reinerus Reineccius, that excellent hiſtorian, who from Plutarch's life of Sertorius affirms, that the Gauls and Cimbri uſed the ſame language. Nor ſhall I urge the only Cimbric word remaining in authors, and quoted from Philemon by Pliny[a], *Morimaruſa*, i. e. the *dead ſea*, though completely Britiſh, *Mor* ſignifying in Britiſh, *the ſea*, and *Marw* dead.

Situation. Theſe people agreeing in their antient name, whence ſhould this name paſs to this iſland, unleſs with its firſt inhabitants from the neighbouring Gaul, which is ſeparated from it by a narrow channel? For the world was not peopled all at once, but the countries neareſt the mountains of Armenia (where the ark reſted after the flood, and whence mankind was propagated) muſt be allowed to have been firſt inhabited, as for example Aſia Minor and Greece before Italy, Italy before Gaul, and Gaul before Britain[b]. On this occaſion we may with pleaſure reflect how the Almighty Creator has ſo connected the ſeveral countries, and interſperſed the iſlands at ſuch convenient diſtances, that none are ſo remote as not to be in view from ſome neighbouring country. Nor was this done with any other deſign but that when the nations became

[s] Phil. Melanchthon. [t] Note on Feſtus. [u] De Proconſul. [x] Forcatulus ex Gall. annal. 1235.
[y] V. II. p. 1196. Ed. Tollii. [z] A MS. of Herodotus, for Κελτο Σκυθας reads Σκυλοτσκυθας. MS. n. Gale.
[a] Nat. Hiſt. IV. c. 13. [b] Eraſmus Michaelus de re nautica.

(F) Of the ſame opinion is Camden's cotemporary, Sir John Pryſe, who thinks it much more probable that theſe iſles were peopled by the Gomerians than by the Trojans, a colony of Gomerians according to Lewis (Introd. in Hiſt. Brit. c. 4. & l. II. c. 19.) 1000 years after. Defenſ. Hiſt. Brit. p. Un. Hiſt. VI. 20. h. (I). Though Joſephus makes Gomer the father of the Galatæ, Bochart underſtands them of the Aſiatic, or Phrygian Galatæ, of Gallogræcia & Galatia; and accordingly Ezekiel places Gomar north of Judæa, near Togarmah. Sammes's Brit. p. 11.

(G) Feſt. in v. p. 267. Ed. Gothof. Plut. in Mario, Κιμβρους επονομαζουσι Γερμανοι τους ληϛας. The Germans call robbers Cimbri. The German words *Kempher*, *Kemper*, *Kimber*, *Kamper*, ſignify a warrior. G. So the name of the *Iſaurii* came to be applied to pirates, of the *Ambrones* and *Opici* to perſons of debauched lives. Gothofredus, note on Feſtus.

(H) Theſe people, who were really *Germans*, are called Gauls, either becauſe they came from the extremities of Gaul, according to Florus III. 3. or becauſe the Gauls ſhewed them the way into Italy. Merouville note on the paſſage of Cicero's Orat. Vol. III. p. 195. Camden adds, *Gauls* in Appian.

too

too full of inhabitants they might ſee where to diſperſe themſelves, till the whole world was filled with people to the glory of the Creator. It is reaſonable therefore to ſuppoſe the antient *Gomeri*, either thruſt out by others who followed them, or turned out to take off from their neighbours, or from a deſire natural to mankind to viſit remote parts, firſt croſſed over to this iſland, which lay ſo near them that they could ſee it from the continent. For reaſon itſelf ſhews that every country received its firſt inhabitants rather from the neareſt than the more diſtant places. Who would not ſuppoſe that Cyprus was firſt peopled from its neighbour Aſia; Crete and Sicily from their neighbour Greece; Corſica from its neighbour Italy; and to go no further, Zeland from its neighbour Germany; Iceland from Norway; rather than from the remote parts of Tartary, or Mauritania? In like manner, why ſhould we not rather ſuppoſe our Britain firſt poſſeſſed by its neighbours the Gauls, than either by the Trojans, Italians, Albanians, or Brutians, who lie at ſuch a diſtance from it? And indeed writers deduce the origin of the Britans from Gaul alone. "The interior parts of Britain," ſays Cæſar [c], "are inhabited by thoſe whom tradition "reports to be natives of it, the maritime parts by thoſe who croſſed over from Belgium in Gaul in "order to invade it, almoſt all of whom have their names from the ſtates whence they ſprang, and on the "ceaſing of their hoſtilities remained here." For there were in Britain, as in Gaul, Belgæ, Atrebatii, Pariſi, Cenomanni, &c. Tacitus [d] alſo ſays, "All circumſtances conſidered, it appears probable that the "Gauls poſſeſſed themſelves of the neighbouring country of Britain." Bede [e] likewiſe, that friend to truth among our own writers, ſays, "This iſland was firſt inhabited only by Britons, from whom it has "its name, who croſſing over from Armorica [f] to Britain, as is reported, took poſſeſſion of the ſouthern "parts." He calls the parts of Gaul oppoſite to us Armorica. But what ſeems to make greatly to our preſent purpoſe is Cæſar's account, that in his time Divitiacus, the Gaul, governed the greateſt part of Gaul, and alſo Britain; and which is ſtill more to the point, among the maritime people of Gaul oppoſite to Britain near the earldom of Boulogne, Pliny [g] mentions *Britanni* (I), and ſo does Dionyſius Afer, an older writer than him, in theſe lines:

Της ηδι τυμαλην μεν υπο γλωχινα νεμονται
Αγχου ςηλαων μεγαθυμων εθνος Ιβερων,
Μηκος επ' ηπειροιο τεθραμμενον ηχι βορειου
Ωκεανου ψυχρος κεχυται ροος, ενθα Βρεταννοι,
Λευκαι τε φυλαι νεμονται αρειμανεων Γερμανων.

Here at the extremeſt promontory dwell,
Near to the pillars, the Iberians brave;
Lengthwiſe from ſhore, where the cold northern ſea
Rolls his wide wave, there the Britanni dwell,
And there the fair-ſkinned tribe of martial Germans.

Where the words ενθα Βρεταννοι ſeem to relate to μηκος επ' ηπειροιο, and Euſtathius, who wrote a commentary on this author, underſtands it of the Britons in Gaul: Των δε Βρεταννων τοτων παρωνυμοι αι αντιπεραν Βρεταννιδες νηςοι, i. e. From theſe Britans the oppoſite iſles of Britain took their name. But Avienus and Stephanus de urbibus are of a contrary opinion (K).

Religion. Both nations alſo had the ſame religion. "Among the Britans," ſays Tacitus [h], "you will find the "Gauliſh rites and ſuperſtitions prevail." "The Gauls," ſays Solinus [i], "practiſe deteſtable rites, offering "human ſacrifices, not ſo much to the honour as the prejudice of religion." Dio Caſſius, in his Hiſtory of Nero, as well as other authors, informs us, the Britans practiſed the ſame. Cæſar and Tacitus tell us repeatedly, that both nations had their Druids. It may not be amiſs to inſert the words of the

Druids. former writer at length [k]. "The Druids attend on divine offices, perform the public and private ſacrifices, "and explain the myſteries of religion. To them great numbers of youth reſort for inſtruction, and they "are held in great honour among them. For they decide in almoſt all cauſes, public and private, and "if any crime or murder is committed, or any diſpute ariſes about eſtates or bounds, they determine it, "and appoint rewards and puniſhments. If any individual, or body of men, refuſes to abide by their "ſentence, they forbid him to come to the ſacrifices. This is eſteemed the heavieſt puniſhment among "them. The perſons thus forbidden are conſidered as impious wretches, ſhunned by all, and their con-"verſation avoided, as if for fear of being injured by the contagion of their company. They can obtain "no benefit from the laws, nor are they allowed any ſhare in public honours. Over all theſe Druids "preſides one with ſupreme authority. Upon his death the next in rank ſucceeds; but if there are "many equal in rank, a ſucceſſor is elected by the ſuffrage of the reſt. They ſometimes diſpute for the "ſuperiority by the ſword. Theſe prieſts, at a certain time of year, hold a general aſſembly, in a con-"ſecrated place in the confines of the Carnutes, whoſe country is ſuppoſed the centre of all Gaul.

Druidiſm invented in Britain. "Hither repair all who have any diſputes, and ſubmit themſelves to their judgments and decrees. This "ſyſtem of diſcipline is ſuppoſed to have been planned in Britain, and thence transferred to Gaul (L); "and to this day, thoſe who deſire to acquire a more intimate knowledge of it, generally go thither to be

[c] B. G. V. 12. [d] V. Agr. c. 11. [e] Hiſt. Ecc. I. 1. [f] *Armoricanus tractus.* [g] Nat. Hiſt. IV. 31.
[h] ubi ſup. [i] c. 23. [k] B. G. VI. 13, 14.

(I) Some copies of Pliny, however, give *Brianni*. Cluver propoſed this correction, but Hardouin aſſures us all the copies of Pliny have Britanni.

(K) Εισι και Βρεταννιδες νησοι εν τω Ωκεανω, ων το εθνικον Βρεταννοι. Διονυσιος υφηλων το εν τ. εφη
Ωκεανου κεχυται ψυχρος ροος ενθα Βρεταννοι. Steph. v. Βρεταννια.

(L) Biſhop Gibſon juſtly obſerves, that the concluſion to be drawn from this account is in favour of the prior peopling of Britain.

"inſtructed

" inſtructed in it. The Druids are diſpenſed from attending in war, nor do they pay tribute like the reſt " of the nation, but they are exempted from military and all other ſervice. Encouraged by ſuch rewards, " and frequently of their own choice, many come to them to be inſtructed, or are ſent by their relations and " parents. They are ſaid to learn by heart a great number of verſes; and therefore ſpend ſeveral years in " this diſcipline; nor do they think it right to commit what they are taught to writing; whereas in almoſt " every thing elſe, of a public or private nature, they uſe the Greek (M) characters. This I ſuppoſe " them to do for two reaſons, becauſe they would not have the common people acquainted with " their diſcipline, nor their ſcholars who learn it truſt to letters more than their memory: it being too " common a caſe, that perſons who rely upon the aſſiſtance of writing lay too little ſtreſs on application " and memory. The points they chiefly inculcate are the immortality and tranſmigration of the ſoul, " which they think very conducive to inſpire courage, by occaſioning a contempt of death. They likewiſe " diſcourſe with the youth much about the heavenly bodies, and their motion; the ſize of the heaven " and the earth; the nature of things; the influence and power of the immortal gods." Hence Lucan[l] thus addreſſes them:

Et vos barbaricos ritus, moremque ſiniſtrum
Sacrorum, Druidæ, poſitis repetiſtis ab annis.
Solis noſſe Deos, & cœli ſydera vobis,
Aut ſolis neſcire datum; nemora alta remotis
Incolitis lucis, vobis autoribus umbræ
Non tacitas Erebi ſedes, Ditiſque profundi
Pallida regna petunt, regit idem ſpiritus artus
Orbe alio longæ, canitis ſi cognita, vitæ
Mors media eſt. Certe populi quos deſpicit Arctos
Fælices errore ſuo, quos ille timorum
Maximus haud urget lethi metus; inde ruendi
In ferrum mens prona viris, animæque capaces
Mortis, & ignavum eſt redituræ parcere vitæ.

The Druids now, while arms are heard no more,
Old myſteries and horrid rites reſtore.
A tribe who ſingular religion love,
And haunt the lonely coverts of the grove:
To theſe, and theſe of all mankind alone,
The gods are ſure revealed, or ſure unknown.
If dying mortals' dooms they ſing aright,
No ghoſts deſcend to dwell in dreadful night;
No parting ſouls to grizly Pluto go,
Nor ſeek the dreary ſilent ſhades below;
But forth they fly, immortal in their kind,
And other bodies in new worlds they find.
Thus life for ever runs its endleſs race,
And like a line death but divides the ſpace;
A ſtop which can but for a moment laſt;
A point between the future and the paſt.
Thrice happy they between the northern ſkies,
Who that worſt fate, the fear of death, deſpiſe.
Hence they no cares for this frail being feel,
But ruſh undaunted on the pointed ſteel;
Provoke approaching fate, and bravely ſcorn
To ſpare that life which muſt ſo ſoon return. ROWE.

By whatever name theſe prieſts were known among their Celts and Britans, the name of *Druid* ſeems to take its riſe from the Greek word Δρυς (N), an *oak*, not only from their holding nothing ſo ſacred as the miſletoe of the oak, whence Ovid,

Ad viſcum Druidæ, Druidæ clamare ſolebant (O).

Run, Druids, to the miſletoe, the Druids cried.

but from their inhabiting groves of oaks, and performing no rites without the leaves of that tree. But of this Pliny[m] will inform us more fully in his own words. " The Druids (as the Gauls call their " magicians or wiſemen) held nothing ſo ſacred as the miſletoe, and the tree on which it grows, provided

[l] I. 450, &c.

(M) Cæſar's having ſent certain private intelligence in *Greek* characters to Q. Cicero beſieged among the Nervii, is no reaſon, as Mr. Selden conceived, for omitting the word *Græcis* here, as if the Gauls underſtood the Greek language, becauſe they uſed the Greek characters. The whole weight of criticiſm will be of no effect againſt a word retained in all the copies of Cæſar.

[m] N. H. XVI. c. 44.

(N) Rather from the Celtic *Deru*, whence the Welſh *Drew*, and the Greek Δρυς itſelf is derived. See Borlaſe's Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 67, 68.

(O) This verſe aſcribed to Ovid is not to be found in any of his works. Keyſler, p. 306.

" it be an oak. They make choice of oak groves in preference to all others, and perform no rites " without oak leaves; ſo that they ſeem to have the name of Druids from thence, if we derive their " name from the Greek. They think whatever grows on theſe trees is ſent them from heaven, and is a " ſign that the Deity has made choice of that tree. But as the miſletoe is ſeldom to be met with, when " found it is fetched with great ceremony, and by all means on the ſixth day of the moon (P), which " with them begins the months and years, and that period of thirty years which they term an age; for " at that ſeaſon the moon has ſufficient influence, and is above half full. They call this plant in their " own language *All Heal*, and after preparing for the ſacrifice and feaſt under the tree, they bring up " two white bulls, whoſe horns have been then bound for the firſt time. The prieſt, habited in white, " mounts the tree, and with a golden hook cuts the miſletoe, which is received in a white cloth. They " then ſacrifice the victims, praying the Deity to render this his gift favourable to thoſe to whom they " diſtribute it. They ſuppoſe it renders every animal fruitful which drinks a decoction of it, and that it " is a remedy againſt all ſorts of poiſons. So much does the greateſt part of national religion conſiſt " in trifles."

Saronidæ. To this we may add, that Diodorus Siculus calls theſe prieſts of the Gauls to the ſame purpoſe, Σαρωνιδας, which all who underſtand Greek know means oaks (Q). And Maximus Tyrius relates that " the Celtæ, or Gauls, worſhip Jupiter under the figure of a lofty oak [n]." From theſe Druids our Saxon anceſtors ſeem to have called a magician Dry, as we read in Ælfric. If the reader deſires to know more of theſe he may conſult Mela [o], Lactantius [p], Euſebius's Præparatio Evangelica, and the Aulularia (R) of the Pſeudo-Plautus.

Bards. The Gauls had alſo among their miniſters of religion *Bards*, who ſung the brave exploits of illuſtrious men in verſes ſet to the harp. To theſe Lucan alſo thus addreſſes himſelf [q].

Vos quoque qui fortes animas belloque peremptas
Laudibus in longum vates dimittitis ævum
Plurima ſecuri fudiſtis carmina Bardi.

You too, the Bards, whom ſacred raptures fire
To chaunt your heroes to your country's lyre,
Who conſecrate in your immortal ſtrain
Brave patriot ſouls in righteous battle ſlain,
Securely now the tuneful taſk renew,
And nobleſt themes in deathleſs ſongs purſue. ROWE.

Our Britans have ſtill perſons of the ſame ſort called *Bards*, who, beſides the above occupation, apply themſelves diligently to compile pedigrees. Whether the Britans, as well as the Gauls, believed themſelves ſprung from Pluto is not ſaid [r]. But whereas, for this reaſon, the Gauls divided their time not by days but nights, making the day follow the night, our Britans plainly did the ſame; and what the Latins call a week, two weeks, they call *Withnos*, q. d. eight nights, and *Pymthec-nos*, q. d. fifteen nights (S).

Government. Both nations ſeem to have adopted the ſame form of government, which was not a monarchy; for Britain, as well as Gaul, had ſeveral kings. And as the Gauls on extraordinary emergencies aſſembled a public council of the whole nation, and appointed one commander in chief, the Britans appear to have done the ſame from Cæſar's words [s]. " The chief command and the management of the war was by " common conſent veſted in Caſſivelaun *."

Manners. Nor were theſe two nations unlike each other in manners and cuſtoms. For not to mention that both of them were extremely warlike, eager after ſlaughter, and equally bold in battle and every danger, as we have certain evidence from Strabo, Tacitus, Dio, Herodian, and other authors: the firſt of theſe [t] tells us, " the Britans in their manners partly reſemble the Gauls;" and immediately ſubjoins, " They are like " ſome of the Gauls, for the moſt part fierce in their wars (T)." Tacitus [u] agrees with him that the Britans " who were not ſubdued remain as the Gauls were; and in another place [x], " The Britans are near and " like the Gauls."

Mela [y] tells us, the Britans fought armed after the Gauliſh manner.

Strabo [z] writes, that the Britans make uſe of a number of chariots for war, as do ſome of the Gauls.

* Caſſibelin.

[n] Diſſ. 38. p. 400. [o] III. 2. [p] I. 1. [q] I. 447. [r] Cæſ. B. G. vi. 18. [s] B. G. v. 11.
[t] IV. p. 200. [u] Vit. Agr. c. 11. [x] Ib. [y] III. 6. [z] IV. 200.

(P) Traces of this cuſtom of beginning the year with cutting the miſletoe are ſtill to be found in ſome parts of Germany and France, eſpecially the latter, where the boys run about the ſtreets on the firſt of January begging and ſinging *Au guy l'an neuf*, or *Au guy, Gaulois*. Keyſler, p. 305. In Germany, they cry about the ſtreets at Chriſtmas, *Gut hyl, Gut hyl*, which ſome ſuppoſe refers to the Chriſtian *Salvation*; but Keyſler, p. 307. finds in it Pliny's *All heal*, and Virgil deſcribes the miſletoe as in full leaf in winter. Æn. VI. 205.

(Q) Φιλοσοφοι τε τινες εισι και θεολογοι περιττως τιμωμενοι ους Σαρωνιδας ονομαζουσι. Alſo certain philoſophers and divines extremely reſpected, whom they call Saronidæ. Diod. Sic. B. V. c. 31. p. 213. Σαρωνιδες, αι δια παλαιοτητα κεχηνυιαι δρυες. Saronides are oaks cracked with age (Heſychius), the more venerable, as well as I believe the fitter for miſletoe to grow upon. Rhodomannus tranſlates Saronidas *Druidas*, but Leſcalopier ſays, they were diſtinct from, and older than the Druids. Frickius de Druid. p. 104.

(R) This is the ſame piece which Camden preſently after calls *Querolus*, under both which names Voſſius, Hiſt. Lat. II. 21. gives it to our Gildas. Barthius Adverſ. xliv. 13. iv. 17. ſays he wrote it in imitation of Plautus' Aulularia. The ground of this miſtake is ſuppoſed to ariſe from the title of Gale's MS. of Gildas, de excidio Britanniæ liber querulus. Tan. Bib. Brit. 321. This ſpurious play was publiſhed by Peter Daniel, Par. 1564. 8vo. by Ritterſhuis and Gruter, Heidelb. 1595. 8vo. and is referred to the time of the Emperor Theodoſius. Fabric. Bibl. Lat. I. 30. Edit. Erneſti.

(S) So we in England ſtill reckon by ſe'nnights and fortnights, or ſeven nights and fourteen nights. From Strabo's obſervation that the Britans worſhipped the *infernal* goddeſſes Ceres and Proſerpine above any other, Sir H. Spelman in his Iceniana concludes, came the cuſtom of reckoning by *nights* and *winters*, in which laſt the ſeeds of every thing were preſerved by thoſe deities. So the Saxons reckoned years by *winters*. G. But after all, Strabo may miſtake *infernal* for *terreſtrial* deities, and *Hertha*, or Earth, was a Celtic deity.

(T) Strabo's words are απηνειαις χρωνται, which the old tranſlator, followed by Mr. Camden, renders *crudelitate utuntur*, from απηνεια, *crudelitas*. But not to mention the harſhneſs of this conſtruction, Caſaubon on the beſt parallel authorities corrects it απηναις, and tranſlates *curribus* utuntur; and ſo Mr. Camden himſelf renders it a few lines lower.

It

It was the practice of both people to draw up their armies in battle by ſeparate nations, that their reſpective courage might be the better diſtinguiſhed. That the Gauls did ſo we learn from this paſſage of Cæſar [a], "the Gauls diſpoſed in ſeparate bodies, according to their nations, defended their fords." Which Tacitus thus confirms of the Britans (U), in the battle with Caractacus, "Troops of ſeveral nations were "ſtationed on the works [b]."

"The Gauls," ſays Strabo [c], "are of a teachable diſpoſition, and quick at learning." Nor were the Britans leſs ſo, ſince we find Agricola, in Tacitus [d], preferring their genius to that of the Gauls, "in "that thoſe who but juſt before refuſed to learn the language of Rome now wiſhed to be maſters of its "eloquence."

Strabo [e] tells us the Gauls were well meaning and honeſt hearted, and Tacitus ſeems to inſinuate as much of the Britans, when he writes [f] that they chearfully ſubmitted to the levies, taxes, and offices of government, if not compelled to them by ill treatment.

Cæſar relates [g], that the Gauls, by their fickleneſs and unſteadineſs, were always bringing about alterations in government. Tacitus [h] relates, that the Britans were much divided by their factious diſpoſition.

From this fickleneſs of the Gauls, to which Cæſar gives the gentle name of their *Infirmity* [i], ſuch credulity had taken hold on their minds, that Gallic credulity was become proverbial, and the poet ſings [k]

Et tumidus Galla credulitate fruar.

And vain enjoy Gauliſh credulity.

Nor are our Britans behind them in this, greedily liſtening to every idle ſtory, and from a ſuperſtitious hope or anxiety, ſwallowing the fillieſt predictions.

We learn from Strabo [l], that the Gauls expreſſed great compaſſion for their injured relations. All the world knows, and it is notorious even to a proverb, that our Britans poſſeſs this ſympathy to a degree bepond other nations.

The Gauls, as we find in Cæſar [m], "in proportion to their birth and fortune, have attending upon them "a number of Ambacti (X) and dependants, and this is the only inſtance of ſtate they have among them." *Ambacti.* Nor is any other ſtate practiſed by our modern Britiſh nobility, from whom the Engliſh have learnt to carry about with them a great train of attendants and ſervants; in which they have of late far outdone the reſt of Europe.

Strabo [n] and Cæſar [o] concur in repreſenting the Britiſh and Gauliſh buildings as alike; and both equally ſurrounded with woods.

The Gauls, according to Strabo [p], wore golden collars about their necks, and Bunduica, the Britiſh queen, as Xiphilinus [q] relates, "wore a gold collar, and was dreſſed in a parti-coloured robe." And this ornament is no where more in uſe at this day than in this iſland, and among our Britans.

Pliny [r] ſays the Britans and Gauls wore a ring on the middle finger.

Strabo [s] tells us that the Gauls let their hair grow long, and Cæſar [t] teſtifies that the Britans wore long hair.

Many authors aſſert that the Gauls wore a particular part of dreſs, called in their language *Brachæ*. *Bracha.* The following line of Martial [u] ſhews this to have been common to our Britans,

Quam veteres Brachæ Britonis pauperis.

Like the old Brachæ of a needy Briton.

I omit what Silius Italicus [x] ſays of the Gauls,

Quin etiam ingenio fluxi, ſed prima feroces
Vaniloquum Celtæ genus ac mutabile mentis.

The chattering and unſettled Celtic race,
Of fickle temper, but ſupremely brave.

as common to many nations. I might add many other inſtances of conformity between theſe two nations, but that I fear to be cenſured by ill-natured critics, and love moderation; and after all, perhaps, no great ſtreſs is to be laid on this argument.

I proceed therefore to the language, the ſtrongeſt ſupport of this controverſy, and ſureſt proof of the original of a nation. For nobody, I believe, will deny, that people who ſpeak the ſame language had one common original. If every hiſtory of every nation had been loſt, and no writer had informed us that the Engliſh ſprung from the Germans, the Scotch from the Iriſh, and the Bretons from our Britans, the ſimilitude of language would prove this more clearly than the authority of the beſt hiſtorians. If therefore I can prove the antient Gauls and our Britans to have uſed the ſame language (Y), truth itſelf will oblige us to allow that they had the ſame original. I pay no regard here to Cæſar's obſervation [y], that the Gauls **Language.**

[a] [b] Ann. XII. 33. [c] IV. 195. [d] Vit. Agr. 21. [e] IV. 195. [f] Vit. Agr. 13.
[g] B. G. II. 1. See alſo Strabo IV. 197. [h] Vit. Agr. 12. [i] B. G. IV. 5. & 13. [k] Martial Ep. V. 1. [l] IV. 195.
[m] B. G. VI. 15. [n] IV. 200. [o] B. G. V. 21. [p] IV. 197. [q] LXII. princ. [r] Nat. Hiſt. XXXIII. 6.
[s] [t] B. G. V. 14.
[u] Ep. XI. 21. But Scaliger and others underſtand *Brito* here of a *Gaul*. It ſeems as applicable to a Caledonian Britan.
[x] VIII. 16, 17. [y] B. G. I. 1.

(U) Tacitus' words in all MSS. and editions are *Caterva* majorum. Lipſius on his own authority corrected it *nationum*. Brotier.

(X) Commentators explain this to mean *hired ſervants*, perhaps equivalent to our antient retainers and modern livery ſervants.

(Y) Pontanus wrote a poetical tour through Gaul, to which he prefixed a gloſſary, proving the identity of the two languages, of which ſee his letter to Camden. Camdeni Epiſt. p. 90.

themſelves had different languages, as Strabo [y] makes them differ only in dialect. "They have not all," ſays he, "the ſame language, but there is ſome little difference in their ſeveral languages. But Cæſar himſelf make the language of the antient Gauls the ſame with that of the Britans (allowing for variation of dialects), when he ſays [z], it was uſual for the Gauls, who wanted to acquire greater proficiency in the diſcipline of the Druids, to come over to Britain to our Druids. But as the Druids did not commit their doctrines to writing, it is probable they delivered their inſtructions in the language of the Gauls. This Tacitus [a] expreſsly affirms. "The language of the Britans and Gauls," ſays he, "is not very different." On theſe accounts Beatus Rhenanus, Geſner, Hottoman, Peter Daniel, Picard, and other antiquaries, concur in this; except a few who maintain that the Gauls ſpoke German. But to put this matter completely out of doubt, I ſhall collect and compare, from all the authors I can, certain antient Gauliſh words, as pieces of a wreck; that language being now ſunk in oblivion *. We ſhall ſee many of them without the leaſt ſtraining or violence, nay with the greateſt eaſe, and ſcarce any alteration, correſpond with our Britiſh words, both in ſenſe and ſound.

Divona. Auſonius [b] tells us, *Divona* ſignified the fountain of the gods in the Gauliſh language, in this line of his on the ſpring at Bourdeaux.

Divona Celtarum lingua fons addite Divis.

Our Britans call God *Dyw*, and a ſpring *Vonan* [c], of which is compounded *Divonan*, and in the analogy of the Latin tongue, for metre's ſake, *Divona* (Z).

Taranis. Many writers tell us, that Jupiter, whom, from his thunder, the Greeks called Βρονταιος, and the Latins *Tonans*, was worſhipped by the Gauls under the name of *Taranis* (A). But *Taran*, in Britiſh, ſignifies *thunder*, and to the ſame purport the Germans ſeem to have given Jupiter the name of *Thonder*; for they call Thurſday (dies Jovis) *Thonderdach*, q. d. the Thunderer's day.

Heſus. The Gauls had another deity called by Lucan [d] *Heſus*, by Lactantius [e] *Heus* (B), by the author of the Querolus *Anubis latrans*, from his being repreſented under the form of a dog; and *Huad* ſignifies among our Britans a dog.

Teutates. We have good authority that the Gauls worſhipped Mercury under the name of *Teutat*, as inventor of arts and guide of travellers, and *Duw Taith* [f] ſignifies in Britiſh God of Roads. I am aware too that Plato, in his Phœdrus and Philebus, called Mercury *Theut*. But I know alſo that there are writers [g] who

Tewſday. will have Teutat to be the ſame with the deity of the Germans, called by Tacitus [h] Tuiſco, who they ſay is Mars, and that we, deſcendants of the Germans, thence call Mars' day *Tueſday* (C). Of theſe three Gauliſh deities take theſe three lines of Lucan [i]:

Et quibus immitis placatur ſanguine diro
Teutates, horrenſque feris altaribus Heſus,
Et Taranis Scythicæ non mitior ara Dianæ.

And you where Heſus' horrid altar ſtands,
Where dire Teutates human blood demands,
Where Taranis by wretches is obey'd,
And vies in ſlaughter with the Scythian maid. ROWE.

Duſii. St. Auſtin [k] and Iſidore [l] inform us, that the Gauls called Incubi *Duſii*, from their continual practice of that uncleanneſs; and *Dyth* ſtill ſignifies among the Britans *continual* and *daily* (D).

P. Mela [m] writes, there were certain prieſteſſes of a Gauliſh deity devoted to perpetual chaſtity, called

Lenæ. by the Gauls *Senæ*. If I might take this liberty with our author, I would correct it *Lenæ*. For the Britans ſtill call holy virgins, or nuns (as appears in an antient gloſſary), *Leanes*, whence the moſt antient nunnery among the Britans had the name of *Lean-minſter*, now *Lemſter* (E).

* In theſe words I have followed the Britiſh gloſſary of William Saliſbury, and another antient MS. one.

[y] [z] B. G. VI. 15. [a] Vit. Agr. c. 11. [b] Clar. urb. Burdigala XIV. 31. [c] Rather *Ffynnon*.
[d] I. 4. [e] I. 21. [f] Or *Duw Faith*. G. [g] Cluver: but againſt all MSS. [h] Mor. Ger. c. 2.
[i] I. 4. [k] Civ. Dei XV. 2. [l] Orig. VIII. c. ult. [m] III. 6.

(Z) Biſhop Gibſon ſays, *Duwſynnon* would ſignify the god of the fountain; and that the words muſt be tranſpoſed to make Fynnon Duw, or the Fountain of God. But there needs not all this critical refinement to form an obvious etymology.

(A) Mr. Camden is charged by a modern writer with putting *Taranis* for *Taramis*, the better to reconcile it to his *Taran*. But as that writer has not proved *Taramis* to be the true reading, why may it not be ſaid that he eſpouſed that reading to make it agree better with the Phœnician *Tarem*. The inſcription on the altar found at Cheſter (of which hereafter), which gives Jupiter the title of *Tanarus*, ſeems to favour Camden's conjecture, being an eaſy ſlip for *Taranus* from the Britiſh *Taran*. G. Lucan always writes it *Taranis*.

(B) What copy of Lactantius Mr. Camden followed does not appear. But all the MSS. mentioned by later editors have no other variation of Heſus than Eſus, which brings it no nearer the Britiſh etymology. The truth is, Heſus, or Eſus, ſignifies *The God*, by way of eminence, which agrees with Mars, or Odin, the principal deity of the north. See Keyſler, p. 139. Religion des Gaulois, I. 23. 256. *Heuz*, or Heüs, in Breton ſignifies *terrible*. Ib. 264. On the ſtones found under the cathedral of Paris, 1711, the deity ſuperſcribed Eſus is repreſented by a figure ſtriking at a tree, which Monſ. Moreau de Mautour explains of a Druid gathering the miſletoe. Little credit is due to the anonymous Querolus, the author of which, whoever he be, is certainly ſingular in giving Eſus the attributes of Anubis, which better ſuit the Gauliſh Mercury.

(C) Theſe critics are ſo far from truth, that Wedneſday, not Tueſday, has its name from Mercury, whom the Germans called *Woden*, from the *woods* through which he was to point the paths; his office among all nations being to guide the feet of travellers, though the Egyptians ſuperadded to this the guidance of the mind as a characteriſtic of their Theth or Theut. See Voſſius in Cæſ. Com. de B. G. VI. 17. Teutates was alſo the Spaniſh Mercury. Banier Mythol. V. 464. 528. where he quotes Livy XXVI. 44. XXIX. 27. who does not mention the name of *Teutates*, though he does that of Mercury. See alſo Pezron, Antiq. des Gaulois.

(D) Keyſler, from Kilianus, gives a much better derivation of the Duſii, from *Duyſe*, in the old Belgic language *concubina*. Antiq. Sept. p. 457.

(E) Mr. Camden has here ſtrained another etymology to ſupport his favourite hypotheſis. Theſe women mentioned by Mela are the *Samnitæ* of Strabo, IV. 303. and the *Amnitæ* of Dionyſius Periegetes, l. 570. from whom *l'iſle des Saints*, oppoſite Breſt, has been miſcalled, for l'iſle des *Sains*, or *de Sain*. But Mela calls the iſland *Sena*, and the women *Barrigenas*; which laſt name, after torturing all former critics, Voſſius finds in the MSS. to be *Gallizenas*, or *Galligenas*, which Keyſler (Ant. Sept. p. 455, 456, 484.) reads *Galli genas* ſcil *vocant*, *Kene* or *Queene* ſignifying among the Germans *women* and *prieſteſſes*. So much does a little attention to real life and cuſtoms ſuperſede the innumerable reveries of cloſeted critics.

The Gauls, ſays Polybius [n], call in their language hired ſoldiers, *Gæſatæ*; and the Britans ſtill call hired ſervants *Gueſſin*. *Gæſatæ.*

Brave men, according to Servius [o], were called by the Gauls *Geſſi*; and *Guaſſedwr*, in Britiſh, ſignifies a ſtrong and valiant man (F). *Geſſi.*

To this alſo may be referred *Geſum*, the peculiar weapon of the Gauls, as the *pilum* of the Romans, and the *framea* of the Germans. But of this hereafter. *Geſum.*

As the phalanx was the proper legion of the Macedonians, ſo was the *Caterva* of the Gauls, as we may ſee in Vegetius [p]. Nor is this worn out among the Britans, who call a troop *Caturfa*, and war *Kad*, and the ſtrength of war, which conſiſts in a legion, *Kaderne*, and *Caterna*, as ſome copies of Vegetius have it (G). *Caterva.*

To this *Kad* we may not improperly refer Cateia, which, according to Iſidore [q], was a kind of weapon among the Gauls. *Cateia.*

Geſſa [or *Gæſum*], another Gauliſh weapon, is by Servius [r] rendered *haſta virilis*, ſimilar to which ſeems to have been the Britiſh *Cathilou*, which Ninnius tranſlates, *Stakes burnt at the ends*, and *a warlike race* (H). *Geſſa.*

The Gauls whom Brennus led into Greece called the method of drawing up cavalry, conſiſting of three horſes, " in their country language," ſays Pauſanias [s], " *Trimarcia*, for they call a horſe *Marc*," which is abſolute Britiſh in the ſame ſenſe, *Tri* ſignifying three, and *March*, a horſe (I). *Trimarcia.*

Pauſanias in the ſame book relates, that the Gauls called ſhields in their language *Thirei*, and the Britans at this day call them *Tarian* (K). *Thirei.*

Cæſar in his Journals, as quoted by Servius [t], relates, that being once in Gaul made priſoner by the enemy, and carried off on horſeback armed as he was, one of the enemy met him, who knew him, and inſultingly cried to him, *Cetos Cæſar*, which, in the language of the Gauls, ſignifies *Let go*. And *Geduch* ſignifies the ſame in Britiſh. *Cetos.*

The Gauliſh word *Rheda*, ſays Quintilian (L), means the ſame as the Latin *Caruca*, i. e. a chariot. This is not now to be found in the Britiſh language, but evidently appears to have been uſed by them, from the words *Rhediad* for a courſe, *Rhedec* [Rhedeg] to run, and *Rhedecfa* [Rhedegfa] a race, which no one can doubt are derived from the ſame. Nor is it abſurd to derive hence *Eporedia*, a city of Salaſſii, which Pliny ſays had its name from horſe-breakers (M). *Rheda.* *Eporedia.*

Both nations uſed another kind of carriage called in one word *Covinus*, and its driver *Covinarius*. But though this name, as well as the carriage itſelf be loſt, its root as I may ſay remains among the Britans, who call carrying in a carriage *Kowain*. *Covinus.*

Eſſedum was alſo a Gauliſh carriage, or rather chariot deſigned for war, which both Propertius [u] and Cæſar [x] give to the Britans. *Eſſedum.*

Eſſeda cælatis ſiſte Britanna jugis.

Britiſh Eſſeda with their well-wrought yokes.

Circius is the well-known name of a wind, to whom the emperor Auguſtus vowed and erected a temple in Gaul [y]. But Phavorinus, who was a Gaul, in Gellius [z] ſhews it to be a Gauliſh word. " Our Gauls," ſays he, " call the wind that blows from their own country, and is very ſevere, Circius, I believe from its whirling " eddy (N)." This is known to be the moſt impetuous and violent of all winds; and *Cyrch* ſignifies force and violence among the Britans, as appears by their Litany. *Circius.*

Livy [a] writes that the *Pennine Alps*, which Cæſar [b] calls the higheſt Alps, had their name not from Annibal the Carthaginian [*Pœnus*], but from the higheſt of the mountains, the top whereof was conſecrated to a deity, and named *Penninus* by the mountaineer Gauls. The Britans ſtill call the ſummits of mountains *Pen*, whence *Pen-maen-maur*, *Pendle*, *Pen*, *Pencoh-cloud* and *Pennigent*, the higheſt mountains among us had their name, and from the ſame circumſtance is derived that of the Apennines in Italy. *Pennine.*

[n] II. 22. 26. [o] Ad Æn. VIII. 662. [p] II. 2. [q] XVIII. 7. [r] Ad Æn. VIII. 662. [s] Phoc. X. 19. [t] Ad Æn. XI. 743. [u] Prop. II. 1. fin. [x] B. G. IV. 24. 33. [y] Sen. Nat. Quæſt. V. 17. [z] II. 22. [a] XXI. 38. [b] B. G. III. 1.

(F) The conformity between the two languages in this caſe depends on the Gæſatæ ſerving for *hire*; the addition therefore of *dèwr* to *Guas* is nothing to the purpoſe. The Gæſatæ, according to Polybius, were natives of the Alps, who ſerved like the modern Swiſs. Hence Virgil properly calls the Gauliſh *gæſa* or javelins *Alpina*, becauſe they were the weapons of that particular people, and not becauſe they were the better for growing on the Alps, as Taubman dreamt. Mr. Gale adds a note here, that *Geſſiling* is ſtill the term for a *parliament* in the ſtyle of the Cinque-ports, who *pay* certain perſons for repreſenting them there. In Spelman's gloſſary, *Geſſel* is *comes qui* certa ſervit mercede, *unde juxta Cujacium* Gaſſalli *quaſi* Geſſalli. Hence *Vaſſal*, and from *Guaſſadwr*, Vavaſor.

(G) The words of Vegetius do not appear to repreſent *Caterva* as a word of barbarous origin, though confined to the infantry of barbarous nations. Horace, Ep. II. 1. 190. uſes it for a body of foot, oppoſed to horſe, and, out of its military deſignation, it means any troop of people in general, as does the Welſh *Catyrfa*, and *Caterfod*, war. See Jones's Welſh Dict. *Cadam* is Welſh for *ſtrong*; but we need not lay any ſtreſs on the various reading *Caterna* in Vegetius. Though *Cateia* was a Gauliſh weapon, the Gauliſh and Spaniſh name for it was *Teuton*, according to Iſidore, xviii. 7. But query if Iſidore does not miſunderſtand Virgil Æn. VII. 740. where ſee Servius.

(H) Granting Ninnius all the authority he deſerves, the Welſh word, as he repreſents it, is now obſolete, unleſs we ſtrain it with Biſhop Gibſon, from *Kerh* [Kerh] a nail or pin, and *Ulw*, hot embers. Mr. Camden muſt have ſeen a very different copy of Ninnius from that publiſhed by Dr. Gale, which ſays, c. 15. Cæſar was repulſed with loſs at the Thames, becauſe the Britiſh general *poſuerat Judes* ferreas *& ſemen bellicoſum*, quæ calcitramenta, *i. e.* cethilocium *in vadum fluminis*; a verb is wanting to cloſe the ſentence: but it is eaſy to ſee that beſides ſtakes pointed with iron, and a body of troops, *calthrops* were thrown into the river, and this comes nearer the Welſh *Keth*.

(I) Both Mr. Camden and the Biſhop miſtake Pauſanias, who does not make the three horſes any part of the line of battle, much leſs place them *abreaſt*. He ſays expreſsly, that each horſeman had two ſervants with led horſes in the rear of the army, to remount him in caſe of accident.

(K) Pauſanias Att. I. 13. ſays, that Pyrrhus dedicated the ſhields [Θυρεας] of the Gauls. But Θυρος is a common Greek word for an oblong concave ſhield. Potter's Ant. II. p. 35.

(L) Quintilian (I. 5.) ſays no ſuch thing; he only inſtances *Rheda* as a Gauliſh word introduced into the Latin language. Yet biſhop Gibſon, who publiſhed Quintilian two years before he tranſlated Camden, has not corrected this miſtake.

(M) *Eporedias Galli bonos equorum domitores vocant.* Pliny Nat. Hiſt. III. 17.

(N) Favorinus ſeems rather to ſuppoſe Circius to be a word of Latin derivation, from its whirling round, *circum*. And as biſhop Gibſon obſerves, though *Cyrch* is Welſh for *ſtrong*, it is rather an adjective, and not to be made a ſubſtantive in this particular inſtance alone.

Armorica. Cæsar [c] informs us, that the cities of Gaul on the ocean are called by the Gauls *Aremoricæ*, and the Britans use the same word in the same sense; for *Ar-mor* with them signifies *on*, or *above the sea*; and in the same sense Strabo calls them in Greek Απωκεανιδας.[d].

In the reign of Diocletian, the peasants in Gaul raised a disturbance, and gave their party the name of *Bachaudæ.* *Bachaudæ* (O); and the Britans call swineherds and peasants *Beichiad.*

Vargæ. Sidonius [e] says the Gauls call petty robbers of their own country *Vargæ*; and I find in the glossary belonging to the church of Landaff, that robbers were antiently called in British *Veriad* (P).

Allobrogæ. "The *Allobrogæ*," says the antient and excellent scholiast on Juvenal [f], "had their name from *Brogæ*, "the Gallish word for *ager*, country, and *Alla*, another, as much as to say, removed from another "place." Now *Bro* among the Britans signifies a country, and *Allan* abroad, so that the etymology is plainly the same in both languages (Q).

Glastum. "An herb like plaintain is called in Gaul *Glastum*," says Pliny [g]. This plant, with which he and other *Woad.* writers tell us the Britans used to stain their bodies, is the same we call *Woad*, yielding a blue colour, *Isatis.* which colour is still called by the Britans *Glas.* It was the *Isatis* of the Greeks, as Pliny (R) tells us, The herb *Vitrum.* and the *Vitrum* of the dyers, according to Oribasius. Hence it is easy to correct P. Mela [h], by substituting *Vitro* for *Ultro* in that passage. *Britanni incertum ob decorem an ob quid aliud* Ultro *corpora infecti.* "It is "uncertain whether the Britans stained their bodies [*Vitro*] with Vitrum for beauty or any other reason."

Coccus. The Gallathæ, who spoke the same language with the old Gauls (according to St. Jerom) had a small shrub called *Coccus*, from whence that bright red colour called *coccineus* [or scarlet] was produced; and the Britans call this very colour *Coch.*

Brachæ. We have before shewn that Brachæ were the common dress both of Gauls and Britans. Diodorus Siculus [i] calls them rough garments of various colours. The Britans at present call dirty ragged garments *Brati* (S).

Lainæ. If *Laina* was a Gallish word, as Strabo [k] seems to insinuate, when he says, "The Gauls make garments "of coarse wool, and call them *Lainæ*," the Britans are not very far from this word in calling wool *Glawn* in their language (T).

Bardus. Festus Pompeius [l] says, *Bardus* is a Gallish word for a singer, and this is pure British.

Bardocucullus. We learn from Martial [m] and others, that *Bardocucullus* was the dress of the Gallish bards; and as *Bard* [Bardh] remains intire among the Britans, so does the other part of the word; for they call a cloak *Cucul* [Cochl].

Brance. Gaul, says Pliny [n], "produces a kind of corn which rhey call *Brance* (U), which among us is Sanda- "lum, a grain of the finest kind." Among the Britans also a species of very bright grain is called *Guineth vranc*, and in Norfolk among us *Brank.*

Pempedula. Apuleius tells us, that what the Greeks called *Pentaphyllos* from its five leaves the Gauls called *Pempedula*; and *Pymp*, in British, signifies five, and *Deilen*, a leaf.

Petoritum. As *Pymp* signified five, so does *Petor* four among the Gauls, according to Festus, who says that *Petoritum* was a Gallish carriage, so called from its four wheels; and *Pedwar* signifies four in British.

Gunia. Among wooden instruments Canterium, which the English call *a leaver*, Isidore [o] says the Gauls called *Gunia*, and the Britans at present *Gwif* [p].

Betulla. Pliny [q] calls *Betulla*, which we call *Birch*, a Gallish tree. He would now call it a British one, as it grows plentifully in Britain, and is called in British *Bedw.*

Dercoma. Wine, mingled with water, we learn from Athenæus [r], was called by the Gauls *Dercoma*; and *Dwr*, in British, signifies water (X).

Thus, not to go through every article, in Dioscorides what the Latins call *Filix*, the antient Gauls call *Rhedyn.* *Ratis*, the Britans *Redin.* The Latin *Sambucus* is the *Scovies* of the Gauls, the *Iscaw* of the Britans. *Scovies.* *Iscaw.* The Italian *Serratula* is the Gallish *Vetonica*, the Britans' and our *Betony* (Y). The fat of the soil, as Pliny [s] *Marga.* says the Latins called it, is the Gallish *Marga*, the British *Marl.* What the Latins called white marl, *Glisomarga.* the Gauls *Glisomarga* [t] (Z), might be called by the Britans *Gluysmarl*; *Gluys* signifying among them fair or white. A three-legged stool was called by the Gauls *Tripetia*, as we learn from Sulpitius Severus [u], and

[c] B. G. VII. 75. [d] Παρωκεανιτικα. IV. 191. 194. [e] B. IV. Ep. 6. [f] VII. 214. [g] XXII. 1.
[h] III. 6. [i] V. 30. [k] IV. 196. [l] Referring to Lucan. [m] XIV. 128. [n] XVIII. 7. [o] XIX. 19.
[p] *Gwyf*, an iron bar. Jones. [q] XVI. 18. [r] IV. 13. [s] XVII. 6. [t] XVII. 8. [u] Dial. p. 544.

(O) They are called *Bacaudæ*, *Vacaudæ*, and *Bagaudæ*, by Victor, Eutropius and Orosius; but Camden's reading has no where occurred to me; nor were the rebels rustics only, but many of the better sort joined with them, unable to bear the oppression of the Roman governors. Salvian Ep. *Beichaud* signifies only the *bellowing of oxen.* G.

(P) The printed Welsh dictionaries know no such word as *Veriad*, or any approach to it. G.

(Q) *All* is Welsh for *other*; *allan* for *out*, *without*; *brô* for *country.* Jones's Dict.

(R) What Pliny says the Greeks called *Isatis* was a species of wild lettuce, XX. 6. It is Marcellus Empir. c. 23. p. 163. who tells us the Greeks gave the name of Isatis to the Glastum. See Hardouin's note on Pliny XXII. 1. Mr. Camden puts in his margin *Luteum Cæsari:* but Cæsar expressly has *vitrum*, B. G. V. 14. Pliny XXII. 1. describes the *Glastum* of Gaul as imitating *Ethiopum colorem*, which seems to mean that it stained of a *copper* colour.

(S) *Brattian*, and hence our north countrymen *brats.* G. *Bratt*, a clout, or rag. Jones. All that Diodorus Siculus says of the Βρακαι is, that they were αναξυριδες, or breeches. He describes their other garments, and their saga, or sashes, as of many colours, thick in winter, and thin in summer.

(T) *Gwlan* is Welsh for wool: but critics are so much divided about Strabo's word and meaning, that no kind of stress can be laid on them.

(U) *Gwonith Ffrank* is a very modern Welsh word for French wheat. If, as F. Hardouin assures us, all the MSS. of Pliny read *brace*, there needs no other refutation of Camden's hypothesis.

(X) Nothing is more extraordinary than the illusions of learned men. The error of the Latin translation has furnished Camden with a fact, and an etymology which never existed. Athenæus Deipn. IV. 13. p. 152. speaking of the manner of life of the Celtæ or Gauls, says, the rich drink wine from Italy or Marseilles, sometimes neat, sometimes mixed with water. The liquor of the poor is Zythus, sometimes made of wheat and honey, and called by the generality *dercoma.* So stands the original text. The translator, omitting all about the poor people's liquor, connects *dercoma* with the diluted wine. It is most probable Casaubon is right in correcting it παρα δε τοις πολλοις καθ' αυτο καλειται δε κορμα. The generality drink this malt liquor alone, and call it *Korma.* The *Curmi* of Dioscorides and others.

(Y) Bishop Gibson says *Betony* is no British word, but expressed by *Cribeu Sped.*

(Z) *Glissomarga*, as F. Hardouin corrects it, comes nearer the British name.

by

by the Britans *Tribet*. A meaſure of 100 feet is the *Candetum* of the Gauls in Columella [x], and the Britiſh *Cantroed*. A bird's bill the Gauls, according to Suetonius [y], call *Becco*, the Britans *Bec*.

Trybedh. *Cantroed.* *Becco.*

Nor ſhould I be ſo wild in my conjectures as Goropius, if I attempted to reduce *Galba*, which Suetonius [z] tranſlates very fat, to the Britiſh word *Gallecus* (A), which ſignifies *very big*; the *Bulga* of Verrius Flaccus [a] for a leathern budget to the Britiſh *Butſiet* (B); or the *Soldurii* of Cæſar [b], for perſons who had vowed to live and die together, to *Sowdiwr* (C); Pliny's [c] *Planarat* (D), for a plough, to *Arat*, a word of the ſame import; Iſidorus's [d] *Taxea*, for bacon, to *Tew* [fat]; Diodorus Siculus's [e] *Zithum* to *Cider* (E); *Cerviſia* to *Keirch*, oats, of which the Britans in many places make that liquor, or rather to *Cwrwf*, which we call ale (F).

Galba. *Bulga.* *Soldurii.* *Planarat.* *Taxea.* *Zithum.* *Cerevisia.* Ale, a drink.

All theſe words appear from theſe writers to have been Gauliſh, and we ſee how exactly they correſpond, both in ſound and ſenſe with the Britiſh.

Add to this, that as the antient names of places have the ſame terminations among both nations, as in *Dunum*, *Briva*, *Ritum*, *Durum*, *Magum*, &c. it may be preſumed theſe nations are not very different. Indeed, from this circumſtance, no inconſiderable proof might be brought, that we Engliſh are derived from the Germans, from the more modern names of places ending in *Burrow*, *Berry*, *Ham*, *Sted*, *Ford*, *Thorp*, and *Wich*, which equally correſpond to the German terminations *Burg*, *Berg*, *Heim*, *Stadt*, *Furdt*, *Dorp* and *Wic*.

Terminations of names of places.

In like manner ſome Gauliſh names may be as eaſily accounted for from being in our Britiſh language conformable to the nature of the thing; ſo that we muſt either allow they were impoſed by Britans, or that our Britans ſpoke the Gauliſh language. But it will be ſufficient to produce one or two.

The third part of Gaul is inhabited, ſays Cæſar [f], "by people called in their own language *Celtæ*, in "ours *Galli*," but by the Greeks *Gallathæ*. Whence they had the name of Celtæ and Gallathæ the moſt learned French critics have not told us; but let them reflect whether it be not from the Britiſh word *Gualt*, which ſtill ſignifies among the Britans *the hair of the head*, and *Gualtoc*, *wearing hair*, whence *Celtica*, and Gallathæ, and Galli, ſeem to have been ſoftened by various pronunciation. All the learned agree, that the Celtæ were called *Comati*, from their long hair, on which they beſtowed ſo much care, and the difference of ſound between C, K, Q, G, is not great *.

Celtæ. *Gwalt.*

It is well known that the Garonne, the nobleſt river in Gaul, runs with great rapidity and fury, whence the poets call it ſtrong, ſea-like, rapid Garumna, and this is the meaning of the Britiſh word *Garrw* [g].

Garonne. *Garw.*

The river Arar flows with incredible gentleneſs, ſo that a ſpectator can hardly determine which way it runs. Hence the poets call it Araris *tardior*, and *lentus*; Arar and Ara [h] ſignifies in Britiſh *ſlow* and *ſtill*.

Arar.

The Rhoſne, into which the Arar empties itſelf, runs with great rapidity, whence it has the epithet of quick, ſwift and precipitate, which is not very wide of *Rhedec*, which expreſſes ſwiftneſs of courſe.

Rhoſne.

Strabo and others mention the *Gebennæ*, a continued ridge of mountains, extending a long way in Gaul. It appears from a Britiſh Lexicon, that *Keven* ſignifies among the Britans the ridge of a mountain, and ſuch a long ridge I ſaw near *Otteley* in Yorkſhire, called by the inhabitants *The Kevin* (G).

Gebennæ.

It being an antient cuſtom in Gaul to ſet up ſtones along the roads at the diſtance of every 1500 paces, and a Gauliſh *Leuca* (according to Jornandes [i]) containing that number of paces, and *Leach* [k] in Britiſh ſignifying a ſtone, let the learned of France ſay if *Leuca* had not its name thence.

Leuca.

On the coaſt of Gallia Narbonenſis, where it is pretended Hercules and Albion fought, are ſcattered ſuch quantities of ſtones, that you would think it had rained ſtones, whence it is called by writers *Littus lapideum* and *Campus lapideus*, by the modern French *le Craux*. They know not the meaning of the name; but ſtones in the Britiſh language are called *Craig* (H).

Campus lapideus.

The antient inhabitants of the maritime part of Gaul oppoſite to us, were called in their own language *Morini*; and *Mor* ſignifies in Britiſh the ſea, whence that name ſeems derived. For they call people living on the ſea *Morinwyr*, as antiently *Aremorica*, in the Gauliſh language, and now in the Britiſh, ſignifies *on the ſea*.

Morini.

So *Arelate*, a very famous city of Gaul, ſtanding in a ſwampy moiſt ſoil, ſeems to have taken its name from its ſituation, *Ar* ſignifying in Britiſh upon, and *Llaith* moiſture.

Arelate.

Uxellodunum, Cæſar ſays [l], was a town on every ſide inacceſſible, and ſituate on a high mountain. But *Uchell*, in Britiſh, ſignifies high, and *Dunum*, among the old Gauls, was an eminence or hill, as we learn from Plutarch in his book of rivers from Clitophon; and the ſame word was uſed by the antient Britans.

Uxellodunum. *Dunum.*

Pliny puts the promontory of Cythariſtes in Gaul, near Marſeilles, where is now the town of *Toulon*; and if you aſk our Britans what they call a harp they preſently anſwer *Telen* [m].

Cythariſtes.

* Lipſius de pronunciat. p. 66.

[x] V. 1. See Du Cange in v. [y] Vitel. 18. p. 19. [z] Galb. c. 3. [a] Feſtus and Nonius. [b] B. G. III. 22. [c] XVIII. 18. [d] XX. 2. [e] IV. 2. [f] B. G. I. 1. [g] *Yarrow*. MS. n. Gale. [h] *Araf*. Jones. [i] [k] *Lhêch*. [l] B. G. VIII. 40. [m] *Telyn*.

(A) Galvog is Welſh for *mighty*, *powerful*. Jones.

(B) There is no ſuch Welſh word as *Buſiet*. *Bolgan* is a budget, and comes much nearer to *Bulga*. See in the Orkneys hereafter.

(C) *Soldurii* is rather French, the Welch word being *Milwr*.

(D) This word differs in the MSS. and editions of Pliny, and in his commentators: Hardouin reads *Planſtrarati*, and takes off all the Galliciſm at once. *Arad*, or *Aradr*, is Welſh for a plough.

(E) *Sider* is Welſh for *fringe*, or *rags*. Jones. The name of the drink *cyder* is rather of Roman extraction.

(F) *Cerevisia* is rather to be derived from *Cwrwf*, or *Cwrw*, than from *Circh*.

(G) Innumerable mountains in North Wales have the name of *Keven*, with various epithets.

(H) *Kraig* being a *rock*, or *crag*, and *kerrig ſtones*, perhaps we ſhould rather ſeek for an etymology in the French language. If the ground were covered with flints, ſuch as are produced in *chalk*, one might derive it from the old plural of *Craie*, chalk.

Again,

Again, to put this matter out of diſpute, it is certain that the modern French language, though derived from the Latin and German, ſtill retains many antient Gauliſh words. I have received from perſons acquainted with both languages many of thoſe Gauliſh words, which cannot be referred either to the Latin or German languages (and ſo are probably remains of the antient Gauliſh), which come very near the Britiſh. The French ſay *Guerir*, the Britans *Guerif*, to cure; French *Guaine*, Britiſh *Gwain*, a ſheath; French *Derechef*, Britiſh *Derchefu* (I), lately; French *Camur* (K), Britiſh *Cam*, crooked; French *Bateau*, Britiſh *Bâd*, a boat; French *Gourmond*, a glutton, Britiſh *Gormod*, exceſſive, ſuperfluity; French *Baſton*, Britiſh *Paſtwn*, a ſtaff; French *Accabler*, Britiſh *Cablu*, to oppreſs (L); French *Havre*, Britiſh *Aber*, a haven (M); and both nations ſtill uſe *Comb* (N) for a valley. With many more of the ſame ſort, which would not perhaps entertain the reader, but ſtrongly confirm this point.

Tacitus's [n] obſervation that the Eſtii, a German people, "in manners and dreſs approach nearer to the "Suevi, but in language to the Britans," makes not againſt my aſſertion. For the remoteſt languages agree in ſome particulars. And lately Augerius Buſbequius [o], ambaſſador from the Emperor to the Grand Signior, remarked many German and Engliſh words in the Taurica Cherſoneſus, or Crim Tartary.

Hence one might conclude that the antient Gauls and Britans uſed the ſame language, and by neceſſary conſequence, the origin of the Britans may be referred to the Gauls. For it muſt be allowed, as was before obſerved, that Gaul was firſt peopled, as being nearer to Armorica, producing plenty of corn, and greater numbers of men in proportion, as Strabo obſerves. And when the Gauls had ſent colonies into Italy, Spain, Germany, Thrace and Aſia, much more is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe they would ſend home to Britain, as being both nearer and equally fruitful. And it muſt redound to the honour of the Britans that they are deſcended from thoſe antient Gauls, who ſo greatly excelled in military honour, with whom the Romans maintained a war ſo many years, not only for glory but ſelf-preſervation, and who, to borrow the language of the poet,

———per omnem
Invecti Europam, quaſi grando aquilone vel auſtro
Importata, gravi paſſim ſonuere tumultu.
Scit Romanus adhuc, & quam Tarpeia videtis
Arx attollentem caput illo in monte ſuperbum,
Pannones, Emathii norunt, ſcit Delphica rupes.

Like hail by northern or by ſouthern blaſt
Impell'd, o'er Europe they in torrents paſt.
Rome feels their force, Tarpeian turrets bend,
No more on high their haughty creſts aſcend;
Wide o'er Pannonian plains their power has flown,
Delphi and Macedon the victors own.

And ſoon after,

Intravere Aſiæ fines; prope littora Ponti
In gentem crevere novam, quæ tenditur uſque
Ad juga Pamphilûm, Garamantica ſydera contra
Inter Cappadoces poſita, & Bithynica regna.

Aſia they enter'd, on the Pontic ſhore,
Became a nation there unknown before,
Who the high cliffs of Pamphilus explore;
This region, far oppoſed to Lybian ſkies,
Twixt Cappadocia and Bithynia lies.

Nor muſt I forget the proofs brought by others of the Britans being deſcended from the Gauls. George Buc, no leſs eminent for his family than his accompliſhments, obſerves from Meckercus, that the Germans calls a Frenchman *Wallon*; and that when the German Saxons came hither, and heard the Britans ſpeak the Gauliſh language, they called them *Walli*, or Gauls. Buchanan adds, that *Walch* ſignifies among the Germans not merely a ſtranger, but in a ſtricter ſenſe a Gaul; and at the ſame time intimates, that the modern French give the name of *Galles* to the country which we call *Wales*, and that the antient Scots divided all the nations of Britain into *Gaol* and *Galle*, i. e. as he explains it, into *Gallæci* and *Gauls*.

See Camden's account of the Romans in Britain.

But if our Britans inſiſt upon a Trojan extraction, in defiance of truth, I ſhall not oppoſe them; they may, I think, deduce themſelves very eaſily from the Trojans by the Gauls. "For ſome," as Ammianus [p] tells us, ſay, "that the few who eſcaped the deſtruction of Troy poſſeſſed themſelves of Gaul then "uninhabited." In this view of language we cannot but admire and celebrate the divine goodneſs to our Britans, the poſterity of the antient Gomer, who though conquered ſucceſſively by the Romans, Saxons,

[n] Mor. Germ. c. 45. [o] Ep. IV. [p] XV. 9.

(I) *Dyrchafu*, to aſcend. Jones has no word nearer to it.
(K) *Camur*, *Camuruſe*, qui eſt tres voutè; *incurvus*. Lacombe's Dict. de vieux Franc.
(L) To *blaſpheme*. Jones.
(M) A *brook*. Jones.
(N) *Cwmm* is a Welſh word. *Combe* une vallee, *vallis*, une grotte. Ce mot eſt Gallois. Lacombe.

and Normans, have ſtill hitherto preſerved their original name and primitive language intire, notwithſtanding the attempts of the Normans to ſuppreſs it by expreſs laws made for that purpoſe. So that the old Welſh nobleman ſeems to have returned no improper anſwer to Henry II. king of England, when he aſked him what he thought of the ſtrength of the Welſh, and of his royal preparations againſt them. "This people," ſaid he, "may be diſtreſſed, and in great meaſure deſtroyed or weakened by your "Majeſty's forces, and thoſe of others, as they have formerly many times been. But the wrath of man "ſhall never totally deſtroy them, without the concurrent wrath of God. Nor do I believe any other "nation but the Cambric, i. e. the Britiſh, or any other tongue ſhall anſwer before the ſupreme Judge at "the day of judgement for this corner of the world, whatever may happen to other parts of it [q]."

NAME of BRITAIN.

BUT it may perhaps be ſaid, if *Cumero* be the original name of the inhabitants whence come *Albion* and Britannia? the laſt of which has ſo prevailed as almoſt to occaſion the other to be loſt. Give me leave to lay before you my real opinion on this ſubject, which I am perſuaded is founded on truth. The ſame thing may be conſidered under various circumſtances, and expreſſed by various names, as Plato teaches in his Cratylus; and, if you run over every antient and modern name, you will find that every nation has been called by different names by themſelves and by foreigners. Thus thoſe who are called in their own language *Iſraelites*, are called by the Greeks *Hebrews* and *Jews*, by the Egyptians, according to Manetho, *Hueſir*, from their having ſhepherds for their kings. So the Greeks called thoſe people *Syrians*, who, according to Joſephus, called themſelves *Aramites*; and *Galatæ*, thoſe who called themſelves in their own language *Celtæ*, either from their milky whiteneſs, as ſome will have it, or from their long hair, as I juſt now obſerved. Thus thoſe who called themſelves in their own language *Teutſch*, *Numidians* and *Hellenes*, were by the Romans named *Germans*, *Moors* and *Greeks*. Thus, at preſent, to go no further, thoſe who in their own dialect are called *Muſulmen*, *Magier*, *Czechs*, *Beſermanns*, are called by all Europeans *Turks*, *Hungarians*, *Bohemians* and *Tartars*. And we Engliſh, who call ourſelves in our own language *Engliſhmen*, are called by the Welſh, the Iriſh, and highland Scotch, *Saſſon*, or Saxons. In the ſame manner we may ſuppoſe that our anceſtors, who called themſelves *Cumero*, were for ſome reaſon, either by themſelves or by others, called *Britons*, whence the Greeks formed Βρεττανια, and as it were tranſmitted it to the Romans. This being premiſed, let us now inquire into the names of our iſland.

Albion.

I am not much concerned about the name *Albion*, given to this iſland by the Greeks for diſtinction ſake; all the ſurrounding iſlands being called *Britannicæ* and *Britanniæ*. "The iſland of Britain," ſays Pliny [s], "rendered famous by our own and the Grecian hiſtory, lies between the north and weſt, overagainſt Ger-"many, Gaul and Spain, and at a great diſtance from theſe much the largeſt parts of Europe. It has "the name of Albion, all the reſt being called Britanniæ." Hence Catullus in his Epigram againſt Cæſar [t] ſays,

Hunc Galliæ timent, timent Britanniæ.
Him the Gauls, the Britains fear.

And in the ſame piece he calls this *ultima occidentis inſula*, "the laſt weſtern iſle." The name of Albion ſeems to have taken its riſe from the vanity of the Greeks, their fabulous turn, and deſultory levity in inventing names, which is called by themſelves αϛαλος ευρεσιλογια: for when they had given Italy the fabulous name of Heſperia, from Heſperus ſon of Atlas, Gaul that of Galatia, from a ſon of Polyphemus, &c. I cannot help thinking with Perottus and Lilius Giraldus they alſo in the ſame fabulous ſtyle denominated this iſland Albion from Albion ſon of Neptune, unleſs any one ſhould chuſe rather to derive it from Αλφον, which, according to Feſtus, ſignifies in Greek *white*, whence the Alps had their name. For it is encompaſſed with white rocks, which Cicero [u] calls *mirificæ moles*, "amazing maſſes," whence, on the coins of Antoninus Pius and Severus, Britain is repreſented as a woman ſitting on rocks, and the Britiſh poets themſelves call her *Inis Wen* (O) q. d. *White Iſland* (P). Not to mention that Orpheus, in his Argonautics (if they be indeed his (Q)) calls an iſland neareſt Ireland or Jerſey λευκαιον χερσον, or the white land, which muſt be this of ours, and which a few lines before he ſeems to have called Νησσον

The figure of Britannia.

[q] Girald. Topog. Walliæ, lib. II. de illaudabil. Walliæ, c. 10. in Ang. Sac. II. 455. [r] Q. Hiſpos. [s] Nat. Hiſt. IV. 16.
[t] Ep. 39. In Ep. 11. he mentions *ultimos Britannos*. [u] Ep. ad Att. IV. 16.

(O) Selden in his notes on Drayton's Polyolbion thinks this inſtance moſt in point; it being uſual in antiquity for places to have names among ſtrangers correſponding with thoſe given by the inhabitants. So the Red ſea is by Strabo, Curtius, &c. called *Erythræus*, and the Nile in Hebrew and Egyptian called *black*, is obſerved by Scaliger to be called by Homer Αιγυπλος, a word of like import. G.

(P) So an iſland in the Indian ſea was called *Leuce*, (Ptolemy); another off Crete, (Pliny); and another in Pontus, at the mouth of the Boryſthenes; which laſt agreed with our own ſo far as to be thought *Fortunate*, and to be the retreat of the ſouls of Peleus and Achilles. Cellar. I. 400. A place by Tyber was alſo called Albiona.

(Q) Some judicious critics aſcribe them to Onomacritus, who lived between the 50th and 60th Olympiad, or an Orpheus of Crotona like him, cotemporary with Piſiſtratus. Suidas. Uſher. Ant. Br. Ec. p. 378. Voſſius Poet. Græc. 23 & 29.

Πευκηεσσαν, for Λευκηεσσαν. Fracaſtorius [x] alſo, treating of that peſtilential diſorder in Britain commonly called by the Engliſh the ſweating ſickneſs, aſcribes it to the chalkineſs of the ſoil, from which he ſuſpects this iſland was called Albion (R). But who can with patience hear the impudent fiction of that wretch who aſſerts that Albion was called from *Albina*, one of the thirty daughters of Diocleſian king of Syria, who ſlew their huſbands on their wedding nights, and coming hither in a ſhip without rowers, firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of the iſland, and, admitting dæmons to their embraces, produced a race of giants (S). I need not be very ſolicitous how Britain came by the name of *Inſula Cæruli*, in that antient parody againſt Ventidius Baſſus; it being ſurrounded by the ocean, which the poets call *cærulus* and *cærulum:* whence Claudian [y] ſays of Britain,

Inſula Cæruli.

— — — — — — — *cujus veſtigia verrit*
Cærulus — — — — — — — —

— — — — whoſe footſteps ſweeps
The azure ſea — — — — — (T)

I paſs by the epithets of "great and moſt diſtant iſland," given it by Ariſtides [z]. Gildas [a] alſo ſeems to insinuate that it was called ROMANIA, when he ſays it was ſo reduced by the Romans that "the ſoil "retained the name of the Roman bondage;" and preſently ſubjoins, "Inſomuch that it might be "accounted not Britannia, but Romania (U);" and a page or two after he adds concerning it, "An "iſland retaining the Roman name, but not their manners and laws [b]." And Proſper Aquitanus expreſsly calls it a Roman iſland. To this alſo we may refer the prediction of the Aruſpices when the ſtatues of the emperors Tacitus and Florianus were thrown down by lightning, that out of their family would ariſe an emperor who, among other actions, would "ſend governors to Tapobrane, and a proconſul to the "Roman iſland [c]." This the learned underſtood of our iſland, which was a præſidial, but never a proconſular province, as will be ſhewn hereafter. Let thoſe who believe it was ever called SAMOTHEA, from Samothes, ſixth ſon of Japhet, indulge their fancy. The author of this forgery was Annius of Viterbo, who under a ſpecious title, like other cunning contrivers, obtruded his own forgeries upon the credulous under the name of Beroſus.

Romania.

Samothea.

But the real name and origin of Britain is as uncertain as the opinions about it. If I may be allowed to offer my ſentiments on the ſubject, I would firſt recommend it to my countrymen to be moderate in their cenſures; and as they profeſs to deſire information, indulge my ſearch after it, and not forbid my purſuing the path that Eliot, Leland, Lhuyd, and others, have opened. For if the learned Humphrey Lhuyd was allowed without offence to Brute, and even commended for ſo doing, to give a different derivation of the name of Britain, I hope I, who have no deſigns upon the hiſtory of Brute, may have liberty to deduce it as briefly as I can from any other origin; I mean from the Britiſh language itſelf, which having little foreign mixture in it, and being by far the oldeſt language, will be of great ſervice in this reſearch. For antient languages are accounted of ſingular uſe in tracing the origin of nations, and Plato [d] tells us that original names, grown obſolete by length of time, are preſerved in the barbarous as the more antient languages. But notwithſtanding the darkneſs diffuſed over theſe matters by length of time is ſuch as to make us rather wiſh than hope to diſcover the truth, I ſhall endeavour to come at it, and deliver my ſentiments as conciſely as I can, without requiring implicit obedience, but ready to embrace whatever others may offer with greater probability. For I am equally ſtudious of truth, whether the reſult of others' inquiry or my own, and embrace it wherever I meet with it.

I ſhall firſt then, with my reader's permiſſion, take for granted that the antient nations had ſome certain name from the beginning, out of which, agreeable to the analogy of their own languages, the Greeks and Latins formed names of countries; or, to expreſs myſelf more explicitly, nations had names before countries, the latter being denominated from the former. Who can deny that the name of *Jews*, *Medes*, *Perſians*, *Scythians*, *Alamans*, *Gauls*, *Getulians*, *Saxons*, *Engliſh*, *Scots*, &c. were prior to thoſe of *Judea*, *Media*, *Perſia*, *Scythia*, *Alamania*, *Gallia*, *Getulia*, *Saxony*, *England*, *Scotland*, &c. and who does not ſee that the latter words were formed out of the former. We find Livy and Cæſar firſt calling the countries *Samnitium*, *Inſubrium* and *Belgium*, from the Samnites, Inſubres and Belgæ. From the Franks in the time of Conſtantine the Great, as appears on his coins, their country was firſt called *Francia*, and Sidonius Apollinaris firſt formed *Burgundia*, from the Burgundi. For the ſame reaſon we muſt ſuppoſe this our iſland was named Britain by its inhabitants or the neighbouring Gauls, who we are led by many circumſtances

[x] B. I. De morbis contagioſis. [y] Pr. Conſ. Stil. II. 248. [z] [a] c. 5. ed. Gale.
[b] c. 10. [c] Vopiſc. in Floriano, c. 2. Caſaubon corrects it *ad Britanniam inſulam*. [d] In Cratylo.

(R) As Buchanan will not allow *Albania* to have come from a Latin word, ſo neither will Somner let *Albion* have that original, but derives both from the Celtic *Alpen*, *Alben*, &c. q. d. *mountain* or *high hill*, anſwering either to the inner parts of the iſland, or to Cicero's *mirificæ moles*, the cliffs (G.), which as he finely expreſſes it, guard the approach to Britain, *aditus muniti mirificis molibus*.

(S) Biſhop Gibſon ſeems here to charge Mr. Camden with confounding the ſtories of Danaus and Diocleſian. But the confuſion is entirely the work of the chronicler of St. Albans, well confuted by John Hardyng in the five firſt chapters of his Chronicle, concluding thus,

So durying forthe in ſuche luſt and delyte
With nature of theimſelfe and feminacion
The Spyrites gatte children that were giauntes *tyte*
Of them through their owne ymagination.
By fervent heete, moved with temptacion,
Thus gat thei then greate giauntes full of might,
Within ſhorte tyme that were both long and *whight*.

(T) Mr. Camden quoting this laſt line by halves gives it a ſenſe it can never bear. *Cærulus, oceanique æſtum mentitur, amictus*, means that the blue colour of the bodies or habits of the Britans emulates that of the ocean. *Veſtigia verrit* means that their garments "trailed at their heels."

(U) So ſome copies read: but others *Britannia* and *Romana*, perhaps *Britannica* and *Romana*; q. d. ſo that it might be deemed not a Britiſh but a Roman iſland. In either ſenſe it is a name given it by Gildas alone.

to

to believe were called by the barbarous name of *Brit* or *Brith*; particularly from the lines that paſs under the name of a Sibyl. *Brith.*

Εσσεῖται εν Βρυτεσσι και εν Γαλλοις πολυχρυσοις
Ωκεανος κελαδων, πλησθεμενος αιματος πολλω.

On Britain and the golden coaſt of Gaul,
Blood-coloured ſhall the raging ocean fall.

We have further the authority of Martial, Juvenal, and Auſonius (X); as alſo of Procopius, who calls this iſland BRITIA. Antient inſcriptions erected in Britain have *Brito*, *Britones*, *Brittus*, COH. BRITON. ORDINIS BRITTON (Y), and one at Rome, near St. Maria Rotonda *, has NATIONE BRITTO, and in the following at Amerbach in Germany, which I ſhall ſubjoin for its mentioning Triputium, an unknown place in Britain (Z).

* The Pantheon.

NYMPHISO
N̄O BRITTON
TRIPVTIENO
SVB CVRA
MO VLPI
MALCHI
*7. LEG. XXII.
PO. PO. FO.

*Centurionis.

The Saxons alſo themſelves in their language called the Britons Bpitt (A), and Witikind the Saxon for Britons always writes *Britæ*, ſo that it is out of diſpute that BRIT was the original word, whence *Brito* is derived, and whence light may be thrown on this name of Britain.

But ſince nations owe their names to their ſuperior excellence above or diſtinction from others, either from the dignity of their founder, as the *Ionians* from *Javan*, the *Iſraelites* from Iſrael, the *Canaanites* from Chanan ſon of Ham, or to their nature, manners and purſuits, as the *Iberi*, from a Hebrew word, becauſe they were *miners*, the *Heneti* becauſe *ramblers*, the *Nomades* from *feeding cattle*, the *Germans* from their warlike character, the *Franks* becauſe *free*, the *Pannonians*, according to Dio [e], becauſe they wore coats of [*pannus*] cloth with ſleeves (B), the *Ethiopians* from their *black* complexion, the *Albanians* from their *white hair*, where Solinus' [f] words deſerve to be attended to, "even the colour of the hair gave name to "a nation," and ſince our countrymen, who were comprehended with their neighbours under the common name of *Cumbri* and *Cumeri*, had no better mark to diſtinguiſh them from their neighbours than their cuſtom of painting their bodies, which authors of the greateſt credit, Cæſar, Mela, Pliny, &c. repreſent them as doing with *Glaſtum*, or woad (*Glas* ſtill ſignifying among them *blue*), why may I not be allowed to ſuppoſe them called Britans from their painted bodies? For in the antient language of their country they call whatever is painted and coloured (C) *Brith*. Nor need this etymology appear harſh or forced, as it has all the requiſites of etymology, words of like ſound, and the name an expreſs repreſentation of the thing. For *Brith* and *Brit* perfectly agree in ſound, and *Brith*, among the Britans, denotes what the Britans really were, *painted*, *ſtained*, *coloured*, as they are called by the Latin poets, and Αιολονωτοι, or *parti-coloured backs*, as Oppian [g] calls them.

It may not be amiſs to mention here, though of no great moment, an obſervation I have made, that in almoſt all the names of the antient Britans there is ſomething expreſſive of colour, which doubtleſs took its riſe from this practice of painting. The Britiſh word for red is *coch* and *goch*, which I think occurs in theſe names *Cogidunus*, *Argentocoxus*, *Segonax*. They call black *Dû*, which in ſome ſort appears in *Manubratius*, *Cartimandua*, *Togodumnos*, *Bunduica*, *Cogidunus*. White is *Gwyn*, of which I think I ſee traces in *Venutius* and *Immannentius*; *Gwelw* with them anſwers to the Latin *color aqueus*, or pale, and appears in the names *Vellocatus*, *Carvillius* and *Suella*. *Glas* is Britiſh for blue, and occurs in the name of king *Cuniglas*; and Gildas explains it *fulvum*, or as ſome copies read, *furvum lanionem*, the yellow or blue butcher. *Aure*, which ſignifies gold colour, occurs in *Cungetorix*, *Arviragus*. They call a bright colour *Teg*, which preſents itſelf in *Praſutagus* and *Carattacus*. And if we ſuppoſe the Britans derived both the names of mixed colours and the colours themſelves from the Romans (as it is certain they did *Werith*,

The names of the antient Britans derived from colours.

[e] XLIX. p. 413. [f] c. 20. [g] Cyneg. I. 469.

(X) See Martial Epig. XI. 21. The paſſage of Juvenal here alluded to ſeems to be Sat. XV. 124. but the *Brittones* there are ſuppoſed a Gauliſh or German people. Auſonius's Epigrams, 109, 110, 111, 112, determine *Brito* and *Britannus* to be ſynonymous.

(Y) Horſl. North. lxxvi. Sc. xx. He ſuppoſed them Armorican Bretons.

(Z) Gruter, p. 93, gives this inſcription:

NYMPHIS.
N̄. BRITTON,
SVB CVRA
M. VLPI
MALCHI
7. LEG. XXII.
PR. P. F.

Horſley, p. 305. reads it "Nymphis N*umerus* Britton*um* ſub cura "M*arci* Ulpi*i* Malchi centurionis legionis viceſimæ ſecunda primi-"geniæ piæ fidelis." Mr. Gale in his MS. notes on Camden ſubſtitutes *Ritupienſium* or *Trutulenſium*, to *Triputien.*

(A) The Saxon word in the Saxon Chronicle is Bpeot, Bpittene, Bpytene, Bpetene.

(B) Commentators doubt how this name of the Pannonians could be deduced from *pannus*, a Roman word. Yet Dio expreſsly ſays it was given them by themſelves and by the Romans, the Greek name being *Pæones.*

(C) Or rather *party coloured.* Jones's Dict.

green,

green, from *Viridis*, and *Melin*, ſtraw colour, from *melinus*. Nobody I hope will deny that a green colour[h] (*Praſinus*) is implied in *Praſutagus*, or a ſcarlet (*Minium*) in *Adminius*, ſon of King Cunobelin. Rufina, alſo a moſt learned Britiſh lady, took her name from a muddy colour, as Alban, the protomartyr of Britain, from a white one. If a perſon verſed in the antient language would critically examine the other Britiſh names, of which only three or four more are preſerved in antient writers, I cannot but think he will find every one of thoſe few allude to ſome colour. I muſt not forget that the moſt common names of the Britans at preſent, *Gwyn*, *Du*, *Goch*, *Lluyd*, were derived from white, black, red, and ruſſet colours; ſo that it ſeems not at all extraordinary that the whole nation ſhould have taken their name from the ſeveral colours uſed in the general practice of painting (D) themſelves; and the inhabitants alſo, both antient and modern, take their names from colours. But to return, if this be thought a digreſſion.

It is certain that in the hiſtories written in the Britiſh language, an inhabitant of *Britain* is called *Brithon*. I lay no ſtreſs on the note of aſpiration, as the Britans, who, as Chryſoſtom[i] ſays, "ſpoke an hiſſing lan-"guage," delight in aſpirations, which the Latins carefully avoided. Now as Brito comes from *Brith*, ſo I think may Britannia. "Britannia, ſays Iſidore[k], has its name from a word in its own language." For when the antienteſt Greeks (who firſt thus formed the name of this iſland) for piracy or trade made coaſting voyages, as Eratoſthenes tells us, to the moſt diſtant countries, and found this nation called *Brith* and *Brithon*, either by themſelves or ſome Gauls in the ſame language, they to BRITH added TANIA, which word, according to the gloſſaries, ſignifies in Greek a country, whence they formed Βριτανια, or the *country of the Britans*, for which they corruptly wrote Βρεττανια, but Lucretius[l] and Cæſar, the firſt Latin authors that mention it, more properly Βριτανια (E). I the rather believe this to have been the caſe, becauſe in all the world there are but three large kingdoms beſides our Britain whoſe names end in TANIA; and thoſe in this weſtern part of the world, MAURITANIA, LUSITANIA and AQUITANIA, which names I make no doubt were framed and tranſmitted to the Latins by the Greeks, who firſt diſcovered theſe countries. For they named *Mauritania* from the Moors, q. d. the country of the Moors, which the natives, according to Strabo, called Numidia[m]; *Luſitania* from Luſus ſon of Bacchus, q. d. the country of Luſus; and *Aquitania*, probably as Ivo Carnotenſis thinks, from the waters, q. d. the country on the waters, in which ſenſe, as Pliny[n] ſays, it was at firſt called *Armorica*, q. d. *on the ſea*. As for Turditania and Baſtitania, names of leſſer countries, they may alſo be referred to the ſame original, being in theſe weſtern parts, viz. in Spain, and ſeem to mean the countries of the Turdi and Baſti. Nor is it an unuſual thing to have names compounded of foreign and Greek words. "Names," ſays Quintilian[o], "are compounded of our own and foreign words, as Biclinium, or contrariwiſe, as "Epitogium, Anticato; or of two foreign ones, as Epirrhedium," and this method of compoſition is very common in the names of countries. For is not Ireland compounded of the Iriſh word *Erin* and the Engliſh *land*, *Angleterre* of an Engliſh and French word, *Franclond* (as our Saxons called France) of a Frank and Saxon, *Poleland*, of a word in their language ſignifying a plain, and a German one; *Denmarch*, of a Daniſh word, and the German word *March*, ſignifying a border? It is needleſs to multiply inſtances in ſo clear a caſe. We need not wonder at the Greek addition TANIA, when St. Jerom, in his queſtions on Geneſis informs us from the moſt antient Greek writers, that the Greeks inhabited all the coaſts and iſlands of Europe quite to our own. "Let us," ſays he, "only read Varro's Antiquities, or the works "of Siſinnius Capito the Greek writer, Phlegon, and other learned men, and we ſhall find almoſt all the "iſlands and coaſts of the whole world, and the countries near the ſea were full of Greeks, who, as we "before obſerved, poſſeſſed all the coaſts from the mountains of Amanus and Taurus to the Britiſh ocean."

So the modern Germans add to names *Landt*, which means a country.

It will be out of diſpute that the Greeks landed on our coaſt, and made themſelves acquainted with its nature and properties, if we attend to what Athenæus writes of Phileas of Taurominium (of whom by and by) who was in Britain 160 years before Cæſar; if we recollect the altar with the Greek inſcription, in memory of Ulyſſes; and if we reflect on what Pytheas, before the Roman times, reported of the diſtance of Thule from Britain. For who could have diſcovered Britain, Thule, Belgium, and eſpecially their coaſts to the Greeks, if the Greek ſhips had not come into the Britiſh and German ocean, and employed their geographers to deſcribe it? Could Pytheas (F) have known any thing of the navigation ſix days beyond Britain unleſs ſome of the Greeks had informed him? Who told them of Scandia [Dumna], Bergi and Nerigos[p], from whence ſhips ſailed to Thule? All which names ſeem more known to the antient Greeks than to Pliny or any Roman. Hence Mela[q] obſerves that "Thule was celebrated in the

[h] *velyn* in compoſition, as *Caſſi-velyn*, *Caſſy-velyn*, the yellow warrior. MS. n. Gale. [i] In Serm. Pentecoſt. [k] XIV. 6.
[l] VI. 1104. [m] See Cellar. II. 917. [n] IV. 17. But nobody elſe, as Cellarius I. 157. obſerves, ever ſaid ſo.
[o] I. 5. [p] Plin. IV. 16. [q] III. 6.

(D) Mr. Somner excepts againſt this derivation of the name of Britain, as if the account of the inhabitants colouring their bodies with woad, to render them frightful, could not be conſidered as painting, and becauſe it by no means appears to have been the general practice of all the Britiſh iſles. Yet we find Herodian, III. 47. and Solinus, c. 25. expreſsly mention variety of figures made with iron inſtruments and colours on the bodies of the Britans. The firſt calls them γραφαι, the ſecond *figuræ* and *effigies*, and Iſidore XIX. 23. *ſtigmata*. The ſame did other barbarous nations antiently, and the American ſavages to this day, of whom we commonly ſay that they are painted. See Voſſius in Cæſ. B. G. V. 14.

(E) The learned Iſ. Caſaubon excepts againſt the authority of gloſſaries in this caſe, unleſs they cite their vouchers. He ſays ταινια is nothing more than a corruption of ταινια, *lingula terræ* vel *ora*. Letter to Camden inter Camd. Ep. p. 60. But after all, as Stephanus obſerves, the true termination is *ania*, which occurs in Germania, and innumerable names of countries, and is not to be tried by grammatical rules. Gale MS. n. Caſaubon is therefore for deriving Britain from the Welſh *Brydio*, to grow warm; *fervere*, *æſtuare*, alluding to the roughneſs of our ocean, deſcribed by *Oceanus barbaris fluctibus fremens*, by Ammianus *horrendis attolli æſtibus adſuetus*: by Solinus as *undoſus & inquietus: toto in anno non niſi paucis diebus navigabile*. See alſo Camden in Kent and the iſles. But query whether *Brydio* and *Brydannaieth* is to be applied to our ocean more than to any other.

(F) Strabo will tell us (IV. 201.) how little credit is due to Pytheas' account of Thulè.

" Greek poems," and Pliny[r], that " Britain had been made eminent in their own and the Greek hiſtories." By this means therefore ſo many Greek words got into the Britiſh and Gauliſh, as well as the Belgic languages. If Lazarus Bayfius and Budæus boaſt of the friendſhip that ſubſiſted between their countrymen the Gauls and the Greeks from all antiquity, on the authority of a few words of the ſame idiom which retain traces of the Greek language, and Hadrian Junius is no leſs pleaſed to find Greek etymologies in certain Belgic words, the Britans have like matter for boaſting, as having many words in their language derived from the Greek (G). But the very learned Sir Thomas Smith*, ſecretary to Queen Elizabeth, ſuppoſes this to have happened in conſequence of many Greeks retreating hither for ſecurity, when the reſt of Europe was ravaged by war.

Such is my opinion, or perhaps my error, about the origin of the Britans and the name of Britain, which if falſe, I wiſh the truth may appear. In this perplexed and blind purſuit of antiquity, he merits ſome praiſe who dares to miſtake, and we are to remember that what at firſt ſight appears falſe, on frequent conſideration aſſumes an appearance of truth. If any ſhall arraign me at the bar of truth, I have no other reply. But muſt earneſtly intreat my more learned countrymen to apply all their pains and attention to this diſcuſſion, that the truth being at laſt found out, may by its light diſperſe all the miſts of conjecture.

THE

MANNERS of the BRITANS.

THE excellent and learned Daniel Rogers, my worthy friend, had promiſed to inform us what the Britans have done in the earlieſt ages, what was the form of their government, and under what laws they lived, but he being prevented by untimely death, I ſhall preſent the reader with a ſhort account of their antient manners in the words of antient authors.

Cæſar[s]. " The Britans uſe braſs money, or iron rings of a certain weight inſtead of it. They think it " not right to eat hares, poultry, or geeſe, though they breed them all for amuſement. Of all the natives, " the moſt civilized are the inhabitants of Cantium, all that country lying on the ſea coaſt, and the " manners of this people are not very different from thoſe of the Gauls. The inland inhabitants for the " moſt part ſow no corn, but live on milk and fleſh, and for cloathing wear ſkins. All the Britans ſtain " themſelves with woad[t], which produces a blue colour, and gives them a more horrible appearance in " battle. They wear the hair of their head long, but cloſe and bare on every part of their body except " their head and upper lip. They have wives in common between ten or twelve of them, eſpecially " brothers with brothers, and parents with children: but the iſſue by theſe wives belongs to thoſe who " married them when virgins. Moſt of them uſe chariots in battle[u]. They[x] firſt ſcour up and down on " every ſide, throwing their darts, creating diſorder among the ranks by the terror of their horſes, and " noiſe of their chariot-wheels, and when they are got among the troops of horſe they leap out and fight " on foot. Meantime the charioteers retire to a little diſtance from the field, and place themſelves in " ſuch a manner that if the others are overpowered by the number of the enemy, they may be ſecure to " make good their retreat. Thus they act with the agility of cavalry, and the ſteadineſs of infantry in " battle, and become ſo expert by conſtant practice, that in declivities and precipices they can ſtop their " horſes on full ſpeed, and on a ſudden check and turn them, run along the pole, ſtand on the yoke, and " then as quickly dart into their chariots again. They frequently retreat on purpoſe, and after they have " drawn our men a little way from the main body, leap from their poles and wage an unequal war on " foot. Their manner of fighting on horſeback creates the ſame danger both to the retreater and the " purſuer. Add to this, that they never fight in bodies, but ſcattered and at great diſtances, and had " parties in reſerve ſupporting one another, and freſh troops ready to relieve the weary[y]."

Strabo[z]. " The Britans are taller than the Gauls, their hair not ſo yellow; and their bodies looſer " built. In proof of their tallneſs I muſt obſerve, that I ſaw at Rome ſome of their young men half a " foot taller than the talleſt men. Their legs were weak, and the reſt of their bodies far from well-made. " In diſpoſition they come near the Gauls, but are in ſome reſpects more ſimple and barbarous, ſo that " ſome of them are totally unacquainted with the manner of making cheeſe, though they have plenty of " milk; others are as ignorant of gardening and agriculture. They have a great many governments

[r] ubi ſup. * Orthog. Anglica.
[s] B. G. V. 12. Some for *annulis* read *laminis*. Dr. Borlaſe has in his ſecond edition Pl. XXIV. engraved what he takes for this money. We have copied it in our plate of Britiſh coins.
[t] Camden reads *luteo:* all the editions of Cæſar *vitro* or *glaſto*. [u] B. G. IV. 24.
[x] B. G. IV. 33. [y] B. G. V. 16. [z] IV.

(G) See ſpecimens in Camden's collections. Cott. Libr. Julius. F. XI. and his Remains, art. Languages.

" among them. They employ a number of chariots in war, as do ſome of the Gauls. Foreſts ſerve them " inſtead of cities; for they cut down a number of trees to incloſe a large circle, within which they erect " themſelves huts and ſtalls for their cattle, which are not indeed deſigned for continued uſe."

Cæſar again [a]. " The Britans give the name of town to an inacceſſible wood fortified by a ditch and " rampart, where they reſort to avoid invaſions."

Diodorus Siculus [b]. " The Britans lead the life of the antients, making uſe of chariots in battle, ſuch " as they ſay the antient heroes uſed in the Trojan war. Their houſes are for the moſt part meanly built " of reeds [c] or wood; they lay up the corn in the ear under cover [d], rubbing out as much as they want " for each day's uſe. Their manners are ſimple, far removed from the cunning and diſhoneſty of the " people of our age. They live on plain food, unacquainted with the luxury of the rich. The iſland is " ſaid to be extremely populous" [and to have many kings and princes living for the moſt part in good harmony together].

Pomponius Mela [e]. " Britain maintains many nations with their ſovereigns, but all uncivilized, and as " they are at a great diſtance from the continent they are the more unacquainted with the wealth enjoyed " by other nations, their wealth conſiſting only in cattle and lands. They dye their bodies with woad " [*Vitrum*], whether for ornament or any other reaſon is not known. Their wars are occaſioned by their " paſſions (H), and they frequently attack each other chiefly from love of dominion, and deſire of " extending their territories. They fight, not only on horſeback and on foot, but in waggons and " chariots armed after the Gauliſh manner, and called *Covini*, whoſe axletrees are armed with ſcythes [f]."

Tacitus [g]. " Near and like to the Gauls are the Britans, who reſemble them either from the effect of " their common origin ſtill ſubſiſting, or in oppoſite countries the climate affecting their bodies in a ſimilar " manner. Upon the whole, however, it ſeems moſt probable that the Gauls poſſeſſed themſelves of this " adjoining country. The Gauliſh rites and ſuperſtitions are found to prevail here. The language is not " very different, the ſame intrepidity appears in braving dangers, and when dangers preſent themſelves, " the ſame cowardice in extricating themſelves from them, though the Britans diſcover greater ferocity as " not enervated by peace. For we find the Gauls once figured in war, till peace introduced indolence, " and they loſt at once their courage and their liberty, which has been the caſe with the Britans formerly " conquered, the reſt continuing what the Gauls once were. Their ſtrength conſiſts in their infantry, " and ſome nations of them fight in chariots. The perſon of the greateſt rank acts as charioteer, while " the dependants fight. They were formerly governed by kings, but are now torn in pieces by the " parties and intereſts of different chiefs. Nothing gave the Romans ſuch advantage over the braveſt " nations as their want of unanimity. It ſeldom happens that two or three ſtates unite againſt the common " enemy; and thus while ſeparate parties carry on the war the whole are overcome."

In another place [h] he ſays, " The Britans conſult the gods by entrails, and commit the management of " their wars to women. Nor is difference of ſex regarded in command." Hence ſome learned men ſuppoſe Ariſtotle [i] alludes to the Britans, when he ſays, certain warlike nations beyond the Celtæ are governed by women.

Dio Caſſius [k] in the epitome of him by Xiphilin, ſpeaking of the Britans in the northern part of the iſland, " ſays, they never cultivate their land, but live on prey and hunting, and the fruits of trees; for they never " touch fiſh, of which they have ſuch prodigious plenty. They live in tents, naked and without ſhoes; " have their wives in common, and maintain all their children. The people have the principal ſhare in the " government among them, and practiſe robbery without reſtraint. They fight in chariots, having ſmall " fleet horſes; they have alſo infantry who run very ſwiftly, and while they ſtand are very firm. Their " arms are a ſhield and ſhort ſpear, on the lower part of which is a ball of braſs, to terrify the enemy by " its ſound, when ſhaken. They likewiſe wear daggers. They are accuſtomed to bear hunger, cold, and " all kind of toil. For they will continue ſeveral days up to their chins in water, and bear hunger many " days. In the woods they live on bark and roots of trees. They prepare a certain kind of food for all " occaſions, a piece of which of the ſize of a bean prevents their feeling hunger or thirſt (I)."

Herodian [l]. " They know not the uſe of cloaths, but wear iron upon their necks and bellies, ſup- " poſing it an ornament and mark of wealth, as other barbarous people do gold. They mark their " bodies wito various figures, and all kinds of animals, which is the reaſon they wear no cloaths, for fear

[a] B. G. V. 21. [b] V. 21. [c] So Jornandes II. 1. Cæſar ſays they are like thoſe of the Gauls. B. G. V. 12.
[d] καλαϛιγυς. Some copies have καλαγυς under ground. [e] So Cæſar. B. G. V. 12. [f] III. 6.
[g] Vit. Agr. II. 12. [h] Ann. XIV. 35. [i] Polit. II. c. 7. [k] LXXVI. 12. [l] III. 47.

(H) Mela's words are *Cauſas & bella contrahunt*. Pintianus reads *cauſas & bella* ex libidine *contrahunt*; an unwarrantable ſuperfluous inſertion: Mela ſeems to mean that both their pleadings and their wars are *ſhort*, though the latter are frequent, and owing to ambition.

(I) Cæſar, B. G. III. 48. ſays that Valerius's ſoldiers found a root called *chara*, " quod admiſtum lacte multum inopiam levabat: " ad ſimilitudinem panis efficiebant." To which Pliny XIX. 8. alludes, calling it *lapſana*. Voſſius underſtands this of Pliny's cabbage called *chera* XIX. 3. alſo Theophraſtus, c. 9. Sir Robert Sibbald ſuppoſes this to be the roots of Orobus, or wild Aſtragalus Thalius, which have a taſte like liquorice, and are called *Karemyle* by the Highlanders, who chew them for the ſame purpoſe at preſent. Scotia Illuſt. P. I. Lib. I. c. 17, 18, 19. The Orkney men chew charmel root prevent intoxication at their merry-makings. Pennant, Tour. IV. 273. " It grows on heaths and in birch woods, to the ſize of a large nut, and ſometimes four or five roots joined by fibres; it bears a green ſtalk and a ſmall red flower. I have often ſeen it dried and kept for journies through hills where no proviſions could be had. I have likewiſe ſeen it pounded and infuſed, and when yeaſt or barm is put into it it ferments and makes a liquor more agreeable and wholeſome than mead. It grows ſo plentiful that a cart load of it can eaſily be gathered, and the drink of it is very balſamic." Shaw's account of Murray in Appendix to Pennant's Tour, p. 292. " Wood-peaſe or heath-peaſe. *Corr*, *Cor-meille*, Gaulis. It is of the vetch kind, and the tubercles of the roots are much eſteemed by the highlanders, who dry and chew them to reliſh their liquor; they alſo affirm them to be good againſt moſt diſorders of the thorax, and that by the uſe of them they are enabled to repel hunger and thirſt for a long time. In Breadalbane and Roſsſhire, they ſometimes bruiſe and ſteep them in water, and make an agreeable fermented liquor with them. They have a ſweet taſte ſomething like liquorice, and when boiled are, we are told, well flavoured, and nutritive, and in times of ſcarcity have ſerved as a ſubſtitute for bread." Lightfoot, Flor. Scot. p. 389.

" of

" of hiding theſe figures; they are a moſt warlike, blood-thirſty people, contenting themſelves with a " narrow ſhield, a lance, and a ſword hanging down from their naked bodies. They are utterly unac- " quainted with the uſe of breaſtplates or helmets, thinking them a hindrance to them in croſſing the " fens, whoſe exhalations and ſtagnated water always keep the air above them involved in fogs [m]."

What follows being only ſhort extracts I ſhall ſelect and inſert. Pliny [n], ſpeaking of magic, ſays, The magic of the Britans.
" Why do I mention this of an art which has alſo croſſed the ocean, and got to the very bound of nature. " Britain at preſent practiſes it with ſuch an aſtoniſhing train of ceremonies, that it may even ſeem to " have taught it to the Perſians."

Elſewhere he ſays [o], " There is a plant like plantain, called in Gaul *Glaſtum*, with which the wives and *Glaſtum.*
" daughters of the Britans ſmear their whole bodies in certain ceremonies, and go naked, being of the " colour of Ethiopians. Britain knows no daintier fare than the chenerotes, a bird ſomewhat leſs than a *Chenerotes.*
" wild gooſe [p] (K). The Britans wear rings on their middle finger [q]. The Britans manure their lands " with marle [r]."

Solinus [s] informs us, that " they burnt on their fleſh certain marks, which Tertullian calls *ſtigmata*." Method of ſtaining their bodies.
The former of theſe authors adds, " the country is partly occupied by barbarians, who have ſtrokes " artfully inlaid upon their bodies in the figures of animals from their infancy, and burnt in upon their " bellies, growing up with them to manhood; and theſe ſavage nations think it the greateſt proof of " patience to infuſe as deep a dye as they can into their limbs by theſe never to be forgotten ſcars."

Dio [t] ſays they worſhipped the goddeſſes *Andate* or Victory, and *Adraſte* (L). *Andate.*

Cæſar [u] and Lucan [x] tell us, " they had ſhips whoſe keels and maſts were formed of light wood, the reſt Ships of the Britans.
" was a covering of hides (M)." Solinus ſays [y], " [They ſailed on the Iriſh ſea in wicker bottoms covered " with hides, and] all the while the voyage laſted [which was the whole width of the channel, or twenty " miles], the navigators kept a faſt. They uſed a liquor of barley," as we do now, according to Dioſcorides [z], who improperly calls it *Curmi*, inſtead of *Kwrw*, for this is the name given by the Britans *Curmi.*
to what we call *ale*. " Many of them had but one wife," according to Euſebius, in the ſixth book of his Præparatio Evangelica. Plutarch makes them to have " lived 120 years, the coldneſs of the climate " preſerving the natural heat of their body [a]."

What were thoſe " antient years of cruel tyrants," mentioned by Gildas [b], I have not been able to Tyrants of Britain.
diſcover, unleſs he means thoſe who uſurped the ſovereignty here in oppoſition to the Romans, and were at that time ſtyled Tyrants. For he ſubjoins out of Jerom, " Porphyry, that mad dog of the eaſt, in his " rage againſt the church and ridiculous ſtyle adds, that Britain is a province fruitful of tyrants." Nor ſhall I ſay any thing of their antient religion, which was indeed not religion, but a melancholy chaos of The religion of Britain.
ſuperſtition. For when the devil had overwhelmed the true doctrine in the thickeſt darkneſs, there were worſhiped in Britain, ſays the ſame Gildas [c], " diabolical monſters almoſt ſuperior in number to thoſe of " Egypt, ſome of which of moſt deformed appearance are ſtill to be ſeen [within and without their " walls], accompanied with every circumſtance of their original horror."

As to what ſome have fancied about the Britans aſſiſting Hercules in carrying off Heſione, from the verſes aſcribed to Cornelius Nepos, who deſcribing the marriage of Telamon and Heſione, ſays,

—— —— —— *Et in aurea pocula fuſi*
Invitant ſeſe pateris plebs mixta Britanni, &c.

—— —— —— While to the golden bowls
The ſelf-invited crowd of Britans throng, &c.

this is merely poetical, and I can clearly and irrefragably prove that Joſephus Iſcanus or Exonienſis, and not Cornelius Nepos was the author of this piece, ſince he mentions our Henry II. and Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Whether Ulyſſes came hither, as Solinus [d] ſays, an altar with an inſcription in Greek characters proving Ulyſſes never in Britain.
he landed in Caledonia, is doubted by Brodæus [e], and I rather ſuppoſe it erected in honour of Ulyſſes, than by Ulyſſes himſelf; though ſome maintain this Ulyſſes was Elizza, the grandſon of Japhet. For it is clear from hiſtory, as has been above remarked, that the antient Greeks made long expeditions by ſea and land; ſo that it muſt not be thought ſtrange if certain names and memorials of them are found in various places. But frequently thoſe names were not taken ſo much from themſelves as from their heroes, for whom they had an equal or greater veneration than the Chriſtians for their confeſſors or martyrs. As therefore new-diſcovered countries have had the names of St. John, St. Dominic, St. Francis, and innumerable other ſaints given them, who can ſay that the caſe was not the ſame among the Greeks? And who among all theſe heroes ſuffered more by numerous and long wanderings at ſea than Ulyſſes? No wonder therefore if navigators moſt frequently addreſſed themſelves to him, and gave his name to the places where they touched. Hence Ulyſſipo at the mouth of the Tagus. Hence in other places memo-

[m] III. 47. [n] II. 1. [o] XXII. 1.
[p] I. 22. The MSS. of Pliny read *fere* anſere minores, inſtead of *fero* anſere minores. [q] II. 1. [r] II. 53.
[s] c. 25. [t] LXII. 6. [u] B. C. I. 55. [x] IV. 131. 135. [y] c. 25. [z] II. c. 110.
[a] De Plac. Phil. V. 30. [b] Hiſt. c. 2. Ed. Gale. [c] Ibid. [d] c. 25. [e] Brodæus Miſcel. III. c. 4.

(K) Theſe are ſuppoſed to have been the bernacle or clakis, now common in the north-weſt parts of this kingdom; but Pliny has left too ſhort a deſcription of them to determine what ſpecies he intended. Pennant's Zoology, II. 451-2.

(L) Andate, Andraſte, or Adraſte, as different copies read, is one and the ſame name for the goddeſs of Victory, and ſuppoſed the ſame with the Phœnician Aſtarte, or Venus armata.

(M) Theſe veſſels anſwer to the coracles now uſed on the Severn, and to the canoes of ſome Indian nations.

rials of Ulyſſes, Laertes, and their companions, which are not to be referred to Ulyſſes as their founder, but to be conſidered as erected by the Greeks employed in diſcovering foreign coaſts, in honour of the hero who had viſited almoſt all of them.

As to what John Tzetzes, in his Various Hiſtory, ſays of our Britiſh Kings, long before the name of Britain was known to the Romans, ſending preſents for his virtue to the elder Cato, who maintained war againſt the manners of the people of Rome, let him anſwer for the truth of this ſtory; all the learned know what a fabulous writer he is.

Alexander the Great never in Britain.

As little credit is due to the ſtory that Alexander the Great paſſed from the Eaſt-Indies to Gades and Britain, though related by Cedrenus, againſt the teſtimony of hiſtorians. Εκειθεν δε ωρος Αφασιν και Γαδειρα και τα Βρεττανησια εθνη γενομενος, χιλιαςε ολκαδας καθασκευασομενος, &c. "Thence coming to Aphaſis and Gadeira, "and the Britannic nations, and collecting 1000 tranſports, &c." Of the ſame caſt is that ſtory quoted from Hunnibaldus by Trithemius, that king Baſſanus divorced a daughter of the king of the Orcades 284 years before the birth of Chriſt, whereupon this prince, aſſiſted by the Britans, made war upon Baſſanus.

Hannibal never in Britain.

Nor let any one believe that Hannibal waged war in Britain, becauſe we read in the extracts from the eleventh book of Polybius, τουτο δε εξιν εν ολιγω συγκλειομενα της Βρεττανιας εις ωανυ βραχεις τοπους Αννιβας [f]. The paſſage is corrupted, and for Βρεττανιης we muſt read Βρεττιανης, as alſo in Dio, book xlii [g]; both authors ſpeaking of the Brutii in Italy. I do not deny that the Greeks viſited our iſland about this time. For

Hiero's ſhip.

Athenæus [h] from Moſchion, a very antient author, deſcribing that ſhip of Hiero, whoſe bulk and ſtructure aſtoniſhed all that ſaw it, tells us, the main-maſt was with difficulty procured from the mountains of Britain, where a ſwineherd diſcovered it, and brought into Sicily by Philo, a mechanic of Tauromenium. But I doubt whether the critics will not here read Βρεττιανης, inſtead of Βρεττανιας, and refer it to the Brutian mountains in Italy.

Britans joined in expeditions with the Cimbri.

The Britans however ſeem to have mixed with the Cimbri and Gauls in thoſe expeditions into Italy and Greece. For beſides the name common to both in that very old Britiſh book of the Triades, where are mentioned three great armies formed of Britans, it is ſaid that a certain foreign general raiſed by far the greateſt army here, which after ravaging great part of Europe, at laſt ſettled on the Grecian ſea, by which

Brennus.

is probably meant Galatia. And ſome think they can eaſily prove king Brennus, ſo famous in Greek and Latin hiſtorians, to have been a Britan. Thus much I know that this name is not yet worn out among the Britans, who call a king in their language *Brennin*.

Britomarus a Britan.

The name ſhews *Britomarus*, general among them, mentioned by Florus and Appian, to have been a Britan, his name importing *Great Briton* [i]. I will not here in order to make Brennus a Britan, wreſt that paſſage of Strabo [k], who ſays that he was by nation a *Prauſian*, at the ſame that he profeſſes himſelf ignorant what nation that was. Nor ſhall I preſume to apply to the Britans what Otho Friſingus [l] ſays, that the *Briones*, deſcendants of the Cimbri, ſettled at the ſource of the Drave, whatever our modern critics may attempt.

The Greeks and Romans late acquainted with Britain.

But to give my opinion once for all: as the Romans, though they attained to ſuch a height of power, were unknown to Herodotus and the early Greeks, and likewiſe the Gauls and Iberians to the firſt hiſtorians, ſo I always ſuppoſed it was late before the name of Britain became known to the Greeks and Romans (N). For that treatiſe on the world aſcribed to Ariſtotle, in which Britain is mentioned, is not of Ariſtotle's time, but much later, as the learned have determined. This part of the world was certainly unknown to that excellent hiſtorian Polybius, who accompanied the great Scipio over the principal part of Europe, about 370 years before Chriſt. "All," ſays he, "that lies between the Tanais and Narbonne to the "north is ſtill unknown, and whatever is ſaid or written about is little better than reveries (O)." And ſo thoſe moderns ſeem to dream who credulouſly fancy Hamilco, ſent by order of the Carthaginians to explore the weſtern coaſts of Europe, diſcovered this iſland many years before, whereas there is not a word about this voyage, except a line or two in Feſtus Avienus (P). The reaſon why Britain was known ſo late ſeems to have been the remote ſituation of the iſland, and the little intercourſe thoſe antient Britans, then barbarous like the other nations hereabouts, and living by themſelves, had with other countries. And in this Dio [m] agrees with me, when he ſays, "The early Greeks and Romans did not ſo much as "know that there was ſuch a place as Britain, later ages doubted whether it was a continent or an iſland, "and much was written on both ſides by thoſe who knew nothing certain about the matter, having neither "ſeen it nor been informed about it by the natives; but only reſting on conjectures, the offſpring of their "leiſure or invention." The firſt of the Latins that I know of that mentions Britain is Lucretius [n], in theſe lines concerning the different temperaments of the air.

[f] I. 874. This was below Mr. Camden's notice, the connection itſelf ſuggeſting this correction. [g] c. 25.
[h] V. c. 11. See Caſaubon's notes. [i] *Brytho mawr*. [k] IV. 187. [l] II. c. 13. [m] XXXIX. 50. [n] VI. 1104.

(N) Yet under the preceding article the author ſeems to allow the Greeks an earlier acquaintance with it. G.

(O) Polybius' meaning ſeems to be, that as it was uncertain whether the ſea encompaſſed the ſouthern parts of Africa, ſo was it alſo whether the northern parts of Europe above Narbonne were encompaſſed by it. For, beſides that he deſcribes places in France above Narbonne, he promiſes B. III. c. 57. p. 290. to write of the exterior or weſtern ocean, and even of the Brettanic iſles and the tin works in the Caſſiterides, and the contradictions of authors thereon. That he performed his promiſe is clear from Strabo's account of the book, wherein the errors of Dicearchus, Pytheas and Eratoſthenes, authors much older than Polybius, concerning the ſize of Britain were refuted. Strabo II. 104.

(P) But Feſtus ſays he had read the account of the whole expedition by Himilco himſelf in the Carthaginian Annals. Mr. Camden himſelf, at the cloſe of his work ſays, lead was firſt brought into Greece from the Caſſiterides, which will make them to have been known before the time of Homer, who mentions that metal. See Howell's Inſtit. Hiſt. Generalis III. c. 9. § 6. Mr. Camden adds that Britain is deſcribed by Orpheus, a very antient poet, and one of the Argonauts, though the real author of the poems aſcribed to him was Onomacritus, who lived in the time of the Piſiſtratidæ, according to Clemens, Alexander and Tatian, all which proves that Britain was known near 200 years before Ariſtotle, and the antient geographers Dicearchus and Eratoſthenes, and ſtill more antient Pytheas. G.

Nam quid Britannum cœlum differre putamus,
Et quod in Egypto, eſt qua mundi claudicat axis.

How diff'rent is the air of Britain's iſle
From that which plays upon the wand'ring Nile! CREECH.

Lucretius is allowed to have lived ſomewhat before Cæſar, at the time that Divitiacus, king of the Sueſſiones, and the moſt powerful prince in Gaul, obtained the ſovereignty of Britain, as Cæſar himſelf informs us. But what the poet ſays is to be underſtood of the coaſt; for Cæſar himſelf teſtifies that no part of Britain but the coaſt and the countries oppoſite to Gaul were known to the Gauls. Yet Diodorus Siculus [o] writes, "Britain has experienced no foreign yoke; for it does not appear that either Bacchus or "Hercules, or any hero or god invaded them. Now Caius Cæſar, who for his exploits was honoured "with the title of *Divus*, firſt ſubdued them, and obliged them to pay a certain tribute."

Here then our future hiſtorian muſt begin without going any farther back, if he judiciouſly attends to the remark of the moſt learned Varro above produced [p]; that there are three diſtinct periods, the firſt from the Creation to the Flood, which from our ignorance of it he calls ΑΔΗΛΟΝ: the ſecond from the Flood to the firſt Olympiad, or year of the world 3189, which from its containing many fabulous events is called ΜΥΘΙΚΟΝ; the third from the firſt Olympiad to our own time, called ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΝ, becauſe the tranſactions of it are contained in well-authenticated hiſtories. At the ſame time I am aware that though other nations, however learned, except the Hebrews, have no certainty about earlier times, the Britiſh Hiſtory of Geoffrey begins 330 years before the firſt Olympiad, in the period, more eſpecially as to theſe parts, rude and ignorant, which Varro calls *fabulous*. That I may not therefore date my firſt period wrong, and ſo conſequently all the reſt that follow, becauſe both the place requires it, and the greateſt light will thereby be thrown on the following narration, allow me here to preſent my readers with a ſummary view of the Hiſtory of the Romans in Britain, not from fables, which it would be folly to inſert, and ignorance to believe, but from the genuine monuments of antiquity, without invading that harveſt of glory which awaits thoſe who ſhall treat this ſubject more at large.

[o] V. 21. [p] Cenſorinus de die natali.

THE

ROMANS in BRITAIN.

ROME, by a concurrence of valour and fortune, or rather by the appointment of Providence, having reduced all the world to her obedience, Caius Julius Cæſar, after atchieving the conqueſt of Gaul, in order by his victories to unite what nature had ſeparated, and poſſeſs himſelf both of ſea and land, turned his view towards the ocean, as if the Roman world were not ſufficiently large [a]. In the 4th year before the birth of Chriſt he reſolved on an expedition into Britain; either becauſe the Gauls had derived aſſiſtance from thence during the courſe of their wars, or that the Britans had afforded a retreat to the fugitive Bellovaci, or, as Suetonius ſays [b], from a deſire to obtain the Britiſh pearls, or rather, which is moſt probable, from a paſſion for glory, ſince he rejected the deputies of the Britans, who hearing of his intention came to him, and offered hoſtages and ſubmiſſion to the Roman people.

I ſhall give a conciſe account of his invaſion, but in his own words [c]. Cæſar being little acquainted with the coaſts, ports and landing-places of Britain, ſent before him C. Voluſenus with a galley, who after obtaining all the information poſſible returned in five days. The Britans having advice of Cæſar's deſign from the merchants, many ſtates ſent deputies to him in Gaul, promiſing to give hoſtages and ſubmit themſelves to the Romans. After encouraging them to perſevere in theſe ſentiments he ſent them home, accompanied by Comius, one of the Atrebates, who had great influence in thoſe parts (the Atrebates from Gaul having ſettled here ſome time before) to adviſe the ſtates to engage their allegiance to the Romans. But he was no ſooner landed than the Britans put him in irons. Mean time Cæſar collecting together about eighty tranſports to carry over two legions, and eighteen more on board which he put the cavalry, ſet ſail from the country of the Morini at three in the morning, and about the fourth hour of the day following made the coaſt of Britain, in a very improper place for landing, the ſea being ſo confined between narrow mountains that a dart could be thrown with eaſe from the higher grounds to the ſhore. Having a proper wind and tide he weighed anchor, and proceeded about eight miles further, bringing up his ſhips on a level open ſhore [d]. The Britans, already informed of the deſigns of the Romans, diſpatched their cavalry and chariots before to prevent their landing. Here therefore was the greateſt difficulty for the Romans; for the ſize of the ſhips rendered them unfit to ride ſafely in a ſhallow ſea, and the ſoldiers, unacquainted with the country, were obliged to leap out of thoſe large ſhips encumbered with their heavy armour, and encounter both the waves and the enemy at the ſame time. On the other hand, the Britans perfectly acquainted with the ground, and having the free uſe of all their limbs, fought on dry ground, or a very little way in the water. This diſmayed the Romans, and checked their uſual alacrity. But Cæſar ordering the larger veſſels to be rowed in by the tranſports, and ſtationed ſo as to face the Britans, the ſhowers of darts and miſſive weapons diſcharged from the ſlings and engines on board the ſhips, obliged the Britans to give way, their diſorder being not a little increaſed by the motion of the oars, and the unuſual appearance of the engines. Upon this occaſion the ſtandard-bearer of the tenth legion, ſolemnly addreſſing himſelf to heaven for the ſucceſs of his legion, and crying aloud, "Leap down fellow-ſoldiers, if ye "would not abandon your eagle to the enemy; for myſelf I am determined to do my duty to my country "and general;" immediately threw himſelf out of the ſhip, and advancing with the eagle againſt the enemy, was followed by all the reſt. But, if we believe Julian [e], it was Cæſar himſelf who firſt leaped down. The action now grew warm on both ſides, but the Romans incumbered by rheir armour, toſſed by the waves, wanting firm footing, and being thrown into confuſion, were greatly diſordered, till Cæſar manned the ſcout boats and ſkiffs, and ſent them to their relief. As ſoon as the Romans got on dry ground they charged the Britans, and routed them, but they could not purſue them, as the cavalry were not yet arrived. The Britans after this defeat immediately ſent deputies to ſue for peace, and with them Comius the Atrebatian, whom they had kept in irons, laying the blame of this proceeding on the populace and their own imprudence. Cæſar readily forgave them, and demanded hoſtages, ſome of whom they gave, and promiſed the reſt. This peace was ratified four days after his landing in Britain.

About the ſame time the eighteen ſhips which had the cavalry on board, being juſt in ſight, were driven to the weſtward by ſtreſs of weather, and with much ado made the coaſt of Gaul. The ſame night, the moon being full, the tide broke into the large veſſels which were laid dry, and the wind ſo

[a] Pomponius Sabinius ex Seneca. [b] Jul. c. 47. [c] B. G. IV. 21. 36.
[d] At Richborough (*Rutupiæ*), according to Burton, Horſley and Gale. See the latter's diſſertation in the Archæologia, I. 385.
[e] In Cæſaribus.

ſhattered

ſhattered the tranſports which were at anchor that they were quite unfit for ſervice. The Britiſh chiefs finding that by this accident the Romans were deprived of cavalry, ſhips and corn, revolted, and determined to prevent their getting any proviſion. Cæſar ſuſpecting this had cauſed corn to be brought into the camp every day, and repaired his ſhips with the materials of thoſe twelve which were ſhattered. In the mean while the Britans ſurprized and ſurrounded with their cavalry and chariots the ſeventh legion when out a foraging. Their method of fighting in chariots is, as was before obſerved, as follows. They firſt drive round on every ſide and diſcharge their darts, and by the terror of their horſes and noiſe of the wheels throw the enemy's ranks into confuſion, till getting among the horſe they leap from their chariots, and fight on foot. The drivers meanwhile retire a little from the field, and ſo diſpoſe their chariots that if the enemy is likely to overpower their army they may find an eaſy retreat among them. Thus they ſupply the place of activity in the cavalry, and firmneſs in the infantry, in time of action; and by daily uſe and practice acquire ſuch alertneſs, that they can check their horſes when driving in full ſpeed down the ſteepeſt places, and in an inſtant guide and turn them, run along the pole, and ſtand on the yoke, and then dart back again into their chariots. But upon Cæſar's coming opportunely to their relief, the Romans recovered from their panic, and the Britans made a ſtand, having flattered themſelves with hopes of recovering their liberty for ever by the ſmall number of the Roman ſoldiers, and their want of corn. They had aſſembled a conſiderable force, and advanced to the Roman camp; but Cæſar received them before it, routed them with great ſlaughter, and burnt their houſes on every ſide. The ſame day came deputies from them to Cæſar begging for peace, which he granted, demanding a double number of hoſtages, whom he ordered to be conveyed into Gaul ſoon after. As it was within a day of the equinox he ſet ſail from Britain with his fleet, which arrived ſafely at the continent. Hither only two ſtates of Britain ſent their hoſtages; the reſt neglected to do ſo. For theſe exploits, upon Cæſar's letters, the ſenate decreed a thankſgiving for twenty days [f], though he gained nothing by this expedition for himſelf or Rome but glory.

Next year [g] having fitted out a great fleet, conſiſting of above 800 ſhips, including the veſſels equipped for that ſeaſon by perſons for their private advantage [h], he ſet ſail from Portus Itius with five legions and 2000 horſe, and landed his army in the ſame place as the preceding ſummer. No enemy appeared; for though a large body of Britans had aſſembled there, the number of ſhips ſtruck them with ſuch a panic that they retreated to the higher grounds. Here Cæſar encamped his army in a proper ſpot, in which he left ten cohorts and 300 horſe to guard the ſhips. Advancing about twelve miles he diſcovered the Britans, who retreating to the river [i] began an engagement here, but being repulſed by the cavalry ſheltered themſelves in the woods, where they had choſen a ſpot fortified both by nature and art [k]. But the Romans forming their uſual kind of cover by cloſing their ſhields, and throwing up a bank againſt the fortifications, made themſelves maſters of them, and drove the Britans out of the wood, but declined purſuing them any further, becauſe it was neceſſary to intrench themſelves there.

Next day Cæſar ſent out his troops in three diviſions to purſue the Britans, but ſoon recalled them upon advice that the ſhips had ſuffered by a ſtorm the preceding night, which had driven them on ſhore and ſhattered them. Upon his return to the ſhips he employed ten days in drawing them all up on ſhore, and incloſing them in the ſame lines as the camp, after which he marched back to the place whence he came. A greater body of Britans was aſſembled here under Caſſivellaun or Caſſibelin, to whom the Britans by common conſent had given the ſovereignty and the conduct of the war. Their horſe and chariots ſkirmiſhed with the Romans in their march, and many were ſlain on both ſides. After ſome time, the Britans perceiving the Romans buſy in fortifying their camp, made a vigourous attack on the ſoldiers ſtationed before the works; but Cæſar ſending two cohorts to their relief, with the beſt troops of two legions, they bravely broke through them, and made a ſafe retreat. A few Britans appeared next day on the hills, and at noon they fell upon the three legions and all the cavalry ſent out to forage, but were repulſed with great ſlaughter. Their allies had now left them, and they no more ventured a general engagement with the Romans. Cæſar led his army into Caſſivellaun's territories (A) to the river Thames, in whoſe oppoſite bank (as well as under the water) the Britans had driven ſharp ſtakes, and drawn up a large body of forces. But the Romans (B) croſſed with ſuch alacrity, having only their heads above water, that the Britans abandoned the banks, and ſought their ſafety in flight, not for fear of the tower-bearing elephants, as Polyænus [l] pretends. Thames river.

Caſſivelaun, renouncing all hope of carrying on the war to advantage, kept with him only 4000 chariots to watch the motions of the Romans, and as often as their cavalry ſtraggled over the country incautiouſly to forage, ſent his chariots againſt them, and ſo prevented their carrying their foraging to any great diſtance. Mean time the Trinobantes ſubmitted to Cæſar, deſiring his protection for Mandubratius (whom Eutropius [m] and Bede, from ſome writings of Suetonius now loſt, call *Androgorius* (C), and our Britans The Trinobantes.

[f] Dio XXXIX. 53. [g] B. G. V. 8—11. 15—24. [h] *Annotinæ.* See Voſſ. in Cæſ. V. 9. [i] *Stour.* Gale.
[k] *Herbaldown*, as the Saxons called it, q. d. the poſt of the army in the wood. Gale. [l] VIII. 23. 5. [m] Oroſius VI. 9.

(A) Dr. Gale obſerves here that Caſſibelin's ſubjects were the Catevellani, the Trinobantes not being his ſubjects, except juſt at this particular time when the ſupreme command was devolved on him; or they might have been ſubject to him on the death of Imanuentius, and in this ſenſe Cæſar may be ſaid to have croſſed the Thames *in ejus fines*. MS. n.

(B) At Cowey-ſtakes. Camden in Surrey and Gale's Diſſertation in Archæologia I. 188, 189. Dr. Smith in his notes on Bede I. 11. bears hard upon Bede and Oroſius for ſaying the Thames was fordable in no other place. But the Doctor forgot that Cæſar himſelf ſays ſo. *Flumen* uno omnino loco *pedibus tranſire poteſt.* B. G. V. 18. See hereafter in Surrey, p. 174.

(C) Oroſius VI. 9. and Bede after him, make Androgorius a chief of the Trinobantes, whence Voſſius ſuppoſes him diſtinct from Mandubratius; and it is highly probable, that as Mandubratius fled upon the murder of his father Imanuentius, the chief of the Trinobantes, the command had been veſted in Androgorius. Cæſ. B. G. V. 20. See Dr. Gale's note before.

Mandubratius called alſo Androgeus.

Androgeus) from the violences of Caſſivellaun, and that he would ſend him to them to be their prince. The example of the Trinobantes was followed by the Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci and Caſſii, who ſubmitted to Cæſar, and informed him that Caſſivellaun's town [n] was not far off, and fortified by woods and marſhes. Hereupon he attacked it on two ſides, and the Britans eſcaped out at another, yet many of them were killed and taken in the flight.

In the mean time, by order of Caſſivelaun, four petty princes of Kent, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus and Segonax attacked the works which the Romans had raiſed to ſecure their ſhips, but were repulſed in a ſally, and the firſt of theſe princes made priſoner (D). Caſſivelaun having ſuffered ſo many loſſes, and being particularly alarmed at the revolt of the ſtates [before mentioned], ſent deputies to Cæſar by means of Comius the Atrebatian to treat about ſubmiſſion. Cæſar determined to winter on the continent, demanded hoſtages, and appointed an annual tribute to be paid by Britain to the Romiſh people, laying an injunction on Caſſivelaun not to moleſt Mandubratius or the Trinobantes, and led off his army as well as a great number of priſoners at two embarkations. Such is Cæſar's own account of his expedition againſt Britain. Eutropius from ſome writings of Suetonius now loſt, adds the following particulars.

" Scæva, a ſoldier of Cæſar's, with four of his comrades, croſſed in a boat to a rock near the iſland, " where he was left by the ebb tide. A number of Britans attacked theſe few Romans, and the reſt of " his comrades returned in their veſſel. Scæva remained undaunted, covered with darts. He at firſt " defended himſelf with his ſpear, afterwards only with his ſword againſt numbers. At length ſpent and " wounded, and having loſt both his ſhield and helmet, he ſwam with two breaſt-plates to Cæſar's camp, " where upon begging his general's pardon for his fool-hardineſs, he was by him rewarded with a centu- " rion's commiſſion (E)."

When Cæſar firſt landed in this iſland, we are informed by Cotas [o] (who was then ſecond in command under him) in his Greek commentary concerning the Roman ſtate, that ſuch was his temperance, and ſo different from the luxury of our age, that he carried with him only three ſervants. " After he had " gone over to Britain, ſays Seneca [p], and could not confine his greatneſs within the limits of the ocean, " he received advice of the death of his daughter, on whoſe life the public welfare depended; but he " overcame his grief with the ſame ſucceſs that attended all his other conqueſts." Upon his return victorious from Britain he dedicated a breaſt-plate made of Britiſh pearls in the temple of Venus Genetrix [q]. Some of the Britiſh priſoners he deſtined for exhibitions in the theatre, where alſo he diſplayed tapeſtry wrought with his Britiſh victories. This ſeeming to *be held up* by the Britans expreſſed thereon, gave occaſion to this line of Virgil [r]:

Purpureaque intexti tollant aulæa Britanni.

The pictured Britans in the curtains trace,
Which ſeem to lift the tapeſtry they grace. WARTON.

Nor were the Britans deſtined only to the theatre, but alſo (to obſerve by the way) to carry the emperor's litter, as appears from an antient inſcription of that time, mentioning the officer of the Britiſh litter-bearers [s], *Decurio Lectiariorum Britannicorum.* Of this conqueſt of Cæſar an antient poet thus ſings:

Vis invicta viri reparata claſſe Britannos
Vicit, & hoſtiles Rheni compeſcuit undas.

Cæſar's unconquer'd force repaired his fleet,
Maſter'd the hoſtile Rhine, the Britans beat.

To this alſo may be referred thoſe lines of Claudian [t], celebrating the Roman valour:

Nec ſtetit oceano, remiſque ingreſſa profundum,
Vincendos alio quæſivit in orbe Britannos.

Nor ocean ſtopt him, but with daring oars
He ſought new conqueſt on the Britiſh ſhore.

Cicero alſo, in a poem now loſt, intituled " Quadrigæ," or " The Chariots," introduces Cæſar borne to Fame as in a poetical chariot, for his exploits in Britain (as Ferrerius Pedemontanus underſtands it), when he ſays, " I will paint Britain in your colours, but with my pencil." But in the opinion of others, he only frightened the Britans by that ſucceſsful battle, or as Lucan [u], no friend to the Cæſars, poetically expreſſes it:

Territa quæſitis oſtendit terga Britannis.

——————————— Does he boaſt
His flight in Britain's new diſcover'd coaſt? ROWE.

[n] Suppoſed Verulam. [o] *Cotta.* Athenæus VI. 21. [p] Conſ. ad Marc. c. 15. [q] Pliny IX. 35.
[r] Georg. III. 25. But this relates rather to Auguſtus. MS. n. [s] In the gardens of Cardinal Carpegni.
[t] In II. Conſ. Stil. 148, 149. [u] II. 572.

(D) All the editions of Cæſar and his Greek paraphraſt ſay it was *Cingetorix* that was made priſoner. Moſt of the MSS. agree with them. But ſome of them give the name *Lugotorix* to the priſoner, as well as to one of the four kings. But as Cæſar calls the priſoner *nobilis dux*, inſtead of *rex*, there is room to conjecture that he was a diſtinct perſon.

(E) Cæſar (B. C. III. 53.), Appian (B. C. II. p. 465.) Suet. (Jul. 68.) and Lucan VI. 144. lay the ſcene of this tranſaction at a caſtle near Dyrrhachium; Dio (XXXVII. 53.) in an iſland on the coaſt of Portugal. But Valerius Maximus (III. 123.) refers this to Atilius, and relates the above tranſaction of Scæva in Britain. Plutarch in Cæſar refers it to a common ſoldier. It is not in Eutropius, whom Mr. Camden here as before confounds with Oroſius.

That

That grave hiſtorian Tacitus [x] likewiſe writes, that "he only ſhewed Britain to the Romans, and did "not make them maſters of it." Horace [y] would inſinuate that he never ſet foot in it, when out of compliment to Auguſtus he calls a Briton *intactus*, untouched:

Intactus aut Britannus ut deſcenderet
Sacra catenatus via. — — — —

Or Britons yet unbroken to our war,
In chains ſhould follow our triumphal car. FRANCIS.

And Propertius [z],

Te manet invictus Romano marte Britannus;

Britain unconquer'd by the Roman power
Reſerv'd for thee — — — — — — —

So far from truth is that expreſſion of that courtly hiſtorian Velleius Paterculus [a], that "Cæſar twice "penetrated into Britain," whereas he ſcarce ſet foot in it. For many years after this invaſion of Cæſar, this iſland "remained ſubject to its own kings, and governed by its own laws [b]."

Auguſtus ſeems, as Tacitus [c] ſays, to have deſignedly ſlighted Britain, calling it a piece of policy (meaning a prudent meaſure), that the Roman empire ſhould be bounded by the ocean, the Iſter, and the Euphrates, limits appointed by nature (for ſo Auguſtus is introduced ſpeaking in Julian [d]), leſt it ſhould like a ſhip out of due courſe become unmanageable, and liable by its bulk to founder and ſink, which is often the caſe with great empires, or, as Strabo [e] thinks, he ſlighted it becauſe he foreſaw neither much danger nor much advantage from the Britans, and no ſmall inconvenience from the other regions about it [f]. But whatever was the reaſon, Britain was certainly long unattended to, even in time of peace, after Julius Cæſar and the Roman arms were turned againſt their own government. At laſt, however, Auguſtus ſet out from Rome to carry the war into Britain [g]. On this occaſion Horace [h] thus addreſſes Fortune at Antium: Auguſtus.

Serves iturum Cæſarem in ultimos
Orbis Britannos. — — — — —

Propitious guard the prince who bold explores
His vent'rous way to fartheſt Britain's ſhore. FRANCIS.

But when he came to Gaul the Britans ſent to him to ſue for peace, and their princes having ſecured his favour by deputations and ſubmiſſions [i], dedicated preſents in the capitol, "and rendered almoſt the whole "iſland friendly and familiar to the Romans, ſo that they ſubmitted to eaſy duties on ſuch commodities "as were exported and imported from Britain and Gaul; ſuch as ivory, bridles, chains, veſſels of amber "and glaſs, and other like cheap and interchangeable wares. Thus the iſland wanted no garriſon, though "one legion and ſome horſe would be the leaſt that would be ſufficient, if the tributes were to be fetched "from thence, and the tribute was ſcarce equivalent to the charge of ſuch a force; for the duties would "neceſſarily fall ſhort if a tribute was forcibly levied, and violent meaſures would be attended with "dangerous conſequences [k]." The following year Auguſtus meditated another expedition to this iſland, on their non-obſervance of the treaty; but was prevented by a revolt of the Cantabri and other nations in Spain. Nor need we believe Landinus, or Servius, or Philargyrius, who from theſe lines of Virgil [l] make Auguſtus to have triumphed over Britain;

Et duo rapta manu diverſo ex hoſte trophæa
Biſque triumphatas utroque à littore gentes.

Cæſar ſhall here a double triumph boaſt,
And conquer'd nations kneel from either coaſt. WARTON.

Horace [m] certainly alludes to the ſubmiſſion of this iſland in the following:

Cælo tonantem credidimus Jovem
Regnare; præſens divus habebitur
Auguſtus, adjectis Britannis
Imperio, gravibuſque Perſis.

Dread Jove in thunder ſpeaks his juſt domain;
On earth a preſent god ſhall Cæſar reign;
Since world-divided Britain owns his ſway,
And Perſia's haughty ſons his high beheſts obey. FRANCIS.

Tiberius, no ſlave to ambition, ſeems to have conformed entirely to the policy of Auguſtus, for he pro- Tiberius.
duced in the ſenate a book written in Auguſtus' own hand, giving an account of the "public revenues,

[x] Vit. Agr. c. 13. [y] Epod. VIII. 7. [z] A miſ-citation for Tibullus IV. i. 149. [a] II. 47.
[b] Dio LXII. § 4. and Reimarus' note. [c] Vit. Agr. c. 13. [d] Cæſars, [e] II. 115.
[f] Camden ſays *ab aliis* inſulam *circumjacentibus*. He reads ηπειρον, but Caſaubon gives νησων.
[g] Dio LIII. 22. [h] Od. I. 35. 29. [i] Dio Ib. [k] Strabo IV. 200.
[l] Geo. III. 33. Ruæus underſtands theſe diſtinctions of the nations of Aſia and Africa. [m] Ode III. 5.

" the number of citizens and allies on foot, the fleets, kingdoms, provinces, tributes or taxes, with " particular advice to keep the empire within bounds." Tacitus [n] tells us he was ſo pleaſed with this caution, that he made no attempt on Britain, nor kept any garriſon there. For where that author recites the number of legions and the coaſts where they were at that time ſtationed, he makes no mention of Britain. The natives however ſeem to have cultivated the friendſhip of the Romans, for about this time Germanicus undertaking an expedition on the ocean, ſome of his people being driven hither by ſtreſs of weather were ſent back by the princes [o].

C. Caligula. The Emperor Caius had certainly a deſign to invade this iſland, had not the heat and changeableneſs of his temper, and the ill ſucceſs of his vaſt preparations againſt the Germans defeated it [p]. For in order to ſtrike terror into the Britans and Germans, againſt whom his deſigns were directed, by the report of ſome immenſe work, he threw a bridge over the ſea between Baiæ and Puteoli, a length of 3600 paces [q]. " But he did nothing more than take under his protection Adminius, ſon of Cunobelin, king of " the Britans, who being driven out by his father, had fled to him with a few attendants. Upon this " occaſion, as if he had received the ſubmiſſion of the whole iſland, he ſent letters to Rome, repeatedly " charging the bearers thereof to drive in their carriage quite to the forum and ſenate-houſe, and not " deliver them to any but the conſuls in full ſenate in the temple of Mars [r]. He afterwards advanced to " the ocean, as if with a deſign to transfer the war into Britain. Here he drew up his whole army on the " ſhore, went himſelf on board a galley, and, after putting out to ſea a little way, returned; he then " mounted a high tribunal, and gave the ſignal for battle; but preſently after ordered the ſoldiers to " gather ſhells. On theſe ſpoils, for want of thoſe of an enemy to form a trophy, he prided himſelf as " if he had conquered the ocean itſelf, and after diſtributing money among his ſoldiers, he carried theſe " ſhells to Rome, to make a parade of his booty there [s]. In memory of his victory he erected a very " high tower, in which, as in a pharos, a fire was kept burning to give light to ſhips at night [t]." The ruins of this are to be ſeen ſometimes at low water on the coaſt of Holland, and called by the people *Britenhuis* (F). Stones with inſcriptions are frequently found, one of which had theſe letters C. C. P. F. which ſome, how juſtly I know not, read *Caius Caligula Pharum Fecit*. But of this I ſhall treat more at large in my account of the iſlands about Britain.

Claudius. From this time the interior parts of Britain having ſuffered more from civil wars and faction than the Roman arms, after various loſſes on both ſides, gradually fell into ſubjection to the Romans. For while ſeparate ſtates were engaged, the whole nation was conquered; thus ruſhing into their own ruin; ſo that till the general calamity came on them they were not ſenſible how much each loſs contributed to the loſſes of the whole. Ambition hurried many to ſuch lengths of baſeneſs that they abandoned the intereſt of their country, and ſiding with the Romans exerted all their art to ſubject it to the Roman yoke. The

Beric. principal of theſe was Beric, who adviſed Claudius to invade Britain, which nobody ſince Julius Cæſar had attempted, and which was now ready to revolt becauſe certain fugitives had not been reſtored. The emperor commanded Aulus Plautius [u], " then prætor, to conduct his army into Britain. He found great " difficulty in perſuading the ſoldiers to leave Gaul, as they complained that the ſcene of war lay out of " the world, and uſed every method to protract the time. But when Narciſſus came to them from " Claudius, and was going to mount Plautius' tribunal and harangue them, they grew more outrageous, " and raiſing their common cry, Io Saturnalia (it being cuſtomary for ſlaves to celebrate the Saturnalia in " the characters [x] of their maſters) they cheerfully followed Plautius. The troops were divided into three " bodies, that they might not be hindered from landing by attempting only in one place; but the wind " blowing contrary they had a troubleſome paſſage. The ſight of a gleam of light ſhooting from eaſt to " weſt in their courſe gave them freſh ſpirits, and they made the iſland without oppoſition. For the " Britans, from what they had heard not expecting them, had not aſſembled themſelves; and inſtead of " coming to an engagement, hid themſelves in woods and marſhes, in hopes to weary the Romans out, " and oblige them to quit the iſland without doing any thing, as had happened to Julius Cæſar. Plautius " had no ſmall difficulty to come at them, and when he fell in with them (as they were not free, but " ſubject to different kings) he defeated firſt Caratacus, afterwards Togodumnus, ſons of Cunobelin, who " was now dead. Upon their retreat he received the ſubmiſſions of part of the Boduni, who were ſub- " ject to the Catuellani, and leaving a garriſon among them, he advanced to a certain river (G); the " barbarians concluding the Romans could not croſs it for want of a bridge, were very remiſs in their " camp on the other ſide. Plautius therefore detached the Germans [y], who were very expert in ſwimming " over the moſt rapid rivers with their arms. Theſe falling unexpectedly on the enemy, directed their " darts not againſt the men, but the horſes in their chariots, which were thrown into ſuch confuſion that " the perſons in them could not keep their ſeats. Flavius Veſpaſian (afterwards emperor) and his bro- " ther Sabinus, a lieutenant, were next ordered to croſs the river, which they did, and cut off a great " number of barbarians by ſurprize. The reſt however did not quit the ground, but next day came to

[n] Tac. An. I. 11. [o] Ib. II. 24. [p] Vit. Agr. 13. [q] Dio LIX. 17. p. 653. [r] Suet. Cal. c. 44.
[s] Dio LIX. c. 25. p. 659. Suet. Cal. c. 46. [t] Suet. Cal. 46. [u] Dio LX. 19—21. Suet. Cl. 17.
[x] σχημα. [y] Κελτες, the Gauls, Dio; but compare Tac. Hiſt. V. 14.

(F) Cluver, Germ. Ant. II. 36. makes this the tour d'Ordre at Boulogne. See Pitiſc. in loc. Suet. Cannigieterus de Arce Brittenburgo, p. 79. proves that the tower called *tour de Call*, from Caligula, was the Pharos in queſtion, and diſtinct from the fort at Britenhuis.—Query an inſcription found here and the form of the building in Camden's papers, Cott. Lib. Jul. Gale MS. n.

(G) This river could have been no other than the Thames, which, notwithſtanding the acquaintance of the Romans with its mouth, was probably unknown to them in its interior courſe. Query whether Wallingford might be this place or paſſage? What other river among the Dobuni and Catieuchlani could appear difficult to be croſſed?

" a general engagement with doubtful ſucceſs, till C. Sidius [a] Geta, at the riſk of being made priſoner by " the enemy, gave them ſo complete an overthrow that triumphal honours were afterwards decreed him, " though he had not been conſul. The barbarians retreated thence to the river Thames, near where it " empties itſelf into the ocean, and on the influx of the tide forms a marſh (H). By their acquaintance " with the firm paſſable ground they eaſily got over it; but the Romans purſuing them were in imminent " danger, till the Germans preſently ſwimming over again, and ſome croſſing by a bridge higher up, " ſurrounded the barbarians, and made great ſlaughter of them, but purſuing them incautiouſly fell into " inacceſſible marſhes, and loſt a great many of their people. For theſe reaſons, and becauſe the Britans " were ſo far from being diſpirited by the death of Togodumnus, that it animated them the more in their " preparations for war to revenge it, Plautius was afraid to purſue them any farther; but ſecuring the " advantages he had already gained, deſired Claudius to come over, as he had been ordered to do if on " any emergency matters went wrong. Among the great preparations for this expedition, a number of *Elephants.* " elephants had been provided. Claudius upon receipt of this meſſage left the government of the city " and the command of the army to his colleague Vitellius (on whom as well as on himſelf he had con- " ferred the conſulſhip for ſix months), and ſetting ſail from Rome to Oſtia, proceeded to Marſeilles by " ſea, and the reſt of the way partly by land, partly by ſea, till he reached the ocean, and arriving in " Britain joined the army expecting him on the Thames. After taking upon himſelf the command, he " croſſed the river and came to a general engagement with the barbarians aſſembled upon his arrival, " defeated them, made himſelf maſter of Camalodunum, the royal reſidence of Cunobelin, and " reduced many other people by arms or their ſubmiſſion (I). For theſe exploits he was ſeveral times " acclaimed *Imperator*, contrary to the Roman cuſtom, which allows that name to be aſſumed but once " during the ſame war. Claudius diſarmed the Britans, and leaving to Plautius the care of governing " them, and reducing the reſt, made the beſt of his way back to Rome, whither he ſent his ſons in law " Pompeius and Silanus before him, with the news of his victory." Thus Dio [b]. But Suetonius [c] ſays the iſland ſubmitted to him without battle or bloodſhed. He ſtayed about ſixteen days here, in which time he exempted the chiefs of the Britans from the forfeiture of their effects, for which favour they erected a temple, and paid him divine honours. He returned to Rome ſix months after he left it.

Of ſo much importance was it to reduce the ſmalleſt part of Britain (K), that the ſenate for it decreed Claudius annual games, triumphal arches, both in the city and at Geſſoriacum in Gaul, and a moſt ſplendid triumph, at which even the governors of provinces, and certain perſons baniſhed out of the city were allowed to aſſiſt; a naval crown was placed on the top of the palace as a mark of the conqueſt of the Britiſh ocean [d]; the provinces preſented crowns of gold, Gallia Comata one of nine pounds weight, and Hither Spain another of ſeven pounds [e]. The emperor went up the ſteps of the capitol on his knees, ſupported by his two ſons in law [f]. He entered the Adriatic in triumph, in a monſtrous houſe rather than a ſhip [g]. The firſt place in the public aſſemblies was granted to his wife Meſſalina, and the ſenate decreed her the liberty of riding in a chariot [h]. The emperor afterwards exhibited triumphal games, for which purpoſe he aſſumed the conſular power. Theſe games were exhibited in two theatres at once, and often on his quitting them they were conducted by other perſons. He promiſed as many horſe-races as the day would admit, but not more than ten were performed; for between the races were bear-baiting and wreſtling matches, and lads brought from Aſia performed the Pyrrhic dance [i]. He alſo conferred triumphal ornaments on Valerius Aſiaticus, Julius Silanus, Sidius Geta, and others, for this victory; gave Licinius Craſſus Frugi leave to follow his triumph on a horſe in trappings, dreſſed in a habit embroidered

[a] Oſidius. This is Eutropius' Cnæus Sentius. VII. 8. [b] LX. 19—21. [c] Claud. c. 17.
[d] Dio Ib. c. 22. Suet. Cl. c. 17. [e] Pliny XXXIII. 16. [f] Dio LX. 23. [g] Pliny III. 20.
[h] Dio, & Suet. ubi ſup. [i] Dio Ib.

(H) Mr. Ward ap. Horſl. p. 24. makes a difficulty here, as if any body ſuppoſed the Romans to have croſſed the *mouth* of the Thames. Dio's expreſs words lead every one to underſtand it as the profeſſor takes pains to make them underſtand it. But he has not fixed any place for the bridge. Is it not probable that the γεφυραι, which Severus made afterwards in our fenns, were rather moles or banks of earth?—The inacceſſible marſhes mentioned ſoon after, are by Mr. Gale ſuppoſed to have been about Colebrook: for which he refers to Buckinghamſhire. See p. 314.

(I) He exhibited in the Campus Martius the taking of a town, and the ſurrender of the kings of Britain. Suet. Cl. c. 21.

(K) This ſucceſs of Claudius in Britain is commemorated in two inſcriptions at Rome, publiſhed by Mr. Wright in his Travels (p. 293 and Addenda). The firſt of them runs thus in great uncial characters:

TI. CLAVDIO. CAES.
AVGVSTO.
PONTIFICI. MAX. TR. P. IX.
COS. V. IMP. XVI. P. P.
SENATVS. POPVL. Q. R. QVOD.
REGES. BRITANNIAE. ABSQ.
VLLA.IACTVRA. DOMVERIT
GENTESQVE. BARBARAS
PRIMVS. INDICIO. SVBEGERAT.

The other thus:

TI. CLAVDIO. DRVSI. F. CAESARI
AVGVSTO. GERMANICO.
PONTIFICI MAXIMO. TRIB. POT. IX.
COS. V. IMPERATORI XVI. P. P.
SENATVS. POPVLVSQVE. ROMANVS. QVOD.
REGES BRITANNIAE. PERDVELES. SINE
VLLA IACTVRA CELERITER. CEPERIT.
GENTESQVE. EXTREMARVM. ORCHADVM.
PRIMVS. INDICIO. FACTO. R. IMPERIO. ADIECERIT.

The firſt, mentioned before by Nardini, was in the Barberini gardens, worked in the wall of a trench, over which was built a modern ruin of a bridge leading to the ſouthern avenue of the palace, but upon narrow examination Mr. Breval found half the ſtone to be modern. Travels I. 88. n. (l). The other Donati ſays was dug up 1641, near the Arco di Portogallo, ſince taken away in the Via Flaminia. He calls it *ingens marmoris fruſtum cum triumphalibus titulis Imperatoris Claudii*, one ſide loſt, and the beginning of all the lines wanting he had reſtored, as here printed in ſmaller capitals. It is alſo in Grævii Theſaur. III. 752. Mr. Wright ſuppoſes *Indicio & indicio facto* in both theſe inſcriptions refers to ſome demand of ſubmiſſion by heralds, which was immediately made on the emperor's approach. It muſt be confeſſed they are unuſual expreſſions. How far they are parallel to thoſe of Galgacus, *Inventa Britannia & ſubacta* (Tac. Vit. Agr. 33.) Mr. Horſley (p. 22.) does not determine, but the date of Claudius' *fifth* conſulate was ſeven years after this triumph. Eutropius (VII. 13.) and Oroſius (VII. 6.), as well as theſe inſcriptions, aſcribe the reduction of the Orkneys to Claudius. Tacitus expreſsly calls him the author of the reduction of this iſland, *Divus Claudius auctor operis*. Vit. Agr. 13. See alſo the famous Chicheſter inſcription, and another there to Nero; Suſſex, p. 193.

with

with palm branches [k]; preſented Poſidius the eunuch with a haſta pura; C. Gavius with collars, bracelets, phaleræ, and a crown of gold, as appears on an antient marble at Turin (L).

Veſpaſian. Mean time Plautius conducted the remainder of the war ſo ſucceſsfully, that Claudius decreed him an ovation, went out to meet him as he entered Rome, and paid him the compliment of giving him the right hand as he went to and from the capitol [l]. Veſpaſian was now firſt diſtinguiſhed [m]; Claudius having given him a ſhare in this Britiſh war, where partly under Claudius himſelf, partly under Plautius, he three times engaged the enemy, reduced two very powerful people, above twenty towns, and the Iſle of Wight [n]. On theſe accounts he was honoured with triumphal ornaments, and twice with the prieſthood in a ſhort time, beſides the conſulſhip, which he held the two laſt months of the year [o]. Titus alſo ſerved here in the capacity of tribune under his father [p], and gained great reputation for activity and valour (having bravely relieved his father when beſieged), and no leſs for moderation, as appears from the number of his ſtatues and inſcriptions (M) all over Germany and Britain (N). The ſucceeding tranſactions in Britain, to the end of Domitian's reign, will be beſt related by Tacitus. "P. Oſtorius, the proprætor, found "things in great diſorder in Britain, the enemy having overrun the lands of our allies with leſs reſtraint "as they did not ſuppoſe the new general would march againſt them with an army to which he was a "ſtranger, and at the beginning of winter. But he, convinced that the fear or confidence of an enemy "depend on the firſt events, marched againſt them with ſuch troops as were at hand, and cutting to pieces "all who oppoſed him, purſued the reſt, whom he had diſperſed, to prevent their collecting themſelves "again. Unwilling to truſt to a dangerous and uncertain peace, which would allow new reſt to the "general or the army, he prepared to diſarm the nations whom there was reaſon to ſuſpect, and to draw "a line of camps round them between the rivers Antona and Severn [q]. This ſtep was firſt oppoſed by the

P. Oſtorius, proprætor.

The Iceni. "Iceni, a powerful nation, unbroken by the war, having before voluntarily embraced our alliance. By "their advice the neighbouring nations appointed a place for battle, incloſed by a rude rampart of earth, "with a narrow entrance (O), inacceſſible to horſemen. Theſe works the Roman general, though he "had only the auxiliary troops of the allies, without ſtrength of the legions, attempted to force, and diſ-"poſing his cohorts, drew up likewiſe ſome troops of horſe before the rampart. Upon a ſignal given, "they broke down the work, and fell upon the enemy, intangled in their own incloſure (P). A con-"ſciouſneſs of their revolt, and deſpair of eſcaping, animated them to many gallant actions. In this "battle M. Oſtorius, ſon of the lieutenant, gained the honour of having ſaved the life of a citizen.

"The defeat of the Iceni awed thoſe nations who fluctuated between peace and war; and the army

The Cangi. "advanced againſt the Cangi, whoſe territories they ravaged, carrying off much booty, the enemy not "daring to face them, and if they fell upon the rear by ſurprize, paying dear for it. The army was now "got pretty near the ſea that looks towards the iſland of Ireland, when diſorders ariſing among the

The Brigantes. "Brigantes obliged the general to return, he being conſtantly attentive not to make new conqueſts till the "former advantages were ſecured. The Brigantes [r], after the ſlaughter of a few who had taken up arms, "returned to their obedience, and obtained forgiveneſs. But neither ſeverity nor milder meaſures had any

The Silures. "effect on the Silures, who continued in arms, and required the force of the legions to reduce them.

The colony of Camalodunum. "The ſooner to accompliſh this a colony was placed at Camalodunum, conſiſting of a numerous body of "veterans, who took poſſeſſion of the conquered lands, ready to aſſiſt their countrymen againſt any revolt, "and bring their allies to a conformity to our laws [s]. Some cities were alſo given to King Cogidunus, "agreeable to that ancient uſage of the Roman people to make even kings their inſtruments to enſlave "mankind [t].

"The army next marched againſt the Silures, who beſides their own native ferocity, placed great hopes

Caractacus. "in the valour of Caractacus, whom the many changes and proſperous turns of fortune had advanced to "a pre-eminence over the reſt of the Britiſh leaders. He artfully availing himſelf of his knowledge of

The Ordovices. "the country countervailing his inferiority in numbers, transferred the war into the country of the Ordo-"vices, and being joined by thoſe who miſtruſted the peace ſubſiſting with us, put matters upon a deciſive "iſſue, poſting himſelf on a ſpot, the approaches and retreats to and from which were as advantageous to "his party as they were perplexing to us. He then threw up on the more acceſſible parts of the higheſt

[k] Suet. Ib. [l] Eutrop. VII. 13. [m] Tac. Vit. Agr. c. 13. [n] Suet. Veſp. 4. Eutrop. VII. 19.
[o] Suet. Ib. [p] Suet. Tit. c. 4.
[q] Tacitus' words are "cinctoſque *caſtris Antonam & Sabrinam cohibere*," which Mr. Gale propoſes to read *junctoſque*, paralleling it with a paſſage in Ammianus Marcellinus XXI. 13. "*prætenturis juncturos* citeriores ripas Tigridis."
[r] Seneca calls them *Scoto-Brigantes*, as derived from the Scoto-Brigantes of Ireland. See in Lancaſhire and Cumberland. Gale MS. n.
[s] Ann. XII. 31. [t] Vit. Agr. 14.

(L)
C. GAVIO. L. F.
STEL. SILVANO
PRIMIPILARI LEG. VIII. AVG.
TRIB. COH. II. VIGILVM
TRIB. COH. XIIII VRBAN.
TRIB. COH. XII. PRAETOR
DONIS. DONATO. A. DIVO. CLAVDIO
BELLO BRITANNICO
TORQVIBVS. ARMILLIS. PHALERIS.
CORONA. AVREA
PATRON. COLON.
D. D.

In the houſe of the Venetian ambaſſadors. Simeoni. Du Choul. Fabretti Inſcr. c. 3. p. 127. Gruter CCCCXVI. 1.

(M) On a monument of the Plautian family at Tibur was an inſcription in which *Titus* Plautus is ſtiled "Comes *Claudii Cæſ. in* "*Britannia*." Gruter CCCCLIII. Mercer ad Tac. Ann. IV. 22. Lazius R. R. p. 11.

(N) Mr. Gale writes againſt Britanniam—*ubi*. But though no inſcription in honour of Titus has yet come to light in Britain, we are not to controvert the authority of Suetonius, a contemporary writer. The ſcene of Veſpaſian and his ſon's actions lay in the ſouth parts of the iſland, where feweſt inſcriptions have been diſcovered.

(O) Mr. Gale ſuppoſes this to be Vandalbury, where Roman coins are frequently found. MS. n. The camp ſo called on Hogmagog-hills ſuits the ſituation of the Iceni; but query what connection the Iceni had with a line of forts from the Severn to the Nyne, unleſs the concern for the general liberty of Britain animated them?

(P) Mr. Gale for *clauſtris* propoſes *plauſtris*, which proved a like impediment to Boadicea's army.

"hills

" hills a kind of rampart of ſtone, below and in front of which was a river difficult to ford, and on the " works he placed the troops of ſoldiers *. The reſpective leaders alſo went round to animate and inſpirit " them, leſſening their fears, magnifying their hopes, and urging every encouragement uſual on theſe " occaſions. Caractacus, running from one to another, bade them conſider that the work of that day " would be the beginning of new liberty or eternal ſlavery: He ſet before them the example of their " anceſtors, who had driven Cæſar the dictator out of Britain, and by whoſe valour they had been hitherto " preſerved from axes and tributes, and their wives and children from diſhonour. The people received " theſe animating harangues with loud acclamations, engaging themſelves by the moſt ſolemn rites, " according to the religion of their country, never to yield to weapons or wounds. Their reſolution " aſtoniſhed the Roman general, and the river in the way, together with the ramparts and the ſteeps, " preſented to the aſſailants a formidable and reſolute appearance. But the ſoldiers were clamorous for " the charge, crying that valour could bear down all oppoſition, and the inferior officers inſpiring the " ſame ſentiments, gave new courage to the troops. Oſtorius, after reconnoitring the ground to ſee " which part was impenetrable and which acceſſible, led on the eager ſoldiers, and with much difficulty " croſſed the river. When they came to the rampart, while they only threw their darts at a diſtance our " people ſuffered moſt, and numbers were ſlain. But cloſing their ranks and placing their ſhields over " them, they preſently tore down the rough irregular piles of ſtones, and coming to cloſe quarters obliged " the barbarians to retire to the tops of the hills. Thither alſo both the light and heavy armed ſoldiers " followed them, the former attacking them with their ſpears, the latter in a body, till the Britans, who " had no armour or helmets to ſhelter them, were thrown into confuſion, and if they made any reſiſtance " to the auxiliaries, they were cut to pieces by the ſwords and ſpears of the legionaries, againſt whom, " when they turned, they were deſtroyed by the broadſwords and javelins of the auxiliaries. This was an " illuſtrious victory. The wife and daughter of Caractacus were taken, and his brother ſubmitted to the " conqueror. Caractacus himſelf, by the common inſecurity of adverſity, throwing himſelf upon the " protection of Cartiſmandua, queen of the Brigantes, was put in irons, and given up to the conquerors " nine years after the war firſt broke out in Britain. His fame, which had reached the iſlands, and the " neighbouring provinces, and even Italy, made people eager to ſee what kind of man it was who had ſo " long ſet our power at defiance. Nor was the name of Caractacus inconſiderable at Rome. And the " Emperor in advancing his own glory added to that of the conquered prince. The people were aſſembled " as to ſome great ſight. The prætorian cohorts were under arms in the field before the camp. Firſt " came the king's dependants and retinue, and the trappings and collars, and other trophies which he " had won in foreign wars; next, his brothers, his wife and daughter, and laſt himſelf was preſented to " the public view. The reſt expreſſed their fears in unworthy ſupplications. Caractacus neither by his " looks or language pleaded pity; and when he came before the emperor's ſeat, addreſſed himſelf to him " in theſe terms:

" 'Had I made that prudent uſe of my proſperity which my rank and fortune enabled me to do, I had " come hither rather as a friend than as a priſoner. Nor would you have diſdained the alliance of one " deſcended from illuſtrious anceſtors, and ſovereign over many nations. My preſent condition, diſgraceful " as it is to myſelf, reflects glory on you. Poſſeſſed as I once was of horſes, men, arms and wealth, what " wonder if I parted from them with reluctance! For ſince univerſal empire is your object, we muſt all " be ſlaves. Had I been given up at the firſt, neither my fortune nor your glory would have been ſet in " a diſtinguiſhed point of view, and my puniſhment would have ſunk all remembrance of me. In giving " me my life you make me an eternal monument of your clemency.'

" The emperor immediately pardoned Caractacus, his wife and brothers. As ſoon as their chains were " taken off they proceeded to pay their reſpects, in the ſame terms as before to the emperor, to Agrip- " pina, who ſat on a raiſed ſeat not far off. A woman ſitting at the head of the Roman army, among " the Roman enſigns, and ſeeming to command them, was a new ſight, and very foreign to the manners " of our anceſtors. But ſhe aſſumed a ſhare in the government as obtained by her family. The ſenate " was afterwards aſſembled, and many congratulatory ſpeeches were made on the taking of Caractacus. " It ſeemed as illuſtrious a ſight as when Scipio ſhewed Syphax, Paulus, Perſes, or other generals con- " quered kings, to the Roman people; and the enſigns of a triumph were decreed to Oſtorius."

Theſe victories over the Britans are ranked by hiſtorians among the moſt diſtinguiſhed memorials and teſtimonies of the Roman valour. Hence Seneca [u] obſerves, " Claudius might boaſt having firſt con- " quered the Britans, for Julius Cæſar only ſhewed them to the Romans." Elſewhere he ſays of the ſame emperor [x],

Ille Britannos
Ultra noti
Litora ponti,
Et cæruleos
Scuta Brigantes
Dare Romuleis
Colla Cathenis

* Catervæque *majorum*. Lipſius reads *nationum*.

[x] Αποκολοκ. Claud. 857.

Juſſit,

Juſſit, & ipſum
Nova Romana
Jura ſecuris
Tremere Oceanum.

O'er Britans he the Roman ſceptre ſway'd,
Him the Brigantes azure-arm'd obey'd;
The trembling ocean bows before his throne,
And the new empire diſtant waters own (Q).

And Seneca the tragedian in his Octavia [y] has theſe lines of Claudius:

—— *cuique Britanni*
Terga dedere,
Ducibus noſtris ante ignoti,
Juriſque ſui.

Unknown before to him the Britans bow,
By their own ſtatutes only ruled till now.

And in the ſame piece [z], ſpeaking of his croſſing the Thames,

En qui Britannis (R) *primus impoſuit jugum,*
Ignota tantis claſſibus texit freta,
Interque gentes barbaras tutus fuit
Et ſæva maria; conjugis ſcelere jacet.

Lo! whom ſubjected Thames firſt call'd her lord,
Who diſtant ſeas with numerous navies ſtor'd;
Safe o'er the ſeas, thro' barbarous realms he paſt,
Sad victim of a treacherous wife at laſt!

Hegeſippus [a] alſo ſays thus of Claudius: "Britain, which lies out of the world, but was brought into "it by the Roman valour: nations unknown to former ages are rendered conſiderable by the Roman "victories; and thoſe people are now ſlaves who knew not what ſlavery was; born for themſelves alone, "and always independent, having been placed out of the reach of a ſuperior power by the interpoſition "of the ocean, and incapable of fearing thoſe whom they did not know. So that to have croſſed over "to the Britans was thought a greater action than to have triumphed over them;" and in another place [b], "He alſo by his arms annexed to the Roman empire Britain concealed till then among the waves; a "conqueſt by which Rome acquired wealth, Claudius the reputation of prudence, and Nero of good "fortune." And in another paſſage highly worthy to be produced [c]: "Even the elements are become "ſubject to the Romans as before the world, which is bounded and circumſcribed by the Roman name, "being frequently called *the Roman world.* For to ſay the truth, the earth itſelf is leſs extenſive than the "Roman empire; the Roman valour reached beyond the ocean, in ſearch of other worlds, found a "ſettlement in Britain ſo remote from the ends of the earth, that people cut off not merely from the pri-"vileges of Rome, but almoſt from human intercourſe, were ſent thither to be as it were baniſhed out of "the world. The ocean is no longer a boundary, and the Romans have found the way into its inmoſt "receſſes." Joſephus alſo in the character of Titus [d] thus addreſſes the Jews: "What bound or obſtacle "is greater than the ocean? Yet the Britans incloſed by it dread the Romans enſigns."

The illuſtrious Joſeph Scaliger, in his Catalecta, has reſcued from oblivion the following lines of a very learned but unknown poet, which not being in every one's hands, I thought not unworthy of a place here for their merit. That learned young German J. Obſopæus lately informed me, that they appear from MSS. to be ſo many diſtinct epigrams.

Auſoniis nunquam tellus violata triumphis
Icta tuo, Cæſare, fulmine procubuit.
Oceanuſque tuas ultra ſe reſpicit aras.*
Qui finis mundo eſt, non† erit imperio.

Victa prius nulli jamjam ſpectata triumpho,
Illibata tuos gens jacet in titulos;
Fabula viſa diu, medioque recondita ponto
Libera victori jam modo colla dedit.
Euphrates, Ortus, Rhenus incluſerit‡ arctos,
Oceanus medium venit in imperium.

* Delrius reads *proſpicit.*
† *Nunc.*
‡ *Recluſerat.*

[y] V. 28—30. [z] V. 42—45. [a] De Excidio Hieroſol. II. 9. [b] III. 1. [c] II. 9. [d] B. J.

(Q) Theſe lines are part of a funeral dirge ſung at the funeral proceſſion of Claudius. In the ſame ſatire on this prince, Seneca makes Clotho upbraid him with affecting to laviſh the freedom of Rome on the Britans, and other barbarous nations, *conſtitucrat Britannos, &c.* togatos *videre.*

(R) Camden reads *En qui* ora Tamiſis; other copies had *Tanais.* Scaliger firſt corrected it as here *Britannis.*

Libera

Libera non hoſtem, non paſſa Britannia regem,
Æternum noſtro quæ procul orbe jacet,
Fœlix adverſis & ſorte oppreſſa ſecunda,
Communis nobis & tibi, Cæſar, erit.

Ultima cingebat Tibris tua, Romule, regna:
Hic tibi finis erat, religioſe Numa;
Et tua, Dive, tuum ſacrata potentia cœlo
Extremum citra conſtitit oceanum.
At nunc oceanus geminos interluit orbes.
Pars eſt imperii, terminus ante fuit.

Mars pater, & noſtræ gentis tutela Quirine,
Et magno poſitus Cæſar uterque polo.
Cernitis ignotos Latiâ ſub lege Britannos,
Sol citra noſtrum flectitur imperium.
Ultima ceſſerunt adoperto clauſtra profundo.
Et jam Romano cingimur * *oceano.*

* Cingitur.

Opponis fruſtra rapidum Germania Rhenum,
Euphrates prodeſt nil tibi, Parthe fugax.
Oceanus jam terga dedit, nec pervius ulli,
Cæſareos faſces, imperiumque tulit.

Illa procul noſtro ſemota, excluſaque cœlo,
Alluitur noſtra victa Britannis aqua,
Semota † *& vaſto disjuncta Britannia ponto,*
Cinctaque inacceſſis horrida litoribus.
Quam pater invictis Nereus vallaverit undis,
Quam fallax æſtu circuit oceanus;
Brumalem ſortita plagam ‖*; quà frigida ſemper*
Præfulget ſtellis Arctos inocciduis.
Conſpectuque tuo devicta Britannia, Cæſar,
Subdidit inſueto colla premenda jugo.
Aſpice, confundit populos impervia tellus,
Conjunctum eſt quod adhuc orbis, & orbis erat.

† Semotæ.

‖ Polum.

The land Auſonia's triumphs never knew,
All-conquering Cæſar, bends the neck to you;
Beyond the ſeas we find your altars crown'd;
What bounds the world does not your empire bound.

Before unconquer'd, ſhe ſubjected now
Shall weave the bay for thy triumphant brow,
That fabled land, hid in the circling main,
Bears on her freeborn neck thy captive chain;
The eaſt Euphrates bounds, the north the Rhine,
On both ſides Ocean owns the empire thine.

Nor foe nor king unconquer'd Britain owns,
For ever diſtant from our world remov'd,
Secure in trouble, bleſt in fortune's frowns,
Common to us and Cæſar ſhe has prov'd.

Tiber, O Romulus, thy realms confin'd,
Of thine, religious Numa, 'twas the bound;
Thine, mighty Cæſar, 'mong the gods inſhrin'd,
Old ocean for their utmoſt limit found.
Now betwixt either world old ocean roll'd,
Extends the empire which it once controul'd.

Mars and Quirinus, guardians of our ſtate,
And Cæſar, ſov'reign monarch of the poles,
View ſtranger Britans own the Roman laws,
And Sol within our rule his chariot rolls.
From utmoſt receſs fled the vaſt profound,
And ocean is the extremeſt Roman bound.

In vain Germania boaſts her rapid Rhine,
  Euphrates thee, fleet Parthian, nought avails;
Ocean retires; that once impervious line
  Bears Cæſar's faſces and commanding ſails.

Britain remov'd, excluded from our heaven,
  Whoſe ſhores the ocean we have conquer'd laves,
Britain to diſtance in the wide ſea driven,
  Begirt with ſteep ſhores and with foaming waves.
By father Nereus fenc'd with wat'ry walls,
  With fickle ocean's tides for ever wet,
To the cold aſpects of the north expos'd,
  And ruled by northern ſtars that never ſet.
Won, mighty Cæſar, by a ſingle look
  Of thine, Britannia bows her ſuppliant neck,
And chearful bears the unaccuſtom'd yoke,
  Nor once repines beneath the maſter's check.
Behold moſt diſtant nations now combin'd,
And the two worlds in one great empire join'd.

To proceed in the words of Tacitus[e]. " At this time Oſtorius' ſucceſſes took a doubtful turn; whether " it was that the Romans, ſuppoſing the reduction of Caractacus had put an end to the war, grew remiſs " in their ſervice, or that the enemy were more exaſperated to revenge by compaſſion for ſo great a king, the " Britans ſurrounded the camp marſhal and legionary cohorts who were left to build forts among the " Silures, and had it not been for relief from the neareſt towns and caſtles, the troops had been intirely " cut off. The marſhal and eight centurions, and ſome of the moſt active men were killed; and not " long after the enemy fell upon our troops as they were foraging, and routed the parties of horſe ſent " out to ſuccour them. Oſtorius detached ſome light cohorts, who would not have been able to ſtop the " flight of their comrades, if the legions had not charged. Their ſtrength made the battle equal, and at " length decided it in our favour. The enemy by favour of the evening eſcaped with little loſs. Several " engagements followed upon this, frequently like marauding ſkirmiſhes among woods and marſhes, as " chance or valour urged them on, for revenge or plunder, by the general's order, and ſometimes without " his knowledge; but eſpecially the obſtinacy of the Silures, who were exaſperated by a current ſaying of " the Roman general, that the very name of the Silures muſt be extirpated, as formerly that of the " Sicambri who were tranſported into Gaul. They fell upon two auxiliary cohorts, whom the avarice of " their officers had led out to pillage without due caution, and by diſtributing the booty and priſoners " they had engaged other nations to revolt. Juſt at this time Oſtorius died, worn out with fatigue and " anxiety, to the great joy of his enemies, who conſidered him as no contemptible officer; and if he " had not fallen in the field, the courſe of war muſt have put an end to his days.

Aulus Didius, propræ:or. " When the emperor heard of his death he appointed Aulus Didius[f] to ſucceed him, that the pro- " vince might not be without a governor. Didius made haſte thither, but found affairs in no good " ſituation, from an unſucceſsful rencontre between the enemy and the legion commanded by Manlius " Valens. The enemy alſo took care to magnify this, in order to terrify the new general, who himſelf " increaſed the report, that he might gain the more credit from compoſing the diſturbances, or more " eaſy excuſe if they continued. This defeat alſo had been occaſioned by the Silures, who extended their " outrages upon it till on the ſudden approach of Didius they were repulſed.

Nero. " About this time Claudius died, and was ſucceeded by Nero, who, having no military turn, had " even entertained thoughts of withdrawing the army from Britain, and dropped his deſign only for ſhame " leaſt he ſhould ſeem to detract from Claudius' glory. After Caractacus was made priſoner, the principal

Venutius. " and ableſt commander among the enemy was Venutius, of the ſtate of the Jugantes[g], who had long " continued faithful to, and enjoyed the protection of the Romans, while he remained the huſband of " queen Cartiſmandua; but differences ſoon riſing into a war between them, he had formed hoſtile deſigns " againſt us alſo. The diſpute being at firſt confined to themſelves, Cartiſmandua by her artifices took off " the brother and relations of Venutius. The enemy being enraged at this, and aſhamed to ſubmit to a " woman, a choſen body of brave youths invaded her dominions. This we had foreſeen, and had ſent " ſome cohorts to ſupport them; on which a bloody battle enſued, the ſucceſs of which was at firſt " uncertain, but the iſſue perfectly agreeable. Another battle was fought with equal ſucceſs by the legion " under the command of Ceſius Naſica. For Didius, being far advanced in years, and loaded with " honours, contented himſelf with harraſſing and repulſing the enemy by his officers. He kept poſſeſſion " of what former generals had gained, and advanced the line of caſtles a little further on, ſufficient to pur- " chaſe the reputation of having extended our acquiſitions. Theſe tranſactions of the proprætors Oſtorius " and Didius during ſeveral years, I have here thrown together in one view, for the benefit of memory[h].

[e] Ann. XII. 38—40.
[f] Whom Tacitus, Ann. XIV. 29. calls *Avitus*, and Vit. Agr. *Didius Gallus*.
[g] Brigantes, or *Wigan*. Gale MS. n.
[h] Ann. XIV. 29—40.

" Didius

" Didius Avitus was ſucceeded by Veranius, who made ſome inconſiderable inroads into the country *Veranius, propraetor.*
" of the Silures, but was prevented by death from carrying the war further. He had the reputation of
" great auſterity while living, but his ambition diſcovered itſelf in the laſt words of his will. For after
" much flattery to Nero, he added, that if he had lived but two years longer he would have reduced
" the whole province to his obedience.

" The command in Britain was at that time in the hands of Suetonius Paulinus, who in military *Suetonius Paulinus, propraetor.*
" abilities and popularity, which is ever making compariſons, was competitor with Corbulo, and ambitious
" to equal the glory of recovering Armenia by the reduction of the rebels here. He prepared therefore
" to invade Mona, an iſland full of inhabitants, and a retreat for fugitives. For this purpoſe he cauſed *Mona.*
" ſhips to be made with flat bottoms for a ſteep uncertain ſhore. In theſe the foot were conveyed over;
" the cavalry followed by fording in deep water, or ſwimming, and towing the horſes. On the ſhore ſtood
" a motley troop of armed men, mixed with women running up and down among them, dreſſed like
" furies in black garments, their hair diſhevelled, and torches in their hands. The Druids alſo attended, Druids.
" lifting up their hands to heaven, and uttering dreadful execrations. The novelty of the ſight ſo
" ſtruck the ſoldiers that they ſtood as it were motionleſs, expoſing themſelves to the enemy's weapons,
" till animated by the exhortation of the general, and encouraging one another not to fear an army of
" women and madmen, they advanced, bore down all they met, and involved them in their own fire.
" Garriſons were afterwards placed in the towns *, and the groves ſacred to their bloody ſuperſtitions cut
" down. For it was their practice to offer the blood of their priſoners on their altars, and conſult the gods
" by the entrails of men.

" While Suetonius was thus engaged he received advice of a ſudden revolt of the province. Praſuta- *Praſutagus.*
" gus, king of the Iceni, renowned for his wealth, had appointed the emperor and his own two daughters
" his heirs, ſuppoſing ſuch a compliment would put his kingdom and family out of the reach of inſult.
" But juſt the contrary fell out. His kingdom was pillaged by centurions, his houſe by ſlaves, as if
" both had been the prize of war. And firſt his wife Boadicia † was ſcourged and his daughters raviſhed.
" All the chiefs of the Iceni, as if the whole country had been lawful plunder, were ſtripped of their
" hereditary poſſeſſions, and the king's relations treated as ſlaves. Theſe outrages, and the apprehenſion
" of greater when they ſhould be reduced to a province, made the Britans reflect on the miſeries of
" ſlavery, compare their ſeveral injuries, and heighten them by their repreſentation. They ſaw that calmly
" ſubmitting to them ſerved only to encourage greater oppreſſion. Inſtead of one king they had now
" two, of whom the lieutenant exerciſed his rage on their bodies, the procurator on their goods; the diſ-
" agreement and harmony of the governors were alike fatal to the ſubjects; the one oppreſſing them with
" troops and officers, the other with inſolence and extortion. Nothing now was ſafe from their avarice
" and luſt. In battle the ſtrongeſt won the ſpoil; here every daſtard and mean-ſpirited wretch pillaged
" their houſes, carried off their children, preſſed them into ſervice like people who would die for any
" thing ſooner than their country. Whereas if the Britans would but reflect on their own numbers, they
" would find the number of troops ſent among them inconſiderable. By ſuch reflections Germany had
" ſhaken off the yoke, though defended by a river only inſtead of the ocean. Their country, their
" wives, their parents, were ſo many motives to them to ſupport a war to which their enemies were urged
" only by avarice and luxury, and would therefore retire as the late Julius Cæſar had done, if they
" would but imitate the bravery of their anceſtors, and not be diſheartened by the iſſue of one or two
" battles; that the unfortunate have more vigour as well as more perſeverance; that the gods themſelves
" compaſſionated the Britans, and detained the Roman general and the lieutenant with the army in another
" iſland, while they were engaged in the arduous buſineſs of deliberation, and it was more dangerous to
" be ſurprized in ſuch deſigns than to attempt the execution of them.

" Encouraged by theſe and ſuch like conſiderations, and headed by Boadicea, a lady of the blood-
" royal (as they make no diſtinction of ſex in command [i]), they took up arms, engaged in their revolt
" the Trinobantes, and all other nations not yet inured to ſubmiſſion, with whom they privily concerted
" meaſures for the recovery of their liberty, with a deep inveteracy againſt the veterans. For being lately
" ſettled in the new colony of Camalodunum, they had driven them out of their houſes and lands, calling *The colony of Camalodunum.*
" them priſoners and ſlaves, the ſoldiery encouraging the weaker of the veterans by a ſimilarity of life,
" and hope of the ſame indulgence. Here was a temple built in honour of the deceaſed emperor
" Claudius, as an altar (S) of eternal dominion, w. .re a ſociety of prieſts, appointed as for religious
" purpoſes, lived upon the public. It ſeemed no difficult attempt to deſtroy the colony which had no
" fortification to defend it, through the inattention of our generals, who made pleaſure more than utility
" their object. About this time the ſtatue fell down backwards [k], as if it gave way of its own accord to
" the enemy. Women, ſtruck with enthuſiaſtic fury, foretold the ruin of the place by ſongs. A noiſe
" of ſtrangers was heard in the ſenate-houſe, the theatre echoed with howlings, and an appearance as of
" a colony deſtroyed was ſeen in the Æſtuary [l]. The ocean appeared bloody, and figures of human
" bodies ſeemed to be left on the ſhore at ebb tide; all which circumſtances, while they encouraged the

* For *victis* ſome copies read *victis*.
† Called alſo Bondicea and Voadica.
[i] Vit. Agr. c. 15, 16, 17. [k] See Xiphilin in Nero. [l] Of the Thames. Xiph.

(S) Frienſhemius for *ara* propoſes *arx*, which, beſides the inſtances he alledges in ſupport of it, ſeems a more proper reading than *ara*, which is ſynonymous with *templum*. *Arx æternæ dominationis* means the capitol or ſeat of eternal dominion, Camalodunum being the firſt colony and regular ſettlement of the Romans here. Mr. Gale ſuppoſes *tuas ultra ſe proſpicit aras* in the firſt epigram, p. xxxiv. to mean *aræ legionum*, and to be equivalent to *ara æternæ dominationis* here.

" Britans, diſheartened the veterans. But as Suetonius was at a great diſtance, they applied to the pro-
" curator Catus Decianus for aſſiſtance. He ſent them only 200 men, and thoſe not properly armed;
" and there was in the town a ſmall company of ſoldiers who truſted to the ſtrength of the temple.
" Thoſe who were privy to the revolt perplexed their meaſures ſo that they neither drew lines or ditches,
" nor ſent away the aged and women, reſerving only the youth; and thus in all the ſecurity of peace
" they found themſelves ſurrounded by the barbarians. The reſt of the town was plundered and burnt
" on the firſt attack. The temple to which the ſoldiery had retired ſtood a two days ſiege before it was
" taken. And the victorious Britans advancing to meet Petilius Cerialis, lieutenant of the ninth legion (T),
" who was coming up to their relief, routed the legion, and killed all the infantry. Cerialis with the
" cavalry eſcaped to the camp, and ſheltered himſelf behind the entrenchments. The procurator Catus
" alarmed at this defeat, and the reſentment of the province which his avarice had provoked to revolt,
" haſtened over to Gaul.

" Suetonius with aſtoniſhing reſolution marched through the midſt of the enemy to London, which
" was not yet honoured with the name of a colony, but conſiderable for the reſort of merchants and for
" trade [m]. Here heſitating whether he ſhould make that the ſeat of war, conſidering how weak the gar-
" riſon was, and warned by the checks given to Petilius' raſhneſs, he reſolved to preſerve the whole at the
" hazard of one town. Neither the tears nor lamentations of the people imploring his aſſiſtance prevented
" him from giving the ſignal for marching, receiving into his army ſuch as followed him. All thoſe
" whom the weakneſs of ſex, or infirmities of age, or attachment to the place induced to ſtay behind, fell
" into the enemy's hands. The ſame calamity befel the municipium of Verulam; for the barbarians
" ſlighting all caſtles and garriſons [n], plundered the richeſt and moſt defenceleſs [o] places, their principal
" object being booty. It appears that 700,000 citizens and allies periſhed in the abovementioned places.
" For they never made priſoners to ſell or exchange them according to the practice of war. They
" regarded nothing but ſlaughter, hanging, burning, crucifying, as if they wanted to retaliate former
" puniſhments, and anticipate their vengeance.

" Suetonius now ſaw himſelf at the head of the fourteenth legion, with the Vexillarii of the twentieth,
" and the auxiliaries from the neareſt countries, amounting in all to near 10,000 regular troops, when he
" thought it adviſeable to advance, and come to a battle with all expedition. He made choice of a ſpot (U)
" defended by defiles, and cloſed in the rear by a foreſt, convinced that no danger was to be apprehended
" from the enemy, who would make their attack in front, and that an open plain gave no apprehenſion
" of ambuſcades. The legionaries were drawn up in many deep ranks, the light armed troops diſpoſed
" around in companies, and the flanks covered with the cavalry. The Britiſh troops bounded about in
" companies and troops, an innumerable multitude, and in ſuch high ſpirits that they brought their wives
" to be witneſſes of their victory, and placed them in waggons ſtationed on the outer circuit of the plain.
" Boadicea, in a chariot with her daughters, as ſhe came to the reſpective nations (it being no unuſual
" thing for the Britiſh armies to be commanded by women) declared to them that ſhe conſidered herſelf
" not as the deſcendant of noble anceſtors, poſſeſſed of the ſovereignty and a large revenue, but as one of
" the community, prepared to avenge the loſs of her liberty, the ſtripes inflicted on her body, and
" the diſhonour done to her daughters, for that the Romans' deſires were riſen to ſuch a height that neither
" their perſons, their age, nor their chaſtity were ſafe: that the gods however favoured their juſt
" revenge; the legion which attempted an engagement was cut off; the reſt concealed in their camp or
" providing for their eſcape; that they would never ſtand the ſhouts and clamours of ſo many thouſands,
" much leſs their ſhock and fury; that if they conſidered the number of forces, or the cauſes of the
" war, they would reſolve that day to conquer or die: this was the laſt reſource for her, a woman; let
" the men, if they pleaſed, live and be ſlaves."

" Suetonius was not ſilent in this critical conjuncture; but though his chief confidence was in the
" bravery of his troops, he employed exhortations and intreaties. He animated them to deſpiſe the noiſy
" empty threats of the barbarians, whoſe numbers conſiſting more of women than of young men, ſuch
" weak unarmed people would ſoon give way when they felt the ſwords and valour of troops by whom
" they had been ſo often defeated; that even in many legions the event of the battle was determined by a
" few; and that it would augment their glory that ſo ſmall a body acquired the ſame renown as a whole
" army; only he recommended to them to keep their ranks, and, after diſcharging their javelins, to con-
" tinue the ſlaughter with the boſſes of their ſhields and their ſwords, regardleſs of the booty: all being
" their own when once they had ſecured the victory. The ardour of the ſoldiers kept pace with the
" exhortations of the general: ſo ready were the veterans at their arms, and ſo tried in many battles,
" that Suetonius, certain of the event, gave the ſignal for the charge. At firſt the legion maintained its
" ground with great reſolution, and making uſe of the confined ſpace of ground as a rampart, when

[m] *Commeatu* or *commeatuum*, both ſeem to mean the ſame.
[n] *Præſidiiſque militaribus*, or *militarium*.
[o] *Deferentes in tutum*. Lipſius reads *defendentibus intutum*.

(T) Mr. Gale obſerves that the ninth legion was ſtationed at York, as appears by an inſcription in Yorkſhire. MS. n. But query if of ſo early date.

(U) Mr. Morant, upon comparing all accounts and circumſtances, perſuades himſelf that this battle was fought near Epping, by the ſide of Copthall park, where is now a fine camp called *Ambreſbank*, incloſing above eleven acres. Hiſt. of Eſſex I. 46. Colch. p. 23. n. Z. But this obvious circumſtance of the action being in a *plain*, and all this part of the country at that time moſt probably foreſt, ſeems to make directly againſt him. At the ſame time it muſt be owned the name of the camp gives it to the Britans. It might have been an *oppidum*; but Tacitus' account gives no reaſon to think they threw up any work at this juncture. The want of barrows is an argument that ſo great a ſlaughter could hardly have happened here.

" the

" the enemy came to close quarters, and all their weapons were discharged, they issued out as it were in " form of a wedge. The auxiliaries made a like attack, and the cavalry with their lances in arrest bore " down all before them. The rest took to their heels, but were impeded in their escape by the " ring of waggons, which blocked up the way. The soldiers did not spare the lives even of the women, " and stabbed the very beasts; thus adding to the heaps of slain. The glory of that day may rank with " the most famous antient victories; for some affirm that no less than 80,000 Britans fell in this battle. " About 400 of our soldiers were killed, and not more wounded. Boadicea put an end to her life by " poison; and Pœnius Posthumus, the camp-marshal of the second legion, hearing of the success of the " fourteenth and twentieth, unable to support the reflection of having deprived his legion of the same " renown, and disobeyed the general's orders contrary to the laws of war, threw himself on his sword.

" The army being now all collected together was kept in the field under skins to put an end to the " war. The emperor augmented the troops with 2000 legionaries, eight cohorts of auxiliaries, and 1000 " horse from Germany. On their arrival the ninth legion was recruited. The cohorts and other troops " were placed in new winter quarters, and all the nations, whose inclinations were wavering or hostile, " were ravaged by fire and sword. But the enemy suffered most from famine, for want of attention to " sowing of corn; and solely intent on prosecuting the war, they reckoned on our provisions; and these " haughty people were slow in their advances to peace, because Julius Classicianus, who succeeded Catus, *Julius Classicianus.* " and disagreed with Suetonius, impeded the public interest by his private quarrels, and gave out that " they must wait for a new general, who would treat those who submitted with lenity, without the resent- " ment of an enemy or haughtiness of a conqueror. At the same time he wrote to Rome that there was " no prospect of an end of the war, unless a successor was appointed to Suetonius, whose miscarriages he " ascribed to his ill conduct, and his good success to the fortune of the state.

" Polycletus therefore, one of the emperor's freedmen, was sent to inquire into affairs here; Nero " flattering himself that his authority would not only restore harmony between the lieutenant and the pro- " curator, but soothe the minds of the barbarians to peace. Polycletus crossing the ocean with an " immense retinue, which incumbered Italy and Gaul, created no small alarm to our own soldiers. But " the enemy made a jest of him, flushed as they were with liberty, strangers to the power of freedmen, " and astonished at the deference shewn to a slave by the general and army that had put an end to such a " war. He made however a very favourable report to the emperor; Suetonius was continued in the " command, till upon some ships being run ashore, and the crews lost, he was ordered, as if the war still " continued, to give up the army to Petronius Turpilianus, who had just closed his consulship, as a more *Petronius Turpilianus* proprætor. " easy tempered man, more a stranger to the faults of the enemy, and therefore more inclined to forgive " them on submission. He without insulting the enemy, or being insulted by them, disguising indolent " inactivity with the specious name of peace, contented himself with settling former differences, and " without extending his views any farther, gave up the province to Trebellius Maximus[p]. *Trebellius Maximus* proprætor.

" This general was still more inactive, and having had no experience in the camp, governed the pro- " vince with an affable moderation. The barbarians had learned to comply with soothing vices, and the " interruption of civil wars afforded a just excuse for remissness; but our affairs suffered by discord, " while the soldiers used to expeditions wantoned in indolence[q]. The avarice and meanness of the general " rendered him contemptible and odious to the army. Their aversion was fomented by Roscius Cælius, " lieutenant of the twentieth legion, formerly at variance with him; but the civil confusions made them " proceed to greater lengths. Trebellius laid the blame of the sedition and neglect of discipline on " Cælius, who in return charged Trebellius with plundering and impoverishing the troops. These shame- " ful quarrels between the commanders brought on a total loss of respect in the army. Their differences " rose to such a height that the auxiliaries venting their reproaches, and the cohorts and alæ taking part " with Cælius, Trebellius, abandoned by all, made the best of his way to Vitellius. The peace of the " province remained uninterrupted, notwithstanding the departure of this consular officer, it being " governed by the lieutenants of the legions, on an equal footing, except the superiority that Cælius " derived from his insolence[r].

" During the civil war between Galba, Otho and Vitellius, the latter sent in his room Vectius Bolanus[s]. *Vectius Bolanus* proprætor. " He gave Britain no trouble by military discipline, the same inactivity prevailing in regard to the " enemy, and the same disorder in the camp, except that Bolanus maintained a fair character, and having " no vices to make him odious, the esteem of the troops supplied the place of authority[t]; and though " Vitellius demanded assistance from Britain, Bolanus delayed sending it, alledging that Britain was " never sufficiently settled[u]. But the singular regard of the province to Vespasian soon brought over Britain " to his interest; for when the command of the second legion there was given him by Claudius, he " distinguished himself in the war, at the same time securing the affections of the other troops, in which " most of the centurions and soldiers promoted by Vitellius eagerly went over to a sovereign whom " they were so well acquainted with. And the soldiers of the fourteenth legion, named the conquerors of " Britain, recalled from hence by Nero to the Caspian sea, siding with Otho, and being defeated and " sent back into Britain by Vitellius, were again recalled by letters from Mucianus.

" This civil war kindled no resentment in the breasts of the British army. No other legions past " through the various civil commotions so innocently as these, either by reason of their distance from the

[p] Ann. XIV. 31. 39. Vit. Agr. 16. [q] Vit. Agr. 16. [r] Tac. Hist. I. 60. [s] Hist. II. 65.
[t] Vit. Agr. 16. [u] Hist. II. 97.

" ſcene of action, or that they had been taught by repeated expeditions to direct all their reſentment
" againſt the common enemy. But theſe feuds and frequent reports of civil wars, encouraged the Britans
Venuſius. " under the conduct of Venuſius, who, beſides his natural ferocity and averſion to the Roman name,
Cartiſmandua. " was animated by private pique againſt his wife Cartiſmandua. She was queen of the Brigantes, and had
" great influence by her rank, and her authority was increaſed after ſhe had ſeemed to contribute to the
" triumph of the emperor Claudius, by making king Caractacus priſoner by ſurprize, who was conducted
" in that famous triumph-like parade. Wealth, and the wantoneſs of proſperity, made her deſpiſe her
" huſband Venuſius, and after making away with his relations, ſhe admitted her huſband's armour-bearer
" Vellocatus to a ſhare of her bed and throne. This crime gave a ſhock to the family; the people
" favoured her huſband, while the queen's paſſion and cruelty ſupported her gallant. Venuſius, aſſiſted
" by his allies, and the Brigantes at the ſame time revolting, brought Cartiſmandua into the moſt
" imminent danger. She then applied to the Romans for aſſiſtance, and our forces after ſeveral battles
" reſcued the queen; but ſtill Venuſius continued in poſſeſſion of the kingdom, and we had a war upon
" our hands [x]."

Veſpaſian emperor. *Julius Agricola.* *Legio* XX. " Mucianus being now appointed governor of Rome for Veſpaſian, appointed Julius Agricola, who had
" taken part with Veſpaſian, and had approved himſelf an officer of integrity and bravery, to the com-
" mand of the twentieth legion but lately brought to his allegiance, and ſent over to Britain, where his prede-
" ceſſor was reported to be raiſing diſturbances; for this legion had ſhewn itſelf too much for, and formidable
" even to conſular lieutenants. Nor was the prætorian lieutenant able to controul it, whether by his own or
" the ſoldiers fault. Agricola therefore being appointed both to ſucceed in the command, and to puniſh
" them, by an unparalleled moderation choſe rather to have it appear that he found theſe ſoldiers orderly
" than made them ſo [y]. And though Vectius Bolanus had then the command in Britain, and governed it
" with more lenity than ſuited this ſavage province, Agricola tempered his ſeverity, and checked his
" warmth of temper from breaking out, having learned to obey, and to unite advantage with propriety.

Petilius Cerealis prætor. " But when Veſpaſian recovered Britain with the reſt of the world, his great generals and excellent
" armies checked the enemy's proſpects, and Petilius Cerialis ſtruck a panic on the ſtate of the
" Brigantes, which was accounted the moſt numerous of the whole province, by attacking them, and
" after ſeveral, and ſome of them bloody battles, reduced great part of Britain by victory, or involved
" it in war. And when Cerialis had eclipſed the reputation, and leſſened the care of another of his ſuc-
Julius Frontinus prætor. " ceſſors, the whole weight was alſo borne by Julius Frontinus, a great man, as far as he had opportu-
" nity of proving himſelf ſo, who ſubdued the powerful and warlike nation of the Silures, in ſpite of the
" united oppoſition of the enemy and the ground. Such was the ſtate of affairs in Britain, ſuch the turns
Julius Agricola prætor. " of war, when Agricola came over in the middle of the ſummer, when the ſoldiers, as if the time for
" an expedition had been paſt, were indulging in ſecurity, and the enemy availing themſelves of the op-
" portunity. The ſtate of the Ordovices, not long before his arrival, had cut off almoſt a whole ala
" ſtationed in their country; and this beginning had ſo encouraged the province, that thoſe who wiſhed
" for war muſt approve the example, or wait to ſee the diſpoſition of the new lieutenant.

" Agricola, though the ſummer was advanced, the troops diſperſed over the province, the ſoldiers'
" aſſurance of reſt apt to create delays, and unfavourable to the deſign of beginning a war, and many
" thought it of more conſequence to ſecure ſuſpicious places, determined to face the danger. Aſſembling
" therefore all the forces of the legions, and a ſmall body of auxiliaries, as the Ordovices dared not
" come to a battle, he himſelf, to inſpire the reſt with equal courage in the common danger, drew up the
" army in full face of them. Having ſlain almoſt the whole nation, ſenſible of the importance of purſuing
" his reputation, and that the event would anſwer to the outſet, he bent all his thoughts to reduce the iſland
The iſland *Mona* " Mona, which I have before obſerved Paulinus was prevented from keeping poſſeſſion of by the revolt of
" all Britain. But as in the uncertainty of deliberation ſhips had not been prepared, the prudence and
" perſeverance of the general conveyed the troops over. For leaving all the baggage, he ſo ſuddenly
" detached the flower of the auxiliaries who were acquainted with the fords, and practiſed in ſwimming
" according to the cuſtom of their country, by which they can manage themſelves, their arms and horſes
" at the ſame time, the enemy who expected a fleet of ſhips, and an expedition by ſea, were ſeized with
" aſtoniſhment, and believed nothing difficult or inſurmountable to men who made war in this manner.
" They therefore ſued for peace, and ſurrendered the iſland; and Agricola acquired the reputation of a
" great and illuſtrious general, who, immediately upon his arrival in the province, had devoted to labour
" and danger the time that others ſpend in parade or intrigue.

" Nor did Agricola make ſo little advantage of his ſucceſs as to call the keeping the conquered people
" in obedience a victory or an expedition. He did not even ſend the detail of his exploits in letters
" decked with laurel; but by concealing his glory increaſed it, people inferring from his ſilence about
" ſuch great atchievements his future proſpects. As he was perfectly acquainted with the temper of the
" province, and had been taught by the experience of others how little advantage could be derived from
" arms if followed by outrage, he determined to eradicate the very cauſes of the war. Beginning at
" home he firſt regulated his own family, which many perſons find as hard a taſk as to govern a province.
" He ſuffered his freedmen and ſervants to have no ſhare in public affairs; he patronized no ſoldiers
" from private affection, nor from the recommendation or intreaties of the centurions. He would inform
" himſelf of every thing, though not himſelf execute every thing, but preſumed upon the fidelity of
" every good man. He overlooked ſmall faults, reſerving ſecurity for greater; not always inſiſting on

[x] Tac. Hiſt. III. 44, 45.

[y] Vit. Agr. 7, 8.

" puniſhment,

" puniſhment, but oftner contenting himſelf with repentance, making it a rule rather to promote to " charges and governments perſons who would not be guilty of faults, than to condemn them when they " were guilty; and to ſoften the advance of corn and tributes by the equal diſtribution of offices, abo- " liſhing thoſe profits which are more diſguſting than the tribute itſelf. For people were obliged, out of " mere wantonneſs, to wait at the locked-up granaries, and buy corn for nothing, and ſell it at a high " price. Perplexed marches and diſtant countries were marked out, that the ſtates might carry it from " the neareſt winter quarters to diſtant inacceſſible places, till few perſons derived any advantage from " what was at hand for all. By immediately reforming theſe abuſes in his firſt year, his excellent " character ſecured peace, which the negligence or eaſineſs of former governors had made as dreadful as " war itſelf [z]."

About this time died Veſpaſian, whom for theſe ſucceſſes of his generals, and his own gallant conduct under Claudius, Valerius Flaccus thus addreſſes in the beginning of his poem:

——— *Tuque ô pelagi cui major aperti*
Fama, Caledonius poſtquam tua carbaſa vexit
Oceanus, Phrygios prius indignatus Iulos.

O thou to whom the unfrequented ſea
Reſerv'd the honour of diſcovery!
When Caledonia's waves thy veſſel bore,
Thoſe waves that Phrygia's race diſdain'd before.

Titus, the delight of the world, ſucceeding his father, " Agricola on the approach of ſummer aſſembled Titus.
" his army, publicly praiſed the moderation of the troops, and cenſured ſuch as were diſorderly;
" marked a ſpot for a camp himſelf, and in perſon fortified the foreſts and æſtuaries, allowing the enemy
" no reſpite from ſudden inroads and devaſtations, and when he had ſufficiently alarmed them, by his
" lenity offered freſh inducements to peace. By this conduct many ſtates, which till then had ſtood out,
" gave hoſtages and laid aſide their reſentment, ſubmitted to have a line of garriſons and caſtles drawn
" round them, and ſo well diſpoſed that no part of the country was left unguarded, not even thoſe before
" unnoticed.

" The enſuing winter was employed in the moſt ſalutary meaſures. For in order that men, who by
" their unſettled and uncivilized ſtate were always ready for war, might be accuſtomed to peace and inac-
" tivity by pleaſure, the general privately ſuggeſted, and publicly concurred in erecting temples, market-
" places, houſes, commending thoſe who ſhewed a readineſs to theſe works, and cenſuring thoſe who
" appeared remiſs. Thus honourable emulation produced the effect of obligation. He applied himſelf
" to inſtruct the ſons of the chiefs in the liberal arts, and appeared to prefer the genius of the Britans to
" the accompliſhments of the Gauls, inſomuch that they who but a little while before diſdained the lan-
" guage, now affected the eloquence of Rome. This produced an eſteem for our dreſs, and the toga
" came into general uſe. By degrees they adopted our vicious indulgencies, porticoes and baths, and
" ſplendid tables. This among thoſe uninformed people was called cultivation, whereas, in fact, it is only
" an appendage of ſlavery.

" The third year's campaign diſcovered new nations, the country being ravaged quite to the Taus, an Taus æſtuary.
" æſtuary ſo called. This ſpread ſuch a panic among the enemy that they dared not attack the army,
" though it ſuffered greatly by ſevere weather. It alſo gave time for raiſing caſtles. Thoſe who were
" converſant in theſe matters remarked that no general had made a more diſcrete choice of his ground,
" and that no caſtle built by Agricola was ever forced by the enemy, or abandoned on terms or through
" fear. Many inroads were made upon the enemy; theſe caſtles being furniſhed with freſh troops every
" year againſt long ſieges. Thus the winter paſſed in perfect ſecurity; and the mutual defence that the
" garriſons afforded to each other diſappointed the enemy and drove them to deſpair; for being uſed, for
" the moſt part, to make amends for the loſſes of the ſummer by the ſucceſſes of the winter, they were
" now alike hard preſſed in both ſeaſons. Agricola refuſed none the glory of their exploits, but every
" officer, whether ſubaltern or ſuperior, whether centurion or præfect, found in him a faithful witneſs of
" their actions. Some indeed repreſented him as too ſevere in his reproof; for as he was mild to thoſe who
" behaved well, ſo he was ſevere to thoſe who neglected their duty; but he never ſuffered himſelf to be
" tranſported by paſſion. Nothing was to be apprehended from his reſerve and ſilence, and he thought
" it more to his honour to give offence than to cheriſh reſentment.

" The fourth ſummer was ſpent in ſecuring the tracts of country before run over, and if the valour of the
" troops and the glory of the Roman name could have allowed of a limit, that limit had been found even
" in Britain. For the narrow tract of land which ſeparates Glota and Bodotria, two friths of oppoſite
" ſeas which run a great way up into the country, was then defended by garriſons; every nearer bay was
" occupied, and the enemy confined as it were in another iſland. In the fifth year's campaign he for the
" firſt time got on board his fleet, and in many ſucceſsful engagements defeated nations till then unknown,
" and planted his troops on that coaſt of Britain which faces Ireland, more in proſpect of extending his
" conqueſts than from fear of the enemy. For Ireland lying in the middle between Britain and Spain, Ireland.
" and conveniently ſituated in reſpect of the Gallic ocean, might have been made of great advantage to
" the ſtrongeſt parts of the empire. Its extent compared with Britain is narrower, but far exceeds that
" of the iſlands in our ſea. The ſoil, air, and manners of the inhabitants are not very different from thoſe

[z] Vit. Agr. c. 18—20.

" of Britain. It has a better approach, and ports known by commerce to merchants. Agricola had " afforded protection to one of the petty princes driven from thence by a civil war, and detained him " under ſhew of friendſhip till he could make his uſe of him. I have heard him ſay that one legion and " a few auxiliaries were ſufficient to reduce Ireland, and that ſuch a conqueſt would have been of ſervice, " in caſe of emergency, againſt Britain, when it ſhould ſee the Roman arms prevailed every where, and " all ſight of liberty in a manner loſt [a]."

About this time died Titus, who, for theſe ſucceſſes of Agricola, was fifteen times ſaluted Imperator, as Xiphiline writes, and an antient coin confirms: " Under Domitian, Agricola, in the ſummer when he " entered on the ſixth year of his command, becauſe the commotions of all the people beyond it, and " the roads infeſted by the enemy's armies created apprehenſions, ſent his fleet to diſcover the ports of a " large ſtate beyond Bodotria [b]. He was the firſt of our generals who employed this part of his armament " to cooperate with the land forces, cauſing it to follow him in excellent order, thus carrying on the war both " by ſea and land; and oftentimes in the ſame camp foot and horſe, and marines united together, each " with the joy peculiar to themſelves, magnifying their ſeveral adventures, and ſometimes comparing the " woods and mountains, ſometimes the rage of the winds and waves, one while the land and the enemy, " another while the dangers of the ocean, heightened by the bravadoes of the ſoldiery. We were informed " by the priſoners that the ſight of the fleet aſtoniſhed the Britans, as if the navigation of their ſea being " laid open had cut off their laſt reſource in caſe of a defeat. The people of Caledonia applied them- " ſelves vigorouſly to war, and their preparations, as is uſual in all ſtrange places, were magnified by " report that they had attacked ſome of the caſtles; the alarm being heightened by the circumſtance of " their firſt giving it. Such whoſe hearts failed them, giving their motives the appearance of prudence, " were for retreating on this ſide Bodotria, and quitting the field rather than being beat off it. In the " mean time the general was informed the enemy were ready to break in upon them in ſeveral bodies. " But that our army might not be ſurrounded by numbers in a ſtrange country, he divided them into " three bodies, and marched on. The enemy underſtanding this, ſuddenly changed their deſign, and in " a body attacked the ninth legion as the weakeſt in the night, forcing the camp, and killing the out- " guards in ſleep and confuſion. The battle was now warm in the camp, when Agricola, informed by " his ſcouts of the enemy's motions, and following cloſe at their heels, ordered the ſwifteſt horſe and " foot to charge their rear while engaged in fighting, and preſently the whole army to ſet up a ſhout, " when the dawning day diſcovered the glitter of the ſtandards. The Britans terrified at the double " danger, and the Romans recovering from their ſurprize, and ſure of ſafety, fought only for glory. " They charged the enemy in their turn. The battle was very bloody in the very gates of the camp, " till the enemy were repulſed, both armies vying with each other, the one that they might appear to " have been ready with their aſſiſtance, the other not to have wanted it. And had not the marſhes and " woods favoured the fugitives, this victory had put an end to the war. The army, exulting in their " perſeverance and reputation, thought nothing inacceſſible to their valour, and were impatient to pene- " trate into Caledonia, and find at laſt the end of Britain by a continued ſeries of battles. They who juſt " before were cautious and circumſpect, after this affair were become forward and vaunting. Such is the " unequal lot of war; all aſſume to themſelves a ſhare in good ſucceſs, while the reverſe is imputed only " to one. The Britans ſuppoſing their defeat owing not to valour but opportunity and the ſkill of the " general, abated nothing of their high ſpirit, but continued to arm their youth, lodging their wives " and children in ſecurity, and cementing an alliance of the ſeveral ſtates by aſſemblies and ſacrifices. " After their minds were thus inflamed on both ſides the two armies ſeparated.

" The ſame ſummer a cohort of Uſipii, raiſed in Germany, and ſent over into Britain, performed a " bold and extraordinary exploit. They murdered the centurion and ſoldiers who were interſperſed " among their ranks to train and keep them in order, got on board three light gallies which they forced " the pilots to ſteer for them, and becauſe one of them run away [c] they ſuſpected others of the ſame " intention, and killed them both before the report of the action was known, and in this extraordinary " manner they put out to ſea. Being ſoon after toſſed about, and obliged to ſkirmiſh with the Britans who " defended their property, often coming off victorious, though ſometimes repulſed, they were at laſt " reduced to eat the weakeſt of their comrades, and afterwards the reſt by lot. In this manner they ſailed " round Britain, till loſing their ſhips for want of ſkill to manage them, they were taken as pirates, firſt " by the Suevi, and afterwards by the Friſii. Some of them being ſold for ſlaves, and paſſing through " the hands of different purchaſers, till they came at laſt to our coaſt, gave an account of this extraor- " dinary adventure.

" In the beginning of the ſummer Agricola ſuſtained a private loſs by the death of his ſon, born the " year before. This affliction he bore without the affected inſenſibility of moſt heroes, or a womaniſh " lamentation and dejection. He found relief for his ſorrow in war. Accordingly ſending before him his " fleet, which made deſcents in many places, keeping the enemy in a continual alarm, he advanced with " his army in excellent order, and augmented by ſome of the braveſt Britans, whoſe fidelity had been " tried by a long peace, to the Grampian hills, then occupied by the enemy. For the Britans, no wiſe " diſheartened by the iſſue of the former battle, and expecting nothing leſs than vengeance or ſlavery,

[a] Vit. Agr. c. 21—24.

[b] Lipſius againſt all the MSS. ſubſtitutes *ampla civitate ſita* for *amplas civitates ſitas*. Camden and Gibſon follow him. I follow the MSS. and Gordon.

[c] Camden reads *remigante*, and Gibſon tranſlates it, one of them *did his duty*; but the printed copies of Tacitus have *remigrante*.

" had

" had at laſt learned the neceſſity of repelling the common danger by unanimity, and by deputations and " alliances had collected the ſtrength of all the ſtates. They now amounted to upwards of 30,000 armed " men, and the youth from all parts were continually flocking in, with all whoſe vigour remained una- " bated by age, who had gained reputation in war, and could ſhew the former rewards of their bravery, " when Galgacus, the moſt diſtinguiſhed among many generals for his valour and birth, is reported to Galgacus. " have thus harangued the aſſembled multitude eagerly demanding battle:

" 'When I conſider the cauſes of this war, and our diſtreſſes, I promiſe myſelf with no little confidence " that this day, through your unanimity, will lay a foundation for the liberty of all Britain. For none " of you have yet taſted ſlavery, and no land, or indeed ſea, awaits us ſecure from the Roman fleet " which hovers round us. Thus war and arms, the glory of the brave, are at once the ſafety of the " coward. The iſſue or reſource of former battles which we have fought with the Romans with various " ſucceſs, were in our hands. For being, as we are, the nobleſt nation in all Britain, ſeated in the inmoſt " receſſes of it, and out of ſight of the coaſts where ſlavery prevails, we have kept our very eyes unſhocked " with tyranny. In this extremity of the world and of liberty, our being out of the reach of report has " been our ſecurity. Now the bounds of Britain are laid open. Whatever men are unacquainted with " appears wonderful. But there is now no nation beyond, nothing but waves and rocks; the heart of " the country is poſſeſſed by the Romans, whoſe haughtineſs it is in vain to think of avoiding by ſub- " miſſion and moderation; thoſe plunderers of the world, when they have no more land to ravage, pene- " trating into the ſea itſelf. If the enemy is rich, he is an object for their avarice; if poor, for their " ambition; unſatisfied by the eaſt and weſt, they alone graſp at the wealth and the poverty of the " univerſe with the ſame appetite; giving the falſe name of empire to rapine and ſlaughter, and that of " peace to devaſtation. Nature ordained that every man's children and relations ſhould be deareſt to " them; but they by levies carry them off to different parts to bondage. Our wives and ſiſters, if they " eſcape the luſt of the enemy, are debauched by thoſe who call themſelves friends and gueſts. Our " goods and fortunes conſumed by tributes; our corn, for proviſions; our bodies and hands worn out by " blows, accompanied with inſults, in fortifying foreſts and marſhes. Thoſe who are born to ſlavery are " once ſold for ſlaves, and maintained by their maſters. Britain daily pays for, daily maintains her own " ſlavery. And as in a family the laſt purchaſed ſlave is the but of his fellow-ſlaves, ſo in this antient " ſlavery of the univerſe, we the neweſt made, and of leaſt value, are marked out for deſtruction. For " we have neither fields, nor mines, nor harbours, which we are kept to work at. The valour and ſpirit " of the ſubjects diſpleaſe their maſters. Diſtance, and the active ſituation of a county, the more ſecure " they are, are but the more ſuſpected. All hope of pardon being therefore loſt, at laſt reſume your " courage, as you prize your ſafety and your glory. The Trinobantes [d], headed by a woman, could burn " a colony, force a camp, and had not their ſucceſs brought on inactivity, might have ſhaken off the " yoke, while we unimpaired, unſubdued, and not going to recover but to preſerve liberty, may at the firſt " onſet ſhew the world what kind of people Caledonia conceals. Think you the Romans are as valiant " in war as they are wanton in peace. They owe their reputation to our deſertions and diſcords, and " they place the glory of their army in the miſconduct of their enemies; an army compoſed of " different nations, held together by proſperity, and ſeparated by ill ſucceſs; unleſs you ſuppoſe the " Gauls and Germans, and, I am aſhamed to ſay it, moſt of the Britans are prodigal of their blood in " ſupport of foreign dominion, will perſevere longer in fidelity and allegiance to a people to whom they " have been longer time enemies than ſlaves. Fear and dread, weak bands of affection, are the only " bands that unite them, which being once removed, thoſe who ceaſe to fear will begin to hate. All the " incitements to victory are on our ſide. The Romans have no wives to animate them; no parents to " upbraid their flight; moſt of them have either no country at all or a foreign one. Few in number, " and in continual apprehenſion, they ſeem to be put into our power, ſhut in as it were and defeated " by their own ignorance, by the air, ſea, and foreſts which they ſee around them, all alike unknown to " them. Let not their falſe appearance, the glitter of their gold and ſilver, which neither defends them, " nor hurts us, diſmay you. We ſhall find our own countrymen in the enemy's ranks. The Britans will " own their own cauſe; the Gauls recollect their former liberty; the reſt of the Germans will deſert them, " as lately did the Uſipii. There is nothing after this to fear; their caſtles are abandoned, their colonies " peopled only by old men; between unwilling obedience and unjuſt dominion their towns are weak " and divided. On your ſide is a general and an army; there taxes and mines, and other ſervile puniſh- " ments, eternal ſubjection to which, or immediate vengeance, depend on this field. When therefore " you advance to battle, let both your anceſtors and your poſterity be preſent to your minds.'

" This ſpeech was received with alacrity, which the Britans expreſſed by ſongs, ſhouts, and cries com- " mon among barbarous nations. The troops began to move, and the arms glittered as each impetuous " individual ruſhed on. At the ſame inſtant our army was drawn up, when Agricola, though he ſaw the " ardour of his men hardly to be controuled by his orders, addreſſed them thus:

" 'It is now, fellow-ſoldiers, eight years ſince by the valour and good fortune of the Roman empire " your fidelity and ſervice have conquered Britain, in ſo many expeditions, ſo many battles, by perſonal " bravery againſt the enemy, or patience and labour almoſt againſt nature itſelf. I have had no cauſe to " complain of my ſoldiers, nor you of your general. Both ſides have ſurpaſſed our predeceſſors; I the " bounds of preceding lieutenants, you of former armies. We are maſters of the extremity of Britain,

[d] The original MS. of Tacitus has *Brigantes*.

" not by report or fame, but by camps and arms. We have at once diſcovered and ſubdued Britain.
" In time of action, when fatigued by marſhes, mountains and rivers, I heard each brave man aſk when
" ſhall we meet the enemy and come to battle. They come; forced from their hiding places they meet
" your wiſhes and your valour in the field; the ſame circumſtances which favour the victors are againſt
" the vanquiſhed. For as ſo much ground got over, ſo many woods cleared, ſo many æſtuaries croſſed,
" open our way to glory and honour, all that now appears advantageous proſpect will but prove more
" dangerous to our retreat. For we are not equally acquainted with the country, or ſupplied with pro-
" viſion; we have therefore no other reſource but in our hands and weapons. For myſelf, I have early
" reſolved that neither the army nor their general ſhall find any ſafety in flight. An honourable death is
" preferable to an ignoble life, and ſafety and glory are one common cauſe. Nor will it be inglorious to
" fall in the extremity of the world and nature. Had we new nations, and a ſtrange army before us, I
" ſhould encourage you by the examples of other armies; as it is, reflect on your own glorious deeds,
" aſk your own eyes. Theſe are the ſame people who laſt year by ſtealth attacked your camp in the night,
" and whom you routed by your ſhouts; theſe are the moſt runaway of all Britans, and therefore have
" ſurvived ſo long. As when we beat the woods and foreſts the ſtrongeſt beaſts are deſtroyed by ſtrength,
" while the timid and inactive are ſcared by the bare noiſe of the hunters, ſo the moſt vigorous Britans
" are already cut off; thoſe that remain are only a few inactive cowards, who, now you have at laſt
" found them out, have made no reſiſtance, but have been ſurprized laſt of all, and are by exceſſive fear
" confined in this ſpot, where you will gain a fair and illuſtrious victory. Here finiſh your expedition,
" and cloſe a ſervice of fifty years with this great day. Convince the government that the delays of war,
" or the cauſes of any rebellion, ſhould never have been imputed to the army.

" The ſoldiers expreſſed their ardour while Agricola was yet ſpeaking, and at the end of his ſpeech ſet
" up a loud ſhout of joy, and immediately run to arms. The general drew up his animated, eager
" troops, in ſuch a manner that the auxiliary foot, amounting to 8000, formed the centre, and 3000
" horſe were placed in the wings. The legions were drawn up in front of the camp, to be the glory of
" a victory gained without Roman blood if they won the day, and to ſerve as a corps de reſerve if the
" others were repulſed. The Britiſh army was poſted on higher ground, both for parade and terror, ſo
" that the foremoſt ranks ſtood on plain ground, the reſt riſing as it were one above another up the ſlope
" of the hill; the middle of the field was filled with chariots and horſemen, ſcouring up and down
" with great clatter. Agricola, as the enemy were ſuperior in number, apprehending his men might be
" attacked in front and flank at the ſame time, divided his ranks, though the army was thereby more
" extended, and many adviſed him to ſend for the legions, while he, ſupported by bold hope, and
" intrepid in adverſity, ſent away his horſe, and took his poſt on foot before the ſtandards.

" The firſt attack was by diſtant diſcharges, in which the Britans ſhewed great reſolution and ſkill with
" their huge ſwords and ſhort ſhields to avoid or ſhake off our darts, and themſelves poured upon our
" men great vollies of darts, till Agricola animated the three Batavian and two Tungrian cohorts to come
" to cloſe quarters. They had been accuſtomed to this manœuvre by long ſervice, while the enemy were
" ill calculated for it, by reaſon of their little ſhields and enormous ſwords; for the ſwords of the Britans,
" having no point, are unfit for cloſe engagement in the open field. When the Batavi therefore came to
" cloſe quarters, ſtriking with the boſſes of their ſhields, wounding their faces, and after pulling down
" thoſe who oppoſed them on the plain had advanced to the hills, the reſt of the cohorts, fired with
" emulation, joining in the attack, cut down all before them, and in the eagerneſs of victory moſt of the
" enemy were left half dead or unhurt. Mean time the troops of horſe began to fly, and the chariots
" were left intermixed among the infantry, and though at firſt they occaſioned ſome alarm, they were
" intangled in the cloſe ranks of the enemy and the inequalities of the ground. It was not at all like an
" engagement of cavalry; thoſe who kept their ground were borne down by the horſes, and frequently
" the chariots dragged about by the horſes, frightened for want of drivers, croſſed upon or run againſt
" all that came in their way, as their fear led them. The Britans who remained unconcerned in action
" upon the tops of the hills, and while unengaged deſpiſed our ſmall numbers, were beginning to draw
" off gradually and ſurround our rear, had not Agricola, who apprehended this, detached againſt them
" four troops of horſe reſerved for emergencies, who by a furious charge repulſed and diſperſed them.
" Thus the ſcheme of the Britans proved fatal to themſelves, and the horſe by the general's order facing
" about, charged the enemy's rear. The plain now preſented a moſt ſhocking appearance; the Romans
" purſuing, wounding, and making priſoners, and as new ones offered ſlaughtering the former ones.
" Armed troops of the enemy fled before a ſmaller number; others unarmed ruſhed on to meet
" death. The ground was ſtrewed with arms, bodies, and mangled limbs, and drenched with blood.
" The vanquiſhed, collecting their fury and courage as they came nearer the woods, ſurrounded the
" foremoſt of their purſuers heedleſs and unacquainted with the country. Had not Agricola, who was in
" every part, detached ſome ſtrong and active cohorts as ſcouts, and where the country was full of defiles
" ordered part of the cavalry to diſmount, and the reſt to ſcour the thinner woods, we ſhould have met
" with ſome check by a too great confidence. But when the enemy ſaw our people purſuing them in
" good order, and keeping their ranks, they took to their heels, not in bodies as before, or at all
" ſolicitous for one another, but ſcattered and avoiding each other, making to the remoteſt and moſt inac-
" ceſſible places. Night and ſatiety put an end to the purſuit. Near 10,000 of the enemy were ſlain;
" of our men about 340, amongſt whom was Aulus Atticus, præfect of a cohort, hurried by the warmth

" of youth and the impetuoſity of his horſe amongſt the enemy. The victorious army ſpent the night in " joy and exultation over their booty. The Britans ſtraggled about, men and women, uttering their " united lamentations, dragging off the dead, calling to the ſurvivors, abandoning their houſes, to which " in their rage they ſet fire with their own hands, looking out for hiding places, holding irreſolute " conſultations together; ſometimes the ſight of their families diſheartened, but more often enraged " them. It is a certain fact that ſeveral made away with their wives and children, out of compaſſion to " them. Next day diſcovered a more extenſive appearance of victory. Profound ſilence every where, " deſerted hills, houſes ſmoaking at a diſtance, and nobody to be met with by the ſcouts, who were ſent " out on every ſide, when they found uncertain traces of flight, and no troops of the enemy any where, " and the ſummer being now too far advanced to extend the war, the general led his troops into the " country of the Oreſtii. He took hoſtages of theſe people, and ordered the admiral to ſail round Britain. " He furniſhed him with a proper force, and the terror of his arms went before him. Agricola led the " foot and horſe by ſlow marches to winter quarters, that the very delay of their progreſs might awe the " new conqueſt. The fleet at the ſame time, with favourable weather and an advantageous report " of their ſucceſs, made the *portus Trutulenſis* [e], from whence it had ſet out after coaſting along the " neighbouring ſhore of Britain [f]. The coaſt of the moſt diſtant ſea, then firſt ſailed round, proved that " Britain was an iſland, and this fleet at the ſame time diſcovered and ſubdued the iſlands of the Orcades, " till then only known by name [g]." This diſcovery is by Oroſius and the writers that copy him, falſely aſcribed to Claudius.

Britain diſcovered to be an iſland. The Orkneys.

" Domitian, according to his cuſtom, heard this train of ſucceſſes modeſtly ſet forth in Agricola's " letters with a chearful countenance, but anxious heart. He was conſcious of the contempt with which " his late pretended triumph over Germany had been treated, when he bought perſons to be habited " and their hair dreſſed like captives; whereas now a real and great victory, in which ſo many thou- " ſands of the enemy had been ſlain, was celebrated by univerſal fame. What he moſt of all dreaded " was that the name of a private man ſhould be extolled above the emperor's. In vain had he filenced [h] all " the eloquence of the bar and the glory of the liberal arts, if another carried off the prize of military " glory; for however other characteriſtics might be aſſumed, the character of a great general was eſſential " to an emperor. Diſtracted by ſuch reflections, and concealing his determinations with the cloſeſt " reſerve, the certain mark of a ſavage diſpoſition, he thought it beſt for the preſent to reſerve his hatred " till the firſt impreſſion of Agricola's reputation and the applauſe of the army were over. For Agricola " had ſtill the command in Britain. He ordered therefore that triumphal ornaments, and the honour of " a ſtatue, and all the accompaniments to a triumph, ſhould be conferred on him in the moſt honourable " terms in full ſenate; and that it ſhould be reported about that the province of Syria, then vacant by " the death of Atilius Rufus, a man of conſular rank, and reſerved for the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages " was intended for Agricola. Many ſuppoſed that the emperor's freedman, whom he employed in his " more ſecret commiſſions, was ſent to Agricola with letters conferring the province of Syria on him, " with a charge to deliver them to him if in Britain; and that this freedman meeting Agricola at ſea, " returned to Domitian without having any interview with him. Whether this was really the caſe, or " only imagined and ſuggeſted by the emperor's character, is not certain. Mean while Agricola had " ſurrendered the province to his ſucceſſor in a peaceable and ſettled ſtate. And that his arrival at " Rome might not be diſtinguiſhed by pomp, and a concourſe of people coming to meet him, he " avoided even the civilities of his friends, and entered into the city at night, as he alſo went to the " palace at night, agreeable to the orders he had received. The emperor received him with a ſhort " embrace, and without further converſation he mixed with the crowd of attendants [i] (X)."

Agricola was ſucceeded, as ſome think, by Cn. Trebellius, but in my opinion by Salluſtius Lucullus, whom Domitian ſoon after put to death for ſuffering new-conſtructed lances to be called Lucullean. At this time alſo Arviragus (Y) figured in this iſland, and not in the time of Claudius, as Geoffrey of Monmouth pretends. For of Domitian we are to underſtand theſe lines of Juvenal:

Salluſtius Lucullus, lieut. in Britain.

Omen habes, inquit, magni clarique triumphi,
Regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britannus
Excidet Arviragus [k].

——— ——— ——— The mighty omen ſee,
Fabricius cries, of ſome great victory;
Some captive king thee his new lord ſhall own,
Or from his Britiſh chariot headlong thrown,
The proud Arviragus come tumbling down.

Claudia Rufina alſo, a Britiſh lady equally diſtinguiſhed for her learning and beauty, flouriſhed at Rome, and is thus celebrated by Martial [l]:

Rufina a Britiſh lady.

[e] The commentators on Tacitus corrects it *Rutupenſis*, i. e. Sandwich. See Kent, p. 217. [f] Vit. Agr. c. 38.
[g] Ib. § 10. [h] Comp. Suet. Dom. 20. [i] Vit. Agr. c. 38—40.
[k] IV. 127. The old ſcholiaſt of Juvenal read *Arbila*. Camden. [l] Ep. XI. 53.

(X) Mr. Horſley proves that Agricola returned from Britain, A. D. 85. He does not determine who beſide Lucullus ſucceeded him; as from the death of Domitian to the reign of Hadrian, the Roman writers are ſilent about Britain. Br. R. p. 48.

(Y) Of Arviragus ſee Stillingfleet's Orig. Brit. p. 35. and Uſher's Primord. p. 583.

Claudia cæruleis cum ſit Ruſina Britannis
Edita, cur Latiæ pectora plebis habet?
Quale decus formæ? Romanam credere matres
Italides poſſunt, Attbides eſſe ſuam.

Since Claudia boaſts a Britiſh pedigree,
Whence comes it we a Latian perſon ſee?
Her beauteous form, her elegance of face,
A Roman or a Grecian maid might grace.

J. Bale and Matthew archbiſhop of Canterbury will have her to have been the ſame mentioned by St. Paul in the ſecond epiſtle to Timothy [m], and they have chronology on their ſide; others are of a different opinion.

Britain made a province.

Britain a præſidial province.

Thus in the reign of Domitian the further part of Britain as rough and barren being left to the barbarians, the hither one was clearly and fully reduced to a province. It was not conſidered as *conſular* or *proconſular*, but *præſidial*, and peculiar to the emperors, as being added to the Roman empire after the diviſion of the provinces by Auguſtus, and having its own proprætors. Afterwards upon Conſtantine the Great's planning a new form of government, it was governed under the *præfectus prætorio* of Gaul (Z) by a *vicar*, to whom was aſſociated in military matters the *Comes Britanniarum*, *Comes littoris Saxonici per Britanniam* and *Dux Britanniarum*, beſides the *præſides* and the inferior officers. It was garriſoned by three (A) of the twenty-nine legions, which the Romans had diſpoſed about their empire; the Legio II. Auguſta [n], Legio VI. Victrix, and Viceſima Victrix. But this is to be underſtood of the time of Severus: for before we find by authors there were others, and more. For though Strabo [o] writes that one legion was ſufficient to keep Britain in order, here were placed under Claudius the ſecond legion Auguſta, the nineteenth Spaniſh legion, and the fourteenth legion Gemina Martia Victrix. Nay in the reign of Veſpaſian, Joſephus tells us, four legions ſerved in this iſland: "Britain," ſays he, "is ſurrounded by the "ocean, and almoſt equal in extent to our world; yet it was reduced by the Romans, and four legions "controul ſuch a populous iſland (B)." And undoubtedly the ſtations and prætenturæ of the legions and Roman ſoldiers were often the origin of towns and cities, both in other provinces and in this our iſland.

Legions in Britain.

The Origin of cities.

The Roman yoke.

Thus was the yoke firſt impoſed on the Britans by garriſons, who always kept the inhabitants in awe, levying taxes and tributes on their eſtates, for the public ſale of which they were forced to have publicans, i. e. harpies and leeches who ſucked their blood; and they raiſed tributes even in the name of the dead. Nor were they allowed the exerciſe of their own laws, but magiſtrates were ſent over from Rome to adminiſter juſtice by commiſſion, and with ſeverity. For the provinces had proprætors, lieutenants, preſidents, prætors and proconſuls, and particular cities municipal magiſtrates *. The prætor held a yearly court, and determined greater cauſes, giving out his haughty deciſions from a lofty tribunal, ſurrounded by lictors, threatening the people's backs with rods, and their necks with axes, and every year obliging them to receive a new maſter. Not contented with this, they fomented quarrels among them, and ſhewed peculiar indulgence to ſome to make them their inſtruments to enſlave others.

But this yoke of the Romans, however oppreſſive, was not without its advantages. The ſaving light of the goſpel beamed in upon the Britans at the ſame time (of which hereafter), and the light of that illuſtrious empire diſpelled barbariſm from the Britans, as it had done from the other nations whom it ſubdued. For Rome, as Rutilius expreſſes it:

—— *legiferis mundum complexa triumphis*
Fœdere communi vivere cuncta facit.

The world incloſing in triumphant laws [p],
The whole to one common alliance draws.

And elſewhere [q] he thus addreſſes the ſame city with equal truth and elegance:

Feciſti patriam diverſis gentibus unam.
Profuit injuſtis, te dominante, capi.
Dumque offers victis proprii conſortia juris,
Urbem feciſti quod prius orbis erat.

[m] IV. 21. [n] Dio LV. c. 23. [o] I. p. 200. * Rowardus in protribunalibus.
[p] Itin. 77, 78. [q] Ib. 63. 66.

(Z) Mr. Camden ſeems to have taken his account chiefly from the Notitia, and Pancirollus's notes on it. In the Notitia Imperii Occidentalis, § 49 and 63. under the proconſul of Africa are placed ſix *vicarii*, one of which is the *Vicarius Britanniarum*. Amm. Marcel. XIV. 6. XXIX. 2. and Socrates uſe this word for the principal officer in Britain. The Comes & Dux Britanniæ, & Britanniarum, the Comes littoris Saxonici, and the reſt of the officers are alſo mentioned there. Mr. Horſley from Aurelius Victor thinks Conſtantine made but few alterations in Adrian's plan for the whole empire. Br. R. p. 71. The *vicarii* were ſtate officers under the *præfecti prætorio*, and had the chief government in the province over which they were appointed. Ib. 475. note b. The Notitia gives two *conſular* provinces here, Maxima Cæſarienſis and Valentia, and three *præſidial*, Britannia prima, ſecunda, and Flavia Cæſarienſis. What theſe were ſee the Notitia map. Query if Camden is right about the *præfecti prætorio Galliæ*. I find no ſuch in the Notitia.

(A) From the firſt invaſion under Claudius to the firſt year of Veſpaſian, there were *four* legions in Britain. Afterwards to the lower empire only *three*. Horſley, p. 83. Legio IX. and XIV, and others occur on our inſcriptions. Ib. The ſecond was here as early as Claudius. Tac. Hiſt. III. 22. 44. and occurs in Ptolomy and Antonine.

(B) Τέσσαρα ταγμάτα τὴν τοσαύτην νῆσον διαφυλάττει. Bel. Jud. II. c. 16. § 4.

To different nations thou one common home;
Nations oppreſs'd thy ſovereignty befriends;
And while the vanquiſh'd ſhare thy common laws,
The world by thee a city is become.

For not to mention other provinces, the Romans transferred hither their colonies, and inviting ſtrangers to a commerce of civil life, inſtructing them in the liberal arts, and ſending them to Gaul to learn the Roman laws, whence that line of Juvenal [r],

Gallia cauſidicos docuit facunda Britannos.

And learned Gaul the Britiſh lawyers form.

ſo controuled them by laws and poliſhed them by manners, that they were not inferior in way of life and improvement to the other provinces. They erected ſo many buildings and noble works, that their remains and ruins ſtrike beholders with the greateſt admiration, and our common people fancy the Roman works to have been executed by giants, which in the north they call *eatons*, for *heathens*, if I miſtake not. They are certainly aſtoniſhing and noble works, particularly the *Picts' wall* (of which in its place), and thoſe wonderful ways in every corner laid and thrown up in ſome places acroſs marſhes, in others acroſs vallies, and capable of admitting two carriages to paſs each other. What theſe roads were we may learn from Galen *. " Trajan repaired the roads, raiſing thoſe that were moiſt and clayey with ſtones and high banks; " clearing thoſe that were rough and overrun with briars, and throwing bridges over impaſſable rivers; " cutting ſhorter ways where they were of an unneceſſary length; where they went up ſteep hills carrying " them over eaſier ground; and where they were beſet with wild beaſts or deſerted, removing them to " more frequented parts, at the ſame time levelling all inequalities." But theſe roads among us having been in ſome places cut through by the country people for gravel, are ſcarce viſible; but in others, running over inacceſſible ground, or through paſtures, are diſtinguiſhable by their high ridge.

Roman works in Britain.

The Picts wall.

Roman roads.

To theſe they gave the name of *conſular*, *royal*, *prætorian*, *military*, and *public ways*, *curſus publicos* and *actus*, as we find in Ulpian and Frontinus (C). Ammianus Marcellinus calls them *public travelling banks* (D); Sidonius Apollinaris *banks*, *earthworks piled up*; Bede and later writers *ſtreets*. Our hiſtorians, in which they are certainly miſtaken, maintain that there were but four of theſe ways. Firſt the *Watling ſtreet*, ſo named from one Vitellianus, ſuppoſed to have directed it (the Britans calling Vitellianus in their language Guetalin), and *Werlam ſtreet*, from its leading through or by Verolam, and called in other places by the people *High-dike*, *High-ridge*, *Fortie foot-way*, and *Ridgeway*. The ſecond *Ikenild ſtreet*, from its beginning among the Iceni. The third *Foſſe*, becauſe they ſuppoſe it to have been defended by a foſs on both ſides; and the fourth *Ermin ſtreet*, by a German word from Mercury (as I am informed by the very learned J. Obſopæus), whom our German anceſtors worſhipped under the name of *Irmunſul*, q. d. *Mercury's pillar*. That that deity preſided over the roads is evident from his Greek name Ενοδιος, and ſquare ſtatues of him called Hermæ were every where placed by the road ſide. Some have thought one Molmutius made theſe roads many years before the Chriſtian æra, which I am ſo far from believing that I dare affirm they were the gradual work of the Romans. While Agricola had the command in Britain, Tacitus tells us [s], " Thoſe " who furniſhed the army with corn were obliged to carry it by round-about ways to a great diſtance, and " almoſt inacceſſible places." And the ſame author adds [t], that the Britans complained that the Romans " wore out their bodies and hands in fortifying woods and marſhes, accompanying their blows with inſults." We read alſo in ſome old MSS. that " in the days of Honorius and Arcadius were made in Britain certain " cauſeways from ſea to ſea." Bede [u] himſelf informs us they were Roman work. " The Romans," ſays he, " lived within the wall which we have before obſerved Severus made acroſs the iſland to the ſouth- " ward, as their cities, temples, bridges, and ſtreets there made teſtify to this day." The Romans uſed to employ the ſoldiery and people in making ſuch roads, that inactivity might not give them an opportunity to raiſe diſturbances. " The Romans," ſays Iſidore [x], " made roads almoſt all over the " world, to have their marches in a ſtrait line, and to employ the people;" and criminals were frequently condemned to work at ſuch roads, as we learn from Suetonius in the life of Caligula [y]. There are ſtill to be ſeen in Spain the *Salamantic* or *Silver way*, and ſeveral military ways in Gaul made by the Romans, not to mention the Appian, Pompeian, Valerian, and others in Italy.

Along theſe ways Auguſtus placed at intervals firſt youths, afterwards chariots, to give more quick and immediate notice of all that was doing in different parts [z]. On theſe were built cities, alſo *Manſions* or inns, with accommodations for baiting and lying, and *Mutationes*, as they called in that age places where travellers changed poſt or other horſes and carriages. Whoever therefore ſeeks for the places mentioned in Antoninus' Itinerary in any other place than by theſe roads is certainly very wide of the truth.

Manſio. *Mutatio.*

It may not be amiſs to obſerve here that the emperors erected little pillars, inſcribed with numerals, to mark the miles along theſe roads. Hence Sidonius Apollinaris,

Antiquus tibi nec ieratur ager
Cujus per ſpatium ſatis vetuſtis
Nomen Cæſareum viret columnis.

[r] XV. 111. [s] Vit. Agr. c. 19. [t] Ib. c. 32.
[u] Eccl. Hiſt. I. 11. [x] Orig. XV. c. ult.
[y] c. 27. I do not find this in Bergier. Gale's MS. quotes Raven. Geog. for *Imperialem Eſtratam*. ſed quere.
[z] Suet. Octav. 49. Of theſe ſee Bergier IV. c. 9, 10, 11.

* Galen IX. c. 8. methodi.

(C) Of theſe ſeveral diſtinctions ſee Bergier, Hiſt. des Chemins, B. III. c. 50. 51. 53, 54.
(D) Ap. eund. ib. c. 54. § 3.

Nor

Nor doſt thou tread the antient way,
Where pillars Cæſar's name diſplay.

By the ſides of theſe too were placed the ſepulchres and inſcriptions in honour of eminent men, to remind paſſengers of mortality [a]. To keep theſe roads in repair the law (as appears in the Theodoſian code, *De Itinere muniendo*), "encouraged all perſons to contribute their endeavours with becoming emulation." And keepers of the public roads were appointed. In our antient laws likewiſe mention is made of maintaining the peace of the four ways, i. e. "ways of greater note [b] (E)."

Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, emperors. J. Severus, proprætor.

Hiſtorians are ſilent about the ſtate of Britain under Nerva. Under Trajan, it appears from Spartian that the Britans revolted and were reduced. In the reign of Adrian, Julius Severus commanded in the iſland, but being ſent for to quell an inſurrection in Judea, the Britans could no longer have been kept under the Roman government, if Adrian, then third time conſul, A. D. 124, had not gone over in perſon, and by his valour routed the enemy. For I have ſeen on one of his coins (F) the emperor with three ſoldiers, who I imagine repreſent the three legions in Britain, with this inſcription, EXER. BRITANNICVS, and another inſcribed RESTITVTOR BRITANNIAE (F). He made many regulations in the iſland, and firſt drew a wall eighty paces in length, between the Romans and Britans, "driving down great piles and "binding them together like a fence-wall [c]." This expedition occaſioned theſe witty lines of the poet Florus upon him:

Ego nolo Cæſar eſſe;
Ambulare per Britannos,
Scythicas pati pruinas.

Cæſar, I envy not thy trade,
Among the Britans to parade,
And 'midſt the Scottiſh froſts be laid.

To which the emperor returned:

Ego nolo Florus eſſe;
Ambulare per tabernas,
Latitare per popinas
Culices [d] pati rotundos.

Florus, I envy not thy ſphere,
Taverns to haunt in queſt of cheer,
To lounge in every eating-houſe,
And there in brimmers to carouſe.

Cl. Priſcus Licinius, proprætor.

At this time M. F. Cl. Priſcus Licinius (G) was proprætor in Britain, and in the expedition againſt Judea with Adrian, as appears from this antient inſcription on a broken marble:

M. F. CL. PRISCO.
ICINIO. ITALICO. LEGATO. AVGVSTORVM.
PR. PR. PROV. CAPPADOCIAE
PR. PR. PROV. BRITANNIAE LEG. AVG.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - - - - - -
LEG. IIII. GALLICAE. PRAEF. COH. IIII. LINGONVM. VEXILLO. MIL. ORNATO.
A. DIVO. HADRIANO. IN. EXPEDITIONE. IVDAICA.
Q. CASSIVS. DOMITIVS. PALVMBVS.

[a] Varro de Ling. Lat. [b] Laws of St. Edward. [c] Spartian. vit. Adrian. p. 22. c. 5. p. 54. c. 12. p. 57. c. 12.
[d] Gruter corrects and cites *Calices*, and this reading I have followed in the tranſlation.

(E) Theſe were the four roads above mentioned, two of which run breadthwiſe, and two lengthwiſe through the kingdom. L. L. Edw. c. 12. p. 199. Ed. Wilkins. The conqueror's laws omit the Ikenild-ſtreet. Ib. p. 224.

(F) Both mentioned by Occo, p. 177, 178.

(G) Camden is the only writer who mentions him. Horſley 51. Speed copies this inſcription, Hiſt. p. 219. Ed. 1611. A later edition ſays it was found on the Picts wall, and this ſeems to have been authority enough for the Univ. Hiſt. XIX. 156. (N). Gruter gives it as extant at *Rome*, and different from Camden, thus cccexciiii. 1.

O. M. F. CL. PRISCO
ICINIO. ITALICO. LEGATO. AVGVSTORVM.
PR. PR. PROV. CAPPADOCIAE. LEG. AVG.
PR. PR. PROV. BRITANNIAE. LEG. AVG.
PR. PR. PROV. MOESIAE. SVPER. CVRATO
ALVEI. TIBERIS. ET. CLOACARVM. VRBIS. C
LEG. AVG. PROV. DACIAE. LEG. LEG. XIII. G. P. F. LEG. LEG.
IIII GEM. MARTIAE. VICTRICIS. SACERDOTI. TITIALI.
AVIALI. PR. INTER. CIVES. ET. PEREGRINOS. TR. PL. QVAEST.
PROC. AVG. XX. HEREDITATIVM. PROV. NARBONENS. ET AQVITA
R. EQ. ALAE. I. PR. C. R. TRIB. MIL. LEG. I. ADIVTR. P. F. ET. LEG X. P.
T. LEG. IIII. GALLICAE. PRAEF. COH. IIII. LINGONVM. VEXILLOMIL
ONATO. A. DIVO. HADRIANO. IN. EXPEDITIONE. IVDAIC
Q. CASSIVS. DOMITIVS. PALVMBVS.

Under

Under Antoninus Pius (by one of whoſe conſtitutions all the inhabitants of the Roman world were made citizens of Rome) this war broke out again; but the emperor by his lieutenant Lollius Urbinus, who repulſed the barbarians, and drew another wall of turf, ſo completely terminated it as to obtain the name of BRITANNICVS, and ſingular renown for having taken away part of their territory of the Brigantes, who invaded the neighbouring province of Genounia (H) which was under the protection of Rome[e]. And at this time, as we learn from Iabolenus[f], Seius Saturninus was chief governor of the fleet in Britain; whether he was admiral or firſt pilot or ſhipmaſter let the learned in the law determine.

Antoninus Pius. Lollius Urbicus prætor.

The Brigantes raiſing one war out of another began to make diſturbances under Antoninus Philoſophus, to compoſe which Calphurnius Agricola was ſent over and ſeems to have brought matters to a happy iſſue. "The honor of terminating this war, Fronto, not the ſecond but another ornament of Roman "eloquence, aſcribed to the emperor Antoninus, though he ſat at home in his palace, and committed the "conduct of it to his general; yet he acknowledged that like a ſteerſman ſitting at the head of a man of "war he merited the glory of the whole voyage and expedition[g]. Helvius Pertinax ſerved at that time "in Britain[h] being ordered hither from the Parthian war."

Antoninus Philoſophus. Calphurnius Agricola prætor.

In the reign of Commodus Britain was overrun with war and inſurrections. For the barbarous Brigantes broke through the wall and ravaged great part of the country beyond it, killing the Roman general and ſoldiers. Ulpius Marcellus was ſent againſt them, and gave ſo ſucceſsful a check to their inſolence that his conduct began to give offence, and he was recalled. "He was a moſt vigilant general, "and in order to inſpire thoſe under his command with the ſame diſpoſition he uſed to write every even-"ing twelve tablets, like thoſe made of limewood, and order one of his people to carry them about at "different hours to different ſoldiers, that concluding their general always awake they might be more "cautious of ſleeping[i]." This further inſtance is given of his temperance. "Though nature will ſome-"times reſiſt ſleep in order the better to inable her to do ſo, he practiſed faſting. For that he might not "be overloaded with bread, he cauſed all for his own uſe to be brought from Rome, that it might be too "ſtale for him to eat more of it than was abſolutely neceſſary[k]." Upon his recall diſturbances broke out in the camp, and military diſcipline growing remiſs, the army in Britain refuſed to obey Commodus, notwithſtanding his flatterers gave him the name of BRITANNICVS. The ſoldiers in Britain ſent alſo 1500 of their body into Italy againſt Perennis, who not only appeared to have but in reality had the greateſt ſhare in the emperor's favor, charging him with appointing perſons of the equeſtrian order inſtead of ſenators to command the army, and forming a deſign on the emperor's life. Commodus believed it, and gave him up to their fury; upon which they ſcourged, and beheaded him, and declared him a public enemy. But theſe diſturbances were quelled by Helvius Pertinax, though not without the utmoſt danger; he being left among the ſlain and narrowly eſcaping with life[l].

Commodus. Ulpius Marcellus prætor. Helvius Pertinax prætor.

Britain being thus reſtored to tranquillity, Commodus gave the government of it to Clodius Albinus, and afterwards the title of Cæſar for his ſervices there. But he ſoon after making too free with the emperor's authority in a ſpeech was diſplaced and ſucceeded by Junius Severus.

Clodius Albinus prætor. Junius Severus prætor.

At this time the thick miſt of ſuperſtition was diſperſt (not under the emperor M. Aurelius and L. Venis as Bede ſays, but under Commodus, when Eleutherus was biſhop of Rome) the divine brightneſs of the Chriſtian light ſhone upon this iſland by means of king Lucius (I). This prince, as we find in the old martyrologies formerly read in churches, admiring the upright and holy lives of the Chriſtians, ſent Elvan and Meduan, two biſhops, to requeſt of Pope Eleutherus that he and his people might be inſtructed in the Chriſtian religion. The Pope immediately ſent hither Fugatius and Donatian, two holy men, with letters yet extant, and by many perſons believed genuine[m], dated in the ſecond conſulſhip of Aurelius Commodus, and that of Veſpronius (K). Theſe perſons inſtructed the king and others in the Chriſtian myſteries. Hence Ninnius[n] ſays of this prince, "King Lucius is ſurnamed *Lever Maurs*, or the great light, on account "of the faith introduced among us in his reign." Thoſe who queſtion this ſtory of king Lucius (as many at preſent do) as if there was then no king in Britain, which they ſuppoſe had long before been completely reduced to the form of a province, ſhould recollect that it was the antient practice of the Romans to have kings in their provinces as the inſtruments of ſlavery, that the Britans at that time had refuſed to obey Commodus, and held many parts of the iſland beyond the wall uncontrouled, having their own kings there, and that a few years before Antoninus Pius, "having ended the war, allowed the ſeveral nations to be go-"verned by their own kings, and the provinces by their counts[o]." So that there is no reaſon why Lucius

The Chriſtian religion in Britain.

[e] Capitolinus. Pauſan. Arcad. c. 43.
[f] Digeſt. lib. 36. Iabolenus was an eminent lawyer under Antoninus Pius, Capitol. v. Ant. P. c. 12. J. C. Digeſt. l. 46. ad Sc. Trebell. Du Cange in v. *Archigubernus*.
[g] Eumenius Paneg. Conſtantii, c. 14. Ed. Dilph. Capitolinus. Ant. Ph. c. 8.
[h] Caſaub. corrects it Bithynia. v. Pert. c. 2.
[i] Xiphilin. ex Dione lxxii. p. 1209. Ed. Reimari.
[k] Ib.
[l] Capitolinus Alb. c. 13. Victor in Septimo.
[m] Fictitious by Stillingfleet. Orig. Brit. p. 66.
[n] c. 18. Both Gale and Bertram treat this as an interpolation.
[o] Capitolinus.

(H) Camden elſewhere ſuppoſes *Genunia* to be *Gynnedh* or North Wales: and Horſley that it lay ſouth of the Brigantes, and might be the country of the Cangi. p. 52. n.

(I) A chronicle ſuppoſed of Kirkſtall abbey in the Cottonian library, ſays Lucius embraced the Chriſtian faith under Severus. Q. whether this Severus or the emperor of that name. Gale's MS. n.—When he lived, in what part of Britain he reigned, how far he was concerned in bringing Chriſtianity into this iſland with other circumſtances of that hiſtory may be ſeen at large in Stillingfleet's Orig. Br. p. 58. 70. With him agrees Mr. Gale in ſuppoſing he reigned in Suſſex about *Lewes*, whence that place took its name as is elſewhere obſerved. *Luis* a palace. Gale MS. n.

(K) This was Veſpronius Candidus, whom Onuphrius and Baronius make colleague to Commodus in the firſt year of his father's reign, though an inſcription in Gruter puts Aurelius Verus; whence it appears that the miſſion of Fugatius and Donatianus muſt be referred to the beginning of Commodus's reign. Howell's Inſtit. Hiſt. IV. 5. p. 42. This puts it A. U. C. 931. A. D. 179. when Almeloveen has T. Commodus and Veſpronius Candidus Verus for conſuls: but Reland and his authorities Commodus and T. Annius Aurelius Verus.

may not have been king in this part of Britain, to which the Roman arms had never reacht. The words of Tertullian [p], who wrote about that time, may, if we conſider them and the occaſion of them, be very well referred to theſe converſions of the Britans to Chriſt. "The parts of Britain," ſays he, "inacceſſible "to the Romans are ſubject to Chriſt:" and a little after, "Britain is ſurrounded by the ocean, the bar- "barous Moors and Getulians hemmed in by the Romans that they may not paſs beyond their own bounds. "What ſhall I ſay of the Romans who defend their empire by their legions, yet cannot extend their power "beyond the nations? Whereas the power and name of Chriſt are extended, univerſally believed, and "worſhipt by all the nations beforementioned," &c.

But our eccleſiaſtical writers, who have employed much time and pains on the ſubject, are full of proofs from authors of undoubted veracity, that before this time Britain in the firſt dawn of the church had received Chriſtianity; that Joſeph of Arimathea, a noble officer, ſailed from Gaul to Britain; and that Claudia Rufina, wife of Aulus Pudens, and ſuppoſed to be the perſon ſo much praiſed by St. Paul in his ſecond Epiſtle to Timothy, and by the poet Martial, was by birth a Britain. They produce Dorotheus who paſſes for biſhop of Tyre, as ſaying in his Synopſis that Simon Zelotes after travelling over Mauritania was at laſt ſlain and buried in Britain, as alſo that Ariſtobulus mentioned by Paul in his Epiſtle to the Romans, was biſhop of Britain (in which Nicephorus concurs with him) though the latter ſpeaks of Britiana [q] and not of Britania. Upon the authority alſo of Simeon Metaphraſtes and the Greek menology they pretend that St. Peter was here and preached the Goſpel; and from Sophronius and Theodoret that St. Paul after his ſecond impriſonment at Rome, viſited our country. Whence Venantius Fortunatus, if a poet's authority has any weight, has theſe lines on him, unleſs we ſuppoſe him to ſpeak of his doctrine in general:

Tranſiit oceanum, & qua facit inſula portum,
Quaſque Britannus habet terras, quaſque ultima Thulè.

The ocean croſſing viſited each port,
Each part of Britain, and remoteſt Thulè.

But moſt of all to this purpoſe are the words of Tertullian above cited, and Origen's [r] account of the Britans embracing the faith, and finding their way to God by the Druids who always inculcated the divine unity. Of great weight alſo with me is that paſſage in Gildas (L), who ſpeaking of Boadicea's revolt [s] and its conſequences, adds, "In the mean time the iſland expoſed to the ſevereſt cold, and as it were in the extremity "of the earth out of the reach of the viſible ſun was firſt under the reign of Tiberius, as we well know, fa- "voured with that true ſun ſhining not in the material firmament, but from the higheſt heavens before all "time, enlightening the whole world with its bright beams in its appointed time, *i. e.* Chriſt by his pre- "cepts." Chryſoſtom [t] alſo (juſt to mention it) ſpeaking of the ſtate of religion in this iſland ſays, "The "Britiſh iſles lying out of this ſea and in the wide ocean felt the power of the word (churches being

[p] adverſ. Judæos c. 7. [q] the Brutii in Italy. [r] in Ezek. [s] under Nero. [t] Sermon on Pentecoſt.

(L) I wonder, ſays biſhop Stillingfleet, what ſhould make two ſuch learned antiquaries as Mr. Camden and biſhop Godwin (de præſ. p. 24.) ſo far to miſtake the ſenſe of Origen as to underſtand him that "the Britans by the help of the Druids always conſented in the belief of one God;" whereas it is very plain, that Origen ſpeaks of it as a great alteration that was made in the religion of the Britans after the coming of Chriſt. And Origen doth not only ſpeak of the *belief* but the *worſhip of one God*, which it is certain from Cæſar the Druids did never inſtruct the people in, and this is a ſtronger argument in favour of their early converſion. Orig. Brit. p. 57. The ſame learned author obſerves, that the words of Gildas above cited miſunderſtood have led to ſuppoſe Chriſtianity was planted among us earlier than it really was. For what he ſays of the ſhining of the goſpel in the time of Tiberius relates to its firſt propagation in the world: and the word *Interea* or mean time to its appearance in this iſland about the middle of Nero's reign. The ſtory of Joſeph of Arimathea has no better foundation than monkiſh forgery, handed down by Geoffry of Monmouth and the Glaſſonbury Annals. Not one of our early writers mentions it. The charter of St. Patric, ſo much magnified by the popiſh writers, is an evident forgery. Mon. Ang. I. 11. It begins with the date of the year of our Lord; whereas it is well known that way of computation did not come in till 100 years after, and it ſpeaks of indulgences obtained of pope Eleutherius, whoſe name was not uſed for the relaxation of penance till the XIth century. The charter of king Ina, (Mon. I. 13.) which makes the church of Glaſſonbury the firſt in the kingdom of Britain, and ſeems to favour the tradition of Joſeph of Arimathea, is of little better authority than the former. It ſpeaks of Ina's calling together the kings of Britain, and the archbiſhops, biſhops, dukes and abbots, to paſs this charter, when it is well known he had no authority over any nation but the Weſt Saxons, and only three biſhops and no archbiſhops in his dominions. One of the witneſſes to this charter is king Boldred, whereas none of our hiſtories mention any king of that name till almoſt 100 years after. It refers to other charters as to the *exemption* of the monaſtery, which ſavours of the known forgeries of the Benedictine monks, and the moſt diligent enquirers have not been able to find any traces of charters among the Britans till the VIIth century. Neither theſe nor any other charter of the Saxon times, however, ſpeaking of Glaſſonbury as the fountain of religion in Britain, mention Joſeph of Arimathea. The Glaſſonbury legend makes the 12 hides of land to be given among others by Arviragus a Britiſh king, who does not appear to have exiſted here at that time, and that a church yard was conſecrated with the church, whereas this is a cuſtom of much later date. But tho' the tradition about Joſeph of Arimathea cannot be maintained, we may upon good evidence affirm that a Chriſtian church was planted in Britain during the time of the apoſtles. Euſeb. (Dem. Ev. III. c. 7.) expreſsly ſays, that ſome of the apoſtles paſt over the ocean επι τας καλουμενας Βρεττανικας νησους. Theodoret (Serm. IX. t. 4.) expreſsly names the Britans among the nations converted by the apoſtles, and ſays (T. I. in Pſ. 116.) that St. Paul brought ſalvation to the iſlands that lie in the ocean. Clemens Romanus (Ep. ad Cor.) ſays that St. Paul preacht επι το τερμα της δυσεως, which Britain was then underſtood to be, and is therefore called by Catullus *ultimam Occidentis inſulam*, and by Arnobius (in Pſ. 147.) the bounds of the goſpel to the weſt. In proof of what Clemens ſays, it may be obſerved, that the eight years between St. Paul's being ſet at liberty in the 5th of Nero, and his return to Rome, are agreed by the antient church writers to have been ſpent in the weſtern parts; that, having taken ſolemn leave of the eaſtern parts and aſſured them they would ſee his face no more, it cannot be ſuppoſed he returned thither, but that he employed his time in planting the goſpel elſewhere. Gildas ſays the goſpel was received here before the fatal defeat of the Britans by Suetonius Paulinus, which was the 7th or 8th of Nero, the 3d or 4th of thoſe eight years which antient writers ſay St. Paul ſpent in the weſtern parts. The tradition about St. James, Simon Zelotes and Philip preaching the goſpel here are all deſtitute both of evidence and probability, and that about St. Peter depends only on the authority of Simeon Metaphraſtes and other legendary writers, and ſeems to contradict the authority of ſcripture which ſays that the goſpel of the circumciſion was committed to Peter, as that of the uncircumciſion to Paul. To this account there is one obvious exception; the ſtory of king Lucius, which (whether he lived in the time of Aurelius and Verus or of Commodus as Uſher and Stillingfleet ſuppoſe) ſuppoſes the Chriſtian religion was planted here long after. But this is an objection to the converſion of the Britans by any perſon prior to that king's time: whereas an earlier converſion has the concurrence not only of the antient fathers but our own writers, among the reſt Gildas, a Britan, and a proper judge of Britiſh affairs: and the ſtory of the converſion under king Lucius reſts only on the teſtimony of Bede a Saxon, and in moſt of his accounts unfriendly to the Britans. That there was ſuch a king in Britain is proved by ſo many authors that there can be no doubt about it, and archbiſhop Uſher even ſaw one of his coins with croſſes and the inſcription LVC. (Primord. p. 39.) but his univerſal ſovereignty over the whole iſland, his letter to the pope, and his model of a Chriſtian church on the plan of the heathen worſhip are groſs forgeries. He might, as a petty prince, ſend to Rome for further inſtruction, and Leland ſuppoſes his meſſengers were two of the old Britiſh Chriſtians. Stillingfleet, Orig. Brit. p. 14—70.

" founded and altars raiſed there) of that word, I ſay, which is now planted in the ſouls and lips of all :" and again, " How often was human fleſh eaten in Britain, and now their ſouls are refreſht by faſting." St. Jerom alſo [u], " The Britains divided from our world, if they have made any progreſs in religion, when the " weſtern ſun is ſet ſeek Jeruſalem, though known to them only by report and the Scripture." But to return from the church to the ſtate.

Pertinax.

After the aſſaſſination of Commodus, Pertinax aſcended the throne, and immediately diſpatcht Albinus back to Britain. But Pertinax being murdered after a reign of 82 days, Didius Julianus, who was preſently after ſlain, aſſumed the empire at Rome; as did Peſcennius Niger in Syria, Clodius Albinus in Britain, and Septimius Severus in Pannonia, all at once. Severus, as neareſt to Italy, preſently reacht Rome, and was unanimouſly elected emperor by the army and ſenate. He immediately in order not to leave an enemy behind him artfully conferred the title of Cæſar on Albinus who had had the command of the army in Britain and Gaul, ſtruck money in his honor, erected ſtatues to him and advanced him to the conſulſhip, thus prudently amuſing him. He then advanced againſt Niger in the eaſt, routed and ſlew him in a pitcht battle, took Byzantium after a three years ſiege, and reduced the Adiabenians, Arabians, and other nations. Elated with this train of ſucceſs, and impatient of a partner in the empire, he ſent aſſaſſins againſt Albinus, but the deſign taking effect, he publicly declared him an enemy, and marched againſt him with all expedition into Gaul, where Albinus met him with the flower of the Britiſh army near Lyons. Albinus's troops fought with great bravery, inſomuch that Severus had thrown aſide his robes, and prepared for flight with his men. But the Britans following the flying enemy in diſorder as if the victory was all their own, Letus, one of Severus's officers, who had waited the event of the battle with his freſh troops, upon a report of Severus's death, having conceived hopes of ſecuring the empire for himſelf, fell upon them, and routed them. Severus having now rallied his men, and reſumed the purple, purſued them cloſely, and gained a complete victory, Albinus being ſlain with great numbers of his men. Severus now ſole maſter of the throne of the world, ſent firſt Heraclianus to recover Britain, and then Virius Lupus proprætor and lieutenant. Ulpian the lawyer [x] calls him *Britanniæ Præſes*, governor of Britain. He repaired ſeveral caſtles, as will be related in its place; but was at laſt obliged to purchaſe a peace of the Meatæ with a large ſum of money, and the reſtoration of a few priſoners, upon the Caledonians who had promiſed to check the Meatæ not keeping their engagements. Finding himſelf unable to reſtrain the ſudden inroads of the enemy after many loſſes, he was forced to ſend for Severus over. The emperor glad of the opportunity to take his ſons from the pleaſures of the city which had too great an influence on their manners, and to add to his other titles that of BRITANNICVS, though upwards of 60, and greatly afflicted with the gout, prepared for an expedition to Britain with his ſons Baſſianus (to whom he had given the title of Antoninus and Auguſtus) and Geta and the legions. The Britans immediately ſent to him deputies to treat of peace. He purpoſely detained them a long time, till he had made the neceſſary preparations for war, and then ſent them back without an anſwer. Leaving his ſon Geta, whom he had created Auguſtus upon his arrival in Britain, in the hither parts to take care of the adminiſtration of juſtice and the government, he marcht with Antoninus to the further parts, cutting down woods, building bridges, and draining marſhes without fighting a ſingle battle; notwithſtanding which he loſt 50,000 men by ambuſcades and ſickneſs. So Dio [y] tells us. But Herodian [z] ſays he had the advantage in ſome light ſkirmiſhes, the Barbarians having marſhes and thick woods to retire to from which they could with greater ſecurity harraſs the Romans. He forced them, however, at laſt to a treaty, the conditions of which were that they ſhould give up no ſmall part of the iſland to him, and which was the greateſt glory of his reign he drew a wall croſs the iſland to either ocean. For theſe victories he coined money with the inſcription VICTORIA BRITANNICA, aſſumed the name of BRITANNICVS MAXIMVS, and gave his ſon Geta that of BRITANNICVS, as appears on his coins. The Britans, however, broke the treaty ſoon after and raiſed new troubles, at which he was ſo provoked that he publicly ordered his troops to put them all to the ſword [a] in theſe lines of Homer [b]:

Severus.

Albinus.

Heraclianus proprætor.

Virius Lupus proprætor.

Nemo manus fugiat veſtras cædemque cruentam;
Non fœtus gravida mater quem geſtat in alvo
Horrendam effugiat cædem.

Let none eſcape your hands: go ſlaughter all;
Mothers and infants yet unborn muſt fall.

After reducing theſe rebels by his troops grief of mind for the profligate diſpoſition of his ſon Antoninus, who had more than once attempted his life with his own hands, rather than the violence of his diſtemper put an end to his life at York, with theſe words in his mouth; " I found the government in univerſal con- " fuſion; I leave it in peace even in Britain [c] (M)." His body was carried by the ſoldiers according to the military cuſtom and laid upon a funeral pile, his troops and his ſons performing a race round it in honor of him. It may perhaps ſeem ridiculous to mention the prodigies that preceded his death, ſuch as the brown victims and the crown of cypreſs which a prating jeſter offered him with theſe words, " You have been every thing; " now be a God." It may not, however, be amiſs to ſet down here for the reader's information the manner how he was made a God [d].

[u] Epit. on the widow Marcella.
[x] Dig. b. 28. tit. 6.
[a] Dio, lb. c. 15.
[y] Z. lxxvi. c. 11. 13.
[b] Il. 7. 57.
[z] Herod. III. 47, 48.
[c] Spartian. c. 23.
[d] Herodian IV. c. 3. Dio gives a ſimilar account of the funeral of Pertinax, lxxiv. 4.

(M) Dio puts a very different dying ſpeech into his mouth, addreſt to his ſons: " Agree among yourſelves, enrich the ſoldiery, " and care for nothing elſe." What Camden makes him ſay is taken from Spartian c. 23.

" It

The Apotheosis of an emperor.

" It is cuſtomary with the Romans to deify emperors who leave ſons or ſucceſſors behind them. Thoſe " who have this honor paid them are ſaid to be rankt among the Gods. The general mourning has a " mixture of feſtivity and pomp. The corps is buried like other men in a ſumptuous manner. But they " make an effigy [of wax] as like the deceaſed as poſſible, and place it in the porch of the palace upon a " large and lofty bed of ivory covered with cloth of gold. This image is of a pale complexion, and lies " at full length like a ſick perſon. Round the bed on each ſide ſit for the greateſt part of the day, on the " left hand the whole ſenate in black habits; on the right, ladies whoſe huſbands or parents are perſons of " diſtinction. None of theſe latter wear any gold or bracelets, but thin white habits like mourners. This " they do for ſeven days together, the phyſicians coming every day to the bed to viſit the ſick perſon, whom " they report to grow worſe and worſe. At laſt when they think he is dead the nobleſt and choiceſt youths " of equeſtrian and ſenatorian rank take up the bed on their ſhoulders, and carry it along the Sacred way " into the Old Forum, where the Roman magiſtrates uſually reſign their authority. On both ſides are " built ſteps like ſtairs, on which are placed on one hand a band of boys of the nobleſt and patrician fa- " milies; on the other of noble women, ſinging hymns in honor of the deceaſed and dirges ſet to ſolemn " and mournfull meaſures. This being ended, they take up the bed again, and carry it out of the city " into the Campus Martius. In the wideſt part of this field is raiſed a kind of ſcaffold of a ſquare form [e] " equilateral, built of nothing but vaſt quantities of wood in form of a houſe. The inſide is intirely " filled with dry combuſtibles; but the outſide covered with cloth of gold and adorned with ivory ſtatues " and various paintings. Below it ſtands a ſmaller, ſhaped and adorned in the ſame manner with open " doors and gates. A 3d and 4th are raiſed upon this, each narrower than the other, and then another, " till you come to the top which is narroweſt of all. One may compare this ſtructure to thoſe towers " which ſtand at the ſide of harbors to direct ſhips in the night by ſignals with fire, and are commonly " called Phari. The bed being placed in the 2d ſtory [e], they throw over it heaps of ſpices and perfumes " of all kinds, fruits, herbs, and all ſorts of aromatic juices. For there is no nation, city, or individual of " any rank or eminence who do not vie with each other in making theſe laſt preſents to the memory of the " emperor. After a great heap of ſpices has been piled up, and every part of the building filled, the grand " proceſſion on horſeback is made by the whole equeſtrian order round the ſtructure, in certain orders " and returns, in Pyrrhic meaſure and time. Chariots alſo are driven round in like order by perſons dreſt " in purple, and repreſenting all the Roman generals and emperors. This being ended, the ſucceſſor to " the empire takes a torch, and puts it to the building. All the reſt immediately ſet fire to it, and in- " ſtantly the whole being filled with dry combuſtibles and perfumes is in a ſtrong blaze. Preſently from " the higheſt and leaſt ſtory as from a pinnacle an eagle is let looſe, and touring up into the air with the " flame is ſuppoſed to convey the emperor's ſoul to heaven. From thenceforth the emperor is worſhipt " among the reſt of the Gods." This by way of digreſſion. To return.

Antoninus Caracalla.

Antoninus Caracalla, ſon of Severus, continued the remainder of the war in Britain for ſome time by his generals; but preſently made a peace, and ceded up to the enemy ſome territory and caſtles. He had the vanity, however, to aſſume the name of BRITANNICVS and even of BRITANNICVS MAXIMVS, and his brother Geta alſo took that of BRITANNICVS. For I have ſeen ſome of his coins inſcribed IMP. CAES. P. SEPT. GETA. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. PONTIF. TRI. P. III. COS. II. P P.

Nonius Philippus proprætor.

Hiſtorians from this time paſs over the affairs of Britain in profound ſilence: for Alexander Severus was not aſſaſſinated in Sicilia, a village in Britain, as ſome will have it, but in Gaul. It only appears from an antient ſtone [f] that Nonius Philippus was proprætor here under the younger Gordian.

Gallienus.

The thirty tyrants.

During the reign of Gallienus, who wallowed in every kind of debauchery, either from his neglect or a certain turn of fate the Roman empire was in a manner completely disjointed [g] " and this province was " unhappily deprived of a commander [h]." For thirty tyrants claimed the empire in different places; of whom Lollianus, Victorianus, Poſthumus, the Tetrici and Marius, I believe, aſſumed the ſovereignty in this iſland, their coins being continually dug up in great quantities [i]. Under Aurelian that drunkard

Bonoſus.

Bonoſus of Britiſh extraction ſeized the empire with Proculus, and claimed to himſelf all the Britains, Spain, and Gallia Braccata where Florianus had had the command for two months: but being worſted by Probus in a long and troubleſome conteſt he hanged himſelf, and occaſioned the joke " that it was a bottle and " not a man that was hanging."

Probus.

Probus found new troubles on his arrival in Britain. Some perſon whom Probus himſelf on the recommendation of his intimate friend Victorinus Maurus had advanced to an office was concerting a revolt: upon the emperor's expoſtulating with Victorinus, the latter obtained leave to go to him, and pretending he fled from the emperor's diſpleaſure met with a kind reception from the tyrant, and at night took an opportunity to diſpatch him, and returned to Probus; by which the province was delivered from this ſtorm [k]. Who this tyrant was we are not told: but he ſeems to have been that Cl. Com. Lælianus (N), whoſe coins are found in this iſland and no where elſe. Probus alſo ſent hither the Burgundians and Vandals whom he had reduced: he aſſigned them ſettlements, and they proved of great ſervice to the Romans when any ſeditions aroſe. As to what Vopiſcus ſays of Probus giving the Britans leave to cultivate vines,

Lælianus emperor.

Burgundians and Vandals in Britain.

[e] οἴκημα. [f] Horſley 67, 68. Cumb. iv. [g] Paneg. Conſtantio dictus § 10. Ed. Delp.
[h] A great quantity lately ploughed up at Charlecomb near Bath. MS. n. Gale.
[i] Horſley, 69. ex Zozimo I. [k] Coins of Probus have been found at Newton near Tadcaſter, MS. n. Gale.

(N) Mr. Camden has engraved a coin inſcribed IMP. CL. AELIANVS. P. F. AVG. Rev. a Victory: VICTORIA. AVG. Such a coin is by Occo, p. 391. ed. Biragii, referred to Pomponius Ælianus, who aſſumed the purple at Mentz, and within the year was murdered by his ſoldiers A. D. 267.

a learned

a learned critic [1] apprehends he ſaid this without reflection, as if this country was unfavourable to vines, whereas it is well known to have produced a great many. Upon the many tyrants that ſtarted up at this time in this province, Porphyry, who lived in this time, cries out, "Britain a province productive of "tyrants *."

The emperor Carus afterwards conferred this country, with Gaul, Spain and Illyricum, on his ſon Carinus. Some from the following lines of Nemeſianus, with what truth I know not, infer that he carried on the war here, though faintly (O): Carus and Carinus.

Nec taceam quæ nuper bella ſub Arcto
Fælici, Carine, manu confeceris, ipſo
Pene prior genitore Deo.

Thy glorious deeds far as the frozen north
Demand my ſong, and call me to ſet forth
The ſon ſurpaſſing his immortal fire.

Under Dioclesian, Carauſius, of the city of Menapia, a man of low birth, but of an active mind and body, who had acquired reputation from his atchievements at ſea, had a command at Boulogne in Gaul, to repel the Saxons and Franks who infeſted the ſea with their piracies. Having at firſt made great numbers of theſe barbarians priſoners, without either returning all his booty to the emperor's treaſury, or reſtoring it to the provincials, and afterwards not taking ſo many prizes, it occaſioned a ſtrong ſuſpicion that he purpoſely favoured the barbarians, that he might fall on them as they paſſed by with their booty, and ſo enrich himſelf. Upon which the emperor Maximian gave orders to put him to death. Carauſius, informed of this, aſſumed the imperial enſigns, poſſeſſed himſelf of Britain, and carried off the fleet which protected Gaul, built many ſhips in the Roman manner, brought over a Roman legion to his intereſts, intercepted ſeveral companies of foreign ſoldiers, appropriated to his own uſe the revenues of Britain and Batavia, and by the ſpoils of the provinces engaged no ſmall number of barbarian troops to join him, eſpecially the Franks, whom he trained to ſea ſervice; and thus infeſted all the coaſts every way. Maximian ſet out againſt him with a numerous army, ſome of whom † ſubmitted to a glorious death for Chriſt in the march; but when he came to the ſea coaſt, the want of ſeamen and the roughneſs of the Britiſh ocean ſo terrified him that he ſtopt ſhort, and making a feigned peace with Carauſius, allowed him to keep the ſovereignty of the iſland, as thinking him by his authority, and the force of the natives, a very proper perſon to act againſt the barbarous nations. On this account we ſee on the ſilver coins of Carauſius two emperors joining hands with this inſcription, CONCORDIA AVGG‡ (P). Maximian turned his forces againſt the Franks, who had then poſſeſſed themſelves of Batavia, and aſſiſted Carauſius, and by his unexpected arrival obliged them to ſubmit. Mean while Carauſius governed Britain with full power, and in uninterrupted peace; "rebuilt the wall againſt the barbarians between the mouths of the "Clyde and Carun," as we learn from Ninnius, the diſciple of Elvodugus, "and fortified it with ſeven "caſtles; he alſo built a round houſe with hewn ſtone on the bank of the river Carun, which took its "name from him, erecting a triumphal arch as a memorial of his victory [m]." Buchanan however ſuppoſed it a temple of Terminus, as will be obſerved in Scotland. Dioclesian and Maximian.

When Dioclesian and Maximian, both in order to keep what they had got, and to recover what they had loſt, aſſociated to themſelves Conſtantius Chlorus and Maximianus Galerius, with the title of Cæſars, Conſtantius raiſed an army ſooner than every one imagined it poſſible, and inveſted Bononia in Gaul (called alſo Geſſoriacum), in which Carauſius had placed a ſtrong garriſon. He cauſed piles to be driven down, and ſtones heaped upon them, to ſhut the ſea out of the harbour as by a rampart, which all the violence of the ſwell breaking againſt it for ſeveral days could not force; but no ſooner had the town ſurrendered than the firſt ſurge looſened it, ſo that it was intirely broken up and demoliſhed [n]. While he was employed in preparing a fleet here and elſewhere to recover Britain, he cleared of every enemy Batavia which the Franks had got poſſeſſion of, and tranſplanted great numbers of them to cultivate the deſerted tracts among the nations ſubject to Rome. Carauſius.

Mean time Carauſius was ſlain by the treachery of his friend Allectus (Q), who had the chief command under him, and immediately aſſumed the purple. Upon news of this Conſtantius equipt ſeveral fleets, and ſo diſtracted and perplext Allectus that he at laſt found himſelf not defended but hemmed in by the ocean. Setting ſail in hazy and rough weather, by favor of the fog which hung over the ſea he got undiſcovered through the enemy's fleet cruizing and ſtationed off the iſle of Wight, and as ſoon as his troops were landed on the Britiſh ſhore he ſet fire to his whole fleet to cut off all hope of ſafety in flight. Allectus as ſoon Allectus.

* Jerom. † the Theban legion. ‡ Auguſtorum.

[1] Caſaubon in Vopiſci Prob. c. 18. but in anſwer to this it ſhould be remembered that Domitian iſſued an order to reduce the quantity of vineyards in the province to half the ground. Suet. Domit. c. 7. Pegge on the vine in Britain. Arch. I. 320—323. Mr. Barrington is pleaſed to ſuppoſe the Britans an obſcure people on the banks of the Rhine. Baudrand ex Plin. & Ortel. Arch. III. 89.

[m] c. 19. [n] Eumenius Panegyric. § 6.

(O) Mr. Gale MS. note here mentions an altar found near Milton (ſ. Millum) at the Lodge Crag 1694, an altar inſcribed LEG. VI. VICT. PE. and on the ſame altar this line, AVREA PER CARIVAM VOLITAT VICTORIA PENNIS. I give it as I find it, having no further account of it. He afterwards refers to one in Cumberland which is Horſley's Cumb. xlii, and in a garden at Carliſle, without the hexameter, which is very unlikely on an inſcription.

(P) This is a reverſe of Maximian. Occo, p. 432 from Patin. No ſuch coin of Carauſius appears among the many exhibited by Occo. Genebrier, and Stukeley.

(Q) A liſt in the Cotton lib. Veſp. E. VII. calls Carauſius *Carenſius*. After Allectus it has Athelpandes, then Coel, kings of Britain. Mr. Gale propoſes to read *Athelpaudes* or *Athelbaudes*, i. e. Athelwald or Athelwald, which is the ſame as Waldamer or Marobaudes in name and import if not likewiſe in reality. *Athel, Ael, Al*, ſignify the ſame as *All — Merus*. This may have been one of the Burgundians placed here by Probus, and perhaps the ſame with Allectus. Gale MS. n.

as he ſaw Conſtantius' fleet cloſely purſuing him, hurried from the ſhore where he had ſtationed his army, and in his flight fell in with Aſclepiodotus the Præfect of the Prætorium. In this hurry, like a madman throwing himſelf in the way of death, he gave himſelf no time to draw up in order of battle, or arrange the troops he had with him, but ruſht on with his barbarian mercenaries, throwing away his purple that he might not be known. He was ſlain in this haſty flight, and his dead body with difficulty found among thoſe of the barbarians ſcattered over the hills and fields. But the Franks and other barbarians who ſurvived the battle thought to plunder London, and make their eſcape; when the troops of Conſtantius, whom the fog had ſeparated, came unexpectedly up to London, and ſlaughtered them all over the city; thus not only ſaving the inhabitants, but gratifying them by the ſlaughter of the enemy. By this victory the province was recovered, after having been about ſeven years in the hands of Carauſius and three in thoſe of Allectus. Hence Eumenius thus addreſſes Conſtantius[o]: "O rich victory, furniſhing matter for many triumphs, by which "Britain was reſtored, the nations of the Franks utterly extirpated, and many other nations who had aſſo-"ciated in that wicked combination compelled to ſubmit. To compleat the whole, and eſtabliſh perpetual "peace, the ſeas were purged of pirates. Thou, invincible Cæſar, mayeſt boaſt to have diſcovered another "world, and by reſtoring the naval power of Rome, to have added to the empire an element greater "than all lands." And a little after[p], ſpeaking to the ſame perſon, "Thus was Britain recovered, ſo "that thoſe nations alſo who border upon that iſland were reduced to your obedience."

Perſecution in Britain.

St. Alban.

In the laſt years of Diocleſian and Maximian, when the eaſtern church had been for many years ſtained with the blood of the martyrs, the rage of perſecution ſpread hither alſo to the Weſt, and many who had embraced Chriſtianity ſuffered martyrdom: the chief of theſe were Alban of Verolam, Julius and Aaron of Iſca Caerleon, &c. of whom in their place. "For then by its greateſt and happieſt triumph the church "prevailed, when ten years ſlaughter could not overpower it[q]."

Conſtantius Chlorus.

Upon the reſignation of Diocleſian and Maximian they declared emperor Conſtantius Chlorus beforementioned, who governed the empire with the title of Cæſar; and Italy, Africa, Spain, Gaul, and Britain were aſſigned him. But he quitted Italy and Africa to Galerius, contenting himſelf with the reſt; and while he ſerved here under Aurelian he married Helena (R) daughter of Coël or Cælius, a petty prince of Britain, and by her he had Conſtantine the Great, born in Britain. For in this the common and concurrent opinion of all writers agrees with the great Baronius[r], except one or two petty critics who differ among themſelves, and one very learned man[s] on the authority of a corrupt paſſage in Julius Firmicus[t]. He was however obliged by Maximian to divorce her, and marry his daughter Theodora. This is that

Helena.

Helena who in antient inſcriptions is ſtyled VENERABILIS & PIENTISSIMA AVGVSTA, and ſo much extolled by eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians for her Chriſtian piety, for purging Jeruſalem from idols, building a church on the place where our Lord ſuffered, and diſcovering the ſaving croſs of Chriſt. The Jews and Gentiles, however, contemptuouſly call her the daughter of a ſtable-keeper, becauſe the pious princeſs ſought for the manger in which Chriſt was born, and built a church where the ſtable had been. Hence S[t]. Ambroſe[u] ſays, "They pretend ſhe was the daughter of a ſtable-keeper, &c. The good ſtable-keeper "Helena haſted to Jeruſalem, and ſearcht for the place of our Lord's paſſion, and made diligent inquiry "after the Lord's manger. The good ſtable-keeper who was not unacquainted with that ſtable-born "perſon who healed the wounds of him that fell among thieves. The good ſtable-keeper who choſe the "meaneſt employment, counting all things but dung that ſhe might gain Chriſt." Nor is her husband Conſtantius leſs extolled for his piety and moderation[x], as "a man who utterly renouncing the ſuperſtition "of the wicked in worſhiping a multitude of Gods, readily acknowledged one God the ſupreme Go-"vernor of all." Hence, in order to try the fidelity of his courtiers to his God, he gave them free leave to ſacrifice to their own, and ſtay with him, or to go away if they refuſed. But thoſe who choſe to go away rather than renounce their fidelity to God he kept about him, diſmiſſing all the reſt whom he thought likely to prove falſe to him by renouncing their fidelity to the true God. This excellent emperor died at York in Britain, on an expedition againſt the Caledonians and other Picts, after having appointed his ſon Conſtantine his ſucceſſor in the empire, and Cæſar.

Conſtantine the Great.

A few days before the death of Conſtantius[y], his ſon Conſtantine by relays of horſes, hamſtringing all the reſt of the horſes kept by the government all along the road that no body might purſue him, flew from Rome to York, and arrived there in time to receive his father's laſt breath. In alluſion to this an antient orator ſays to him[z], "You entered that ſacred palace not as a candidate for, but as one appointed to the "empire: and the father's lares immediately beheld you his lawful ſucceſſor. For none could doubt "that the inheritance was his whom the fates had ordained the emperor's firſt ſon." He was nevertheleſs in a manner compelled to accept the empire by the army, but principally by the means of Eroc king of the Alamans, who accompanied him as an aſſiſtant. "The ſoldiers, more from regard to the public "wealth than their private intereſts, inveſted him with the purple while he ſhed tears, and ſpurred his "horſe to get away from the attempts of the army which were ſo urgent, &c. but the good fortune of the

[o] § 17. [p] § 20. [q] [r] Hiſt. Ecc.
[s] Lipſius in Admirand. vel de Magnit. Rom. L. IV. c. II. C. M.
[t] Matheſ. I. c. ult. [u] De obitu Theodoſii. [x] Euſebius.
[y] Suidas writes he was called *poor* from his contempt of riches. [z] Eumenii Pan. § 4. II. p. 466. Univ. Hiſt. xv. 523.

(R) Thoſe who think it worth while to enter into the argument whether Helena was of Britiſh or Roman extraction, the miſtreſs or the wife of Conſtantius Chlorus, may ſee it amply diſcuſſed in Mr. Morant's Hiſtory of Colcheſter. B. I. p. 28—34. M. Valois on certain coins of Conſtantine in Hiſt. de l'Ac. des Inſc. t. III. p. 278, &c. 12°. Le Beau Hiſt. du Bas Empire I. 37—44. Lipſius' letter to Camden about it in Camd. Ep. p. 64. Uſher's Antiq. Eccl. Brit. p. 93. c. 8. fol. and Ant. Univ. Hiſt. XV. 527. note H.

"ſtate

" ſtate got the better of his modeſty [a]." Hence the panegyriſt exclaims [b], " O fortunate Britain, now " happier than all the countries in the world, which firſt ſaw Conſtantine Cæſar." At the beginning of his advancement he ſet himſelf to conclude the war undertaken by his father againſt the Caledonians and other Picts, and attacking thoſe remoter Britans and the inhabitants of the iſland there, witneſſes, as one * expreſſes it, of the ſun's ſetting, he reduced ſome by force of arms, invited others into his ſervice for pay (his views being now turned to higher objects and to Rome) and thus from foes made ſome of them friends, and from inveterate enemies familiars. He next reduced the Francs in Batavia ſo glorioufly that he coined gold money on the occaſion (one piece of which I have ſeen) with the figure of a woman ſitting under a trophy, leaning one hand on a baliſta, with this inſcription below, FRANCIA and round her, GAVDIVM ROMANORVM [c]. After defeating the other barbarians in Germany and conciliating the affections of the German and Gauliſh nations, he raiſed troops in Britain, Gaul, and Germany, to the amount of 90,000 foot and 80,000 horſe, and proceeded to Italy, where he defeated Maxentius, who had uſurped the empire at Rome; and being thus maſter of Italy he reſtored to the world by the death of the tyrant the bleſſing of a well-eſtabliſht liberty; and as it is expreſt on an antient inſcription, INSTINCTV DIVINITATIS, MENTIS MAGNITVDINE, CVM EXERCITV SVO TAM DE TYRANNO QVAM DE OMNI EIVS FACTIONE VNO TEMPORE IVSTIS REMPVBLICAM VLTVS EST ARMIS. " By the " divine inſpiration and his own greatneſs of mind with his army avenged the ſtate of the tyrant and all " his faction at once by lawful arms."

Euſebius however inſinuates that he came back to Britain. " Conſtantine, ſays he, at length paſt over " to the Britans ſurrounded on every ſide by the ocean, and after reducing them began to turn his mind " to the other parts of the world, ſo as to come opportunely to the relief of thoſe who wanted his aſ- " ſiſtance [d]." And elſewhere (S), " After he had trained his army by the mild and modeſt precepts of " piety he paſt over to Britain to attack thoſe who dwell ſurrounded on every ſide by the ocean, which as " it were by its ſhores bounds the ſetting ſun [e]." And the following lines of Optatianus Porphyrius [f] to Conſtantine are to be underſtood of Britain:

Omnis ab Arctois plaga finibus horrida Cauro
Pacis amat cana & comperta perennia jura,
Et tibi fida tuis ſemper bene militat armis,
Reſque gerit virtute tuas populoſque feroces.

All that the dreary northern ſhores confine
Love the eternal joys of peace divine;
Faithful to thee their arms thy call obey,
They fight and conquer as thou point'ſt the way,
And the due tribute to thy valor pay.
Thine own good fortune makes thy ſoldiers brave;
Unconquer'd banners at thine order wave.

About this time, as appears from the Theodoſian code, Pacatianus was vicar of Britain; for Britain no longer had a proprætor and lieutenant, but a vicar ſubſtituted in their ſtead. Pacatianus vicar of Britain in the 13th year of Conſtantine the Great.

This emperor was highly and deſervedly applauded on many accounts not without reaſon; for he not only aſſerted the liberty of the Roman empire, but diſpelled the thick clouds of ſuperſtition, and introduced the true light of Chriſtianity, opening the temples to the true God, and ſhutting out falſe deities. " For " now when the ſtorm of perſecution was allayed, the faithful followers of Chriſt ventured abroad, having " before concealed themſelves in woods and deſerts and ſecret caves. They rebuilt their churches which had " been levelled with the ground, laid the foundations of baſilicæ in honor of holy martyrs, erected and " completed them, and diſplayed as it were their victorious banners every where, celebrated their feſtivals, " and ſolemnized their holy rites with pure hearts and lips [g]." On theſe accounts he had theſe titles:

IMPERATOR FORTISSIMUS AC BEATISSIMUS, PIISSIMUS, FŒLIX, URBIS LIBERATOR, QUIETIS FUNDATOR, REIPUBLICÆ INSTAURATOR, PUBLICÆ LIBERTATIS AUCTOR, RESTITUTOR URBIS ROMÆ ATQUE ORBIS. MAGNUS, MAXIMUS, INVICTUS, INVICTISSIMUS, PERPETUUS, SEMPER AUGUSTUS, RERUM HUMANARUM OPTIMUS PRINCEPS, VIRTUTE FORTISSIMUS ET PIETATE CLEMENTISSIMUS. And in his laws: QUI VENERANDA CHRISTIANORUM FIDE ROMANUM MUNIVIT IMPERIUM. DIVUS DIVÆ MEMORIÆ, DIVINÆ, MEMORIÆ, &c.

i. e. " Braveſt, moſt bleſſed, and moſt pious emperor; happy deliverer of the city, founder of tranquil- " lity, reſtorer of the ſtate, author of the public liberty, ſettler of the city of Rome and of the world; " great, greateſt, invincible, moſt invincible, perpetual, always auguſt, beſt of men, moſt brave by his " valor, moſt merciful by his religion." And in his laws, " the defender of the Roman empire by the " Chriſtian faith, divine, of bleſſed memory," &c. and he was the firſt emperor who put on his coins and public works the title of DOMINVS NOSTER, as far as I have yet ſeen: though I am aware that Diocleſian was the firſt of all after Caligula that ſuffered himſelf to be publicly called Lord.

* Gelaſius Cizicenus B. I. Act. Conc. Nicen. c. 3.

[a] Eumen. Ib. 8. [b] Ib. § 9. [c] Conſtan. Chriſtiana, Tab. III. Occo, p. 463. [d] [e] [f] [g] Gildas, p. 12. § 8. Ed. Gale differs from Camden's citation.

(S) The words of Euſebius are in his life of Conſtantine II. c. 19. But Mr. Horſley obſerves, p. 71. that they do not carry the meaning given them by our author, as if Conſtantine was more than once in Britain.

This great emperor's prudence, however, ſeems to have failed him when he opened a way for the barbarians into Britain, Germany, and Gaul. For after he had ſo humbled the northern nations as to have nothing further to apprehend from them, and had founded the new city of Conſtantinople to weaken the power of the Perſians who threatened the Roman empire on the eaſt, he drew off, partly to the eaſt, the legions which guarded the frontiers, and built caſtles and forts in their ſtead, and partly to cities at a greater diſtance from the frontiers; ſo that immediately after his death the barbarians forced the caſtles and forts, and over-run the provinces. On this account he is ſeverely reproached by Zozimus as the greateſt and firſt author of the ruin of the moſt flouriſhing empire.

But as Conſtantine made ſome alterations in the plan of the Roman empire, it may not be amiſs here briefly to obſerve in what manner Britain was governed under him and his ſucceſſors. He appointed four præfects of the prætorium, viz. in the Eaſt, Illyricum, Italy, and Gaul, and two maſters of the ſoldiers, one of the infantry, the other of the cavalry in the Weſt, whom he called *Præſentales* (T).

The plan of the Roman government of Britain under the later emperors.

The civil government of Britain was in the hands of the præfect of the prætorium in Gaul, under whom was the vicar of Britain, who ſupplied his place, and was diſtinguiſhed with the title of *Spectabilis* [Reſpectable [h]]. He had under him according to the number of the provinces two conſular officers and three preſidents, who determined civil and criminal cauſes.

The command in military matters was lodged with the maſter of the infantry of the Weſt, under whom were the *Comes Britanniarum*, the *Comes litoris Saxonici* throughout Britain, the *Dux Britanniarum*; all ſtyled *Spectabilis* [Reſpectable].

Comes Britanniarum.

The *Comes Britanniarum* ſeems to have commanded in the interior parts of the iſland, with ſeven numeri of foot and nine vexillations of horſe.

Comes littoris Saxonici.

The *Comes litoris Saxonici*, who was to defend the coaſt againſt the Saxons, and is called by Ammianus *Comes tractûs maritimi*, had for the defence of the ſea coaſt ſeven numeri of foot, two vexillations of horſe, the ſecond legion, and one cohort.

Dux Britanniarum.

The *Dux Britanniarum*, who guarded the frontiers againſt the barbarians, had the command of 37 garriſons, in which were ſtationed 14,000 foot and 900 horſe (U). So that in that age, if Pancirollus be right in his calculations, Britain muſt have ſtatedly maintained 99,200 foot and 1700 horſe.

Comes Sacrarum Largitionum.

Beſides theſe the *Comes Sacrarum Largitionum*, who took care of the emperor's donatives and largeſſes, had under him in Britain *rationalis ſummarum Britanniæ*, an accomptant-general for Britain; *Præpoſitus theſaurorum Auguſtenſium*, a preſident of the imperial treaſury in Britain, and a *Procurator Gynegii* *, preſident of the wardrobe in Britain, in which the emperor's and ſoldiers clothes were woven. The Count had alſo *Comes rerum privatarum*, a private accomptant for his own revenues in Britain; not to mention the *Procurator Ludi Gladiatorii*, or maſter of all the fencing ſchools in Britain, mentioned in an antient inſcription; and other officers of inferior rank.

Conſtantine.

Conſtans.

On the death of Conſtantine (X) Britain devolved to his ſon Conſtantine, whoſe immoderate ambition urging him to ſeize what belonged to another, he was ſlain by his brother Conſtans. Elated with this ſucceſs the latter poſſeſt himſelf of Britain and the other provinces, and came over hither with his brother Conſtantius. Whence Julius Firmicus (not the Pagan aſtrologer but the Chriſtian writer) thus addreſſes them: "In winter (which never had been nor will be done again) your oars triumpht over the ſwelling "furious waves of the Britiſh ocean. The waves of a ſea almoſt unknown to us trembled, and Britain "was awed at the unexpected preſence of the emperor. What can you deſire more? The elements "themſelves ſubmitted to your valor [i]." This Conſtans appointed a council at Sardica againſt the Arians, at which aſſiſted 300 biſhops, and among them the Britiſh biſhops, who by their ſuffrages condemned the heretics, confirmed the Nicene creed, and acquitted Athanaſius [k]. But this young prince, neglecting the care of the empire, indulged himſelf in pleaſure, and rendering himſelf odious to the provinces and diſagreeable to the ſoldiery, was ſurprized and ſlain by Magnentius [l], count of the Jovii and Herculii, at a hunting match

* Gynæcii.

[h] Vicar of Britain. Amm. Marcel. XXI. 13.
[i] De err. prof. relig. p. 39. Ed. Ouzelii.
[k] Athanas. in Apolog. 2.
[l] Surnamed *Taporus*.

(T) Mr. Gale queries whether there were five provinces in Britain under Conſtantine. Feſtus Rufus mentions only four in his time, under Valens, who gave the name of Valentia to that part of the province (I believe Maxima Cæſarienſis) which he had recovered. This made five provinces, but before there were only four. Valentia was taken out of Maxima Cæſarienſis, and ſeems to have been either Galloway with Lothian on this ſide the wall, and Sterling or that tegion which lies beyond this wall towards the Tay. MS. n. But Mr. Horſley is of opinion that the forts and prætenturæ recovered by Theodoſius were on Severus's wall in England, which was the moſt uſual boundary of the Roman province; conſequently that Valentia was on the ſouth ſide of it: p. 73. and Maxima Cæſarienſis all beyond to the north of Scotland. Ib. 479.

(U) "Camden ſeems to have taken his account chiefly from the Notitia and Pancirollus's annotations on it. Burton (Anton. p. 24.) ſays Pancirollus has followed Camden; not conſidering that Pancirollus was the firſt writer, and is even quoted by Camden himſelf. In the Notitia Imperii occidentalis under the proconſul of Africa are placed ſix Vicarii, one of whom is the Vicarius Britanniarum. Socrates uſed the word Βικαρίος, and Ammianus Marcellinus *vicarius*, for the principal officer in Britain, "Martinus [*f.* regens] agens illas provincias pro præfecto," and afterwards the ſame perſon is called Vicarius, XIV. 5. as is Alypius, XXIX. 2. In the ſame chapter of the Notitia I find ſeveral other principal officers mentioned in Britain. Thus among the comites we have *comes Britanniarum*, *comes littoris Saxonici per Britannias*. In another place, *comes Britanniæ* which is probably the ſame with *comes Britanniarum*; for the ſingular and plural of this as well as ſome other names of places were uſed promiſcuouſly by the Romans. Among the dukes we have *dux Britanniæ* and *Britanniarum*. Among the conſulares, *per Britannias duo*, *maximæ Cæſarienſis* & *Valentiæ*: Among the *præſides*, *per Britannias tres*, *Britanniæ* & *Flaviæ Cæſarienſis*. There is a paſſage in Aurelius Victor which intimates that ſome alteration was made in the form of government by Conſtantine: "Officia publica & palatina, *primæ*, Britanniæ ſecundæ, necnon militum in eam formam ſtatuiſſe Hadrianum quæ paucis per Conſtantium immutatis hodie perſeverat." Dodwell obſerves out of Lactantius de mort. perſ. that Dioclefian introduced a new diſpoſition, which plainly occaſioned the four *præfecti prætorio*, anſwering to the two emperors and two Cæſars, and reſpectively next to them in dignity. There ſeems to have been no proprætor or imperial legate here after Gordian, and during the ſeveral uſurpations the tyrants had their own *præfectus prætorio*. Not very long after this a croud of new officers was introduced whoſe names have a barbarous ſound." Horſley, 71, 72, comp. with 480.

(X) In Conſtantine's time the Britiſh church ſeems not only to have been in a calm and quiet but in a ſettled ſtate. We find three Britiſh biſhops Eborius, Reſtitutus, and Adelfius, ſubſcribing in form to the Council of Arles A. D. 314. G.

at the village of Helena; thus fulfilling the propheey that he ſhould end his life in his grandmother's lap, from whom the village had its name. This Magnentius was the ſon of a Britan, and born among the Læti in Gaul. Upon the death of Conſtans he aſſumed the imperial habit in Gaul, and drew over Britain to his intereſt; and after ſeveral bloody battles for three years with Conſtantius laid violent hands upon himſelf. If any prince deſerved the title of fortunate it was he, in reſpect of the bleſſings of favourable weather, plentiful harveſts, and ſecurity from the barbarians, which the generality of mankind ſuppoſe to conſtitute the glory of princes. But whence this Magnentius had the title of Taporus on an antient ſtone not long ſince dug up at Rome, I leave to the enquiry of others. For theſe are the lines, ſpeaking of the obeliſk erected in the Circus at Rome * (Y):

Interea Taporo *Romam vaſtante tyranno*
Auguſti jacuit donum, ſtudiumque locandi.

But while Taporus tyrant ravag'd Rome
Auguſtus' gift neglected lay o'erthrown.

At this time Gratianus ſurnamed *Funarius*, father of the emperor Valentinian, had the command of the army in Britain [m]. " He had the ſurname of *Funarius* becauſe when a boy he carried about ropes to ſell, " which five ſoldiers with all their endeavours could not force from him. Upon his return home he ob- " tained his diſcharge, and was deprived of all his effects by Conſtantius, upon a charge of having enter- " tained Magnentius." Gratianus Funarius.

Upon the death of Magnentius, Britain ſubmitted to Conſtantius; and hither was immediately " ſent Paul " the notary, a native of Spain, who under a ſmiling countenance concealed a particular talent of con- " triving the moſt miſchievous and underhand deſigns. His errand hither was to bring over certain of " the army who had dared to engage with Magnentius when they could not refuſe. But he ſoon exceeded " his orders, and like a river broke in upon the property of many more perſons. Thus he went on " through various executions and confiſcations, throwing perſons of condition into priſon, and loading ſome " of them with irons, heaping upon them many groundleſs charges without the leaſt foundation. This " occaſioned a tranſaction which muſt leave an eternal reproach on the reign of Conſtantius. Martinus, " who governed theſe provinces as præfect, commiſerating the ſufferings of ſo many innocent people, " had frequently intreated him to ſpare ſuch whoſe innocence was moſt evident, but finding no regard " paid to his ſolicitations, he threatened to leave the country, in hopes that the malicious inquiſitor alarmed " at this would at leaſt deſiſt from provoking to open rebellion men who were at preſent united in har- " mony. Paulus finding this would ſpoil his trade, and being a fellow of execrable contrivance in affairs " (whence he got the name of Catena) involved in the ſame danger with the reſt the Vicar himſelf who " perſiſted in defending thoſe whom he had ſpared. He was now on the point of dragging him in irons " with the tribunes and many more to the emperor's court. The other finding himſelf in imminent dan- " ger ſnatched up a ſword, and made at Paul. But being diſabled by a weakneſs in his right hand from " giving him a mortal wound, he plunged the drawn ſword into his own ſide. By this dreadful death this " upright man put an end to his life for preſuming to alleviate the calamities of many others. After " this infamous tranſaction, Paul covered with blood returned to the emperor's camp with a train of mi- " ſerable dejected wretches covered with chains. Theſe were immediately put by the executioner to " various kinds of torments; many of them proſcribed and baniſhed, and others put to death [n]." Paul himſelf was afterwards burnt alive under Julian, and by the vengeance of heaven ſuffered the puniſh- ments due to his ſavage cruelty [o]. Conſtantius. Paulus Ca- tena. Martin vicar of Britain.

After this (to proceed in the words of Ammianus Marcellinus [p]) " the ſavage nations of the Scots and " Picts in Britain by their inroads broke the peace, ravaged all the places near the frontiers, and ſpread " terror over the provinces already ſpent with the ſucceſſion of former calamities. Julian (whom Conſtan- " tius had declared Cæſar and his colleague in the empire) then in winter quarters at Paris, perplexed with a " variety of cares, was afraid to go over to the provinces beyond ſea (as we before related Conſtantius had " done) for fear of leaving Gaul without a governor, while the Alamanni breathed nothing but cruelty " and war. He determined, therefore, to ſend to compoſe theſe diſorders Lupicinus, who was at that " time camp marſhal [q], a brave and experienced officer, but of a ſupercilious mien, and with all the pomp " of the buſkin, as the ſaying is, whoſe true character was long undecided whether it had a greater pro- " portion of covetouſneſs or cruelty in it. He came accordingly with the auxiliary light troops and He- " ruli and Batavi and many companies of Meſians in the depth of winter to Bologne. After collecting " ſhips, and embarking his troops, he took the advantage of a fair wind, and made the oppoſite port of " Rutupiæ, from whence he proceeded to London, there to take the neceſſary meaſures for the occaſion, " and haſten with all diſpatch to action." Lupicinus.

Under this Conſtantius who ſtrongly favored the Arians, their hereſy crept in Britain, where had prevailed from the beginning of the reign of Conſtantine the Great, " a ſweet harmony between the head " and members of Chriſt till that curſed Arian treaſon, like a foreign ſerpent, vomiting out poiſon upon " us, The Arian hereſy.

* Angelo Rocca. Bib. Vatic.

[m] Am. Marcel. xxx. 7. *præfuit rei caſtrenſi.* [n] Am. Marc. xiv. 5. [o] xxii. 3. [p] xx. 1. [q] *Magiſter armorum.*

(Y) It is part of the inſcription on the baſe of the obeliſk before the Lateran church at Rome. It was brought from Egypt to Conſtantine and ſet up in the Circus Maximus. *Taporus* is ſupplied, the original being only TA . . RO. Grut. clxxxvi. 3. Am. Marc xvii. 4.

" us, divided to their deſtruction brethren who dwelt together in unity. And thus as it were a way being " opened acroſs the ocean, all the ſavage monſters diſcharging the deadly poiſon of every new hereſy from " their horrid mouths faſtened their venomous teeth on their country ever ready to hear ſomething new " and never adhering ſtedfaſtly to any thing[r]." To gratify theſe Arians, Conſtantius ſummoned 400 biſhops of the Weſt to Arminium, " cauſing them all to be maintained at his expence. But thoſe of " Aquitaine, Gaul, and Britain * thought this ſuch a diſgraceful offer that they refuſed the treaſury allow- " ance, and choſe rather to live at their own expence. Three only of the Britiſh ones were obliged by " poverty to accept the public maintainance, though they refuſed a collection offered them by the reſt, " thinking it more meritorious to burden the treaſury than individuals[s]."

Julian. Upon the death of Conſtantius, Julian the apoſtate, who had aſſumed the title of Auguſtus againſt Conſtantius, firſt diſplaced Palladius, who was magiſter officiorum in Britain, and ſent Alypius, who had governed Britain for the præfect, to rebuild Jeruſalem; but terrible balls of fire burſting out near the foundations obliged him to deſiſt from his enterprize, and many thouſands of Jews were buried in the ruins for attempting to counteract the divine decrees[t]. This ſlovenly emperor, and pretended philoſopher, was afraid (as was above obſerved) to come to the aſſiſtance of the diſtreſſed Britans, though he exported from hence great quantities of corn every year for the uſe of his armies in Germany.

Valentinian. When the emperor Valentinian was at the helm of the Roman affairs, the alarm of war being given all over the world, the Picts, Saxons, Scots, and Attacotti harraſſed the Britans with continual irruptions[u]. Fraomar, king of the Alamans, was ſent over hither, and inveſted with the authority of a tribune over a company of Alamans, and in number and force was moſt conſiderable at that time to check the invaſions of thoſe barbarians[x].

" Britain had been reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs by the confederacies of the barbarians. Nectaridus " count of the maritime tract was ſlain, and duke Bulchobaudes ſurprized and cut off by the enemy. The " emperor alarmed at this news ſent Severus, then ſteward of his houſhold[y], that if any favorable opportu- " nity preſented itſelf he might ſettle matters. But he was ſoon after recalled, and Jovinus ſubſtituted in " his room, who ſent before him a good ſum of money (Z), as eſſential to the maintenance of a good army. " This the urgent neceſſity of the conjuncture ſeemed to require. Afterwards on account of the repeated
Theodoſius. " alarming accounts from the iſland, Theodoſius, an officer of tried reputation in the field, was pitcht upon " and ſent over, and having aſſembled the flower of the legionary troops and cohorts, he haſtened over, pre-
Picts. " ceded by the faireſt hopes. The Picts at this time were divided into two people, the Dicaledones and
Scots. Attacotti. " Vecturiones: the Attacotti alſo, a warlike ſet of people, and the Scots prowling about, carried their ravages " far and near. The coaſts oppoſite to Gaul were harraſſed by the Franks and Saxons their neighbours, " who, as they had opportunity of getting out by ſea or land, committed the moſt dreadful exceſſes, " burning villages, carrying off or ſlaughtering the inhabitants. To repel all theſe, on the firſt lucky turn " of affairs that offered, this moſt active general haſting to the extremity of the earth, came to the coaſt " of Bononia, which is ſeperated from the oppoſite ſhore by a narrow ſtrait with a ſea which has tides, " one while ſubject to a dreadful ſwell, and preſently after ſmoothed into a fine plain without the leaſt " danger to veſſels. He had an eaſy paſſage croſs the ſea to Rutupiæ, a quiet harbor on the oppoſite coaſt, " at which the Batavi and Heruli that followed him having rendezvouſed with the Jovii and Victores, truſting " to the ſtrength of numbers, and directing his march towards London, an antient town called in later ages
Auguſta Londinum. " Auguſta, he divided his troops into ſeveral bodies, and fell upon the ſtraggling enemy while they were ma- " rauding, and loaded with the weight of their baggage. He preſently routed thoſe that were carrying " off the priſoners and cattle, and he reſcued their booty, which the wretched tributaries had loſt. After " reſtoring the whole, except a ſmall part given to the weary ſoldiers, he entered in a kind of triumph " this city juſt before plunged in the greateſt diſtreſſes, but thus ſuddenly relieved by the only means from " whence deliverance could be expected, and was received with tranſports of joy. Thus encouraged by " his good ſucceſs to proceed to greater attempts, while he was concerting the ſafeſt meaſures, uncertain " about the event, he was informed by the confeſſions of priſoners and the intelligence of deſerters that " this numerous rabble of various nations could not be controlled but by ſtratagem and ſurprize. He firſt " therefore by public promiſe of impunity invited all deſerters to return, and called in many ſtraggling fo- " ragers. Many returning upon this notice gave him encouragement, but his anxiety prompted him to
Civilis. " requeſt that Civilis might be ſent to him with the authority of præfect in Britain, being a man of a warm
Dulcitius. " temper, but of ſtrict juſtice and integrity; as alſo Dulcitius, an officer of great abilities[z]. With theſe " reinforcements he ſet out from Auguſta, antiently called Lundinum, with an active army, which he had " taken pains to collect, and proved a ſingular ſupport to the ſinking and diſtreſt fortune of the Britans. " He poſſeſſed himſelf of all the places proper for ambuſcades againſt the barbarians, and required nothing " of the meaneſt ſoldier which he himſelf had not previouſly engaged in with alacrity. By thus uniting " the part of a gallant ſoldier with the care of a good commander, he routed and diſperſed the ſeveral nations " whom inſolence nouriſhed by ſecurity had incouraged to attack the Romans; and he reſtored the cities and " caſtles which had ſuffered variety of damage though calculated originally to maintain a laſting peace.

* Hilary, in his epiſtle to the biſhops, calls theſe the biſhops of the Britiſh provinces.

[r] Gildas. p. 12. ed. Gale, § 9. [s] Sulp. Severus II. p. 419. [t] Am. Marc. XXII. 3.
[u] Ib. XXVI. 4. 2728. [x] Ib. XXIX. 4. [y] *Comes domeſticorum.* [z] Ib. XXVII. 8.

(Z) " Jovinus eadem in loca profectus, *Provertuidem* celeri " gradu præmiſit adminicula petiturus exercitus validi." The paſſage is corrupt: the MSS. read *Provertuidem* or *Provencu idem*, which Valois underſtands as a proper name. Camden, as above. Oiſelius corrects it *Proventus idem*. Whether money to pay or officer to raiſe the army, they were not ſent *back*, as Gibſon and Marolles think.

" While he was thus engaged, there happened a dreadful affair, which might have been attended with dan-
" gerous conſequences if it had not been ſtopped in the firſt beginning. One Valentinus of Valeria Pannonia, Valentinus raiſes a ſedition in Britain.
" a man of a high ſpirit, brother to the wife of Maximinus that miſchievous vicar, afterwards præfect, exiled
" into Britain for ſome high crime, like a furious beaſt of a reſtleſs diſpoſition meditated very dangerous de-
" ſigns from a ſpirit of pride and envy, particularly againſt Theodoſius, whom he knew to be the only perſon
" that could oppoſe his pernicious intentions. Letting no opportunity ſlip for carrying on his deſigns, he
" either underhand or openly ſolicited the exiles by the proſpect of unbounded ambition, and allured
" the ſoldiers as far as he had opportunity by promiſe of pay. Juſt as his deſigns were almoſt ripe for
" execution, the general was informed of them, and being in ſpirits for vigorous meaſures, and provoked
" to puniſh in time what he had already diſcovered, he gave over Valentinus with a few of his moſt in-
" timate aſſociates to Dulcitius to be capitally puniſhed. But by his eminent experience in military
" matters, which he poſſeſſed in a ſuperior degree to his contemporaries, he prevented any inquiry after
" the reſt of the accomplices, leſt the alarm ſpreading might revive the diſturbances in the provinces (A). He
" turned his thoughts to reform many abuſes, and thus all the danger was intirely removed; it being
" evident that fortune completely favoured all his undertakings. He ſet himſelf to repair the cities
" and caſtles where garriſons were placed, as was before obſerved, ſecuring the frontiers with troops and
" forts; and thus reſtored to its original ſtate the province which had fallen into the enemy's hands, but
" which he had now recovered, ſo that at his motion it had both a governor with lawful authority, and was
" afterwards in compliment to the emperor, under whoſe reign it had been won, called VALENTIA. Valentia.
" He removed from their poſts the Areani (B), a ſet of men inſtituted by our anceſtors [and already men- Areani.
" tioned in our account of Conſtans], but who had gradually degenerated; having clearly convicted them
" of taking money, and ſuffering themſelves to be debauched by promiſe of greater offers to betray our
" councils to the barbarians. For their office was to patrole up and down a long way to give notice of the
" motions of the neighbouring nations to our generals. After theſe before-mentioned and ſuch like
" eminent ſervices, he was ſent for to the emperor's court, leaving the provinces perfectly happy; ſo that he
" was diſtinguiſhed as Furius Camillus or Papyrius Curſor by numerous and advantageous victories. He was
" attended by great concourſe of people to the channel, and croſſing with a favorable wind, came to the
" emperor's head quarters, where he was received with joy and applauſe[a]." For theſe eminent ſervices he was honored with an equeſtrian ſtatue, as Symmachus[b] informs us in a letter to his ſon the emperor Theodoſius. " The ſenate honored the author of your family and houſe, who had once the command in
" Africa and Britain, with equeſtrian ſtatues among the worthies of antiquity." And Claudian enlarges thus poetically in his praiſe[c]:

Ille Caledoniis poſuit qui caſtra pruinis,
Qui medio Libyæ ſub caſſide pertulit æſtus
Terribilis Mauro, debellatorque Britanni
Litoris, ac pariter Boreæ vaſtator & Auſtri.
Quid rigor æternus? cæli quid ſydera proſunt?
Ignotumque fretum? Maduerunt Saxone fuſo
Orcades, incaluit Pictorum ſanguine Thule,
Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne.

He pitcht his tents 'mid Caledonian ſnows,
Who toil'd in arms beneath the Libyan ſun;
Dread of the Moors and Britain's conqueror;
Alike ſucceſsful in the north and ſouth.
How weak eternal cold, heaven's influence,
Or ſeas unknown, his proweſs to withſtand.
The Saxon blood delug'd the Orcades.
The Picts' heart blood the diſtant Thulè warm'd,
And heaps of Scots frozen Ierne mourn'd.

And in another place[d] ſpeaking of the ſame perſon;

——Quam littus aduſtæ
Horreſcit Libyæ, ratibuſque impervia Thule.
Ille leves Mauros, nec falſo nomine Pictos
Edomuit, Scotumque vaga mucrone ſequutus
Fregit Hyperboreas remis audacibus undas,
Et geminis fulgens utroque ſub axe tropæis
Tethyos alternas refluas calcavit arenas.

The dread alike of Libya's ſunburnt coaſt,
And Thulè inacceſſible to ſhips.

[a] Am. Marcel. XXVIII. 3. [b] Lib. X. Ep. I. [c] Conſulat. Honorii l. 26—33. [d] Ib. 52. 58.

(A) Mr. Gale underſtands by this the five provinces of Britain. " In Britain are five provinces: Britannia prima, Britannia ſe-
" cunda, Flavia, Maxima, and Valentiniana." Lib. Prov. Bib. Cott. Otho A. XIV.

(B) The hiatus in the copies of Ammianus makes it impoſſible to ſay what this word means, or whether it is intire, or only the latter half of a word; and Mr. Camden had left out the reference about them to that author's hiſtory of Conſtans, which is alſo loſt.

He

He the fleet Moors nor miſcall'd Picts ſubdu'd,
Purſu'd the Scot arm'd with the fleeting dart.
His bold oars plow'd the Hyperborean main,
While his gay trophies under either pole
O'erſpread the ſands where tides alternate roll.

Gratian.

And Pacatus Drepanus[e] ſays of him, "Why ſhould I mention the Scots driven back to their own "marſhes; the Saxons waſted by naval fights, &c." Gratian afterwards aſſumed the empire, and declared Theodoſius ſon of Theodoſius beforementioned Auguſtus. This was ſo highly reſented by his rival Maximus of Spaniſh extraction and of the family of Conſtantine the Great, who had now the command of the army in Britain, that he uſurped the purple[f], or, according to Oroſius[g], was declared emperor by the ſoldiery againſt his will. He was a man of perſonal ſtrength and great probity, and worthy the title of Auguſtus if he had not uſurped the government contrary to his allegiance*. He began with "bravely "repulſing the inroads of the Picts and Scots:" after which he landed at the mouth of the Rhine with the flower and ſtrength of Britain, and brought over all the troops in Germany to his intereſts, fixing the ſeat of his empire at Triers (whence he was called the *Triers emperor*[h]), and, as Gildas expreſſes it[i], ſpreading one wing to Spain and the other to Germany, by the mere terror of his name forced the fierce nations of Germany to pay him tribute. Gratian marching an army againſt him, and being after five days ſkirmiſhing deſerted by his own men and put to flight, ſent St. Ambroſe to treat of peace, which he obtained, though it proved a very treacherous one[k]. For Maximus ſent Andragathias in a cloſe litter, giving out that it was Gratian's wife coming from Britain in it. Gratian coming up to it eager to meet her, and opening it, Andragathias preſently ſtarted out of it with his people, and ſtabbed him. Ambroſe was ſent a ſecond time to demand his body, but was denied admittance, becauſe he had refuſed to communicate with the biſhops who ſided with Maximus[l]. This train of ſucceſs encouraged Maximus to create his ſon Victor Cæſar, and to practiſe great cruelties on the generals of Gratian till he had ſettled affairs in Gaul. Theodoſius, who had the command in the eaſt on the demand or rather orders of his deputies, acknowledged him for emperor, and ſet up his ſtatue in public at Alexandria[m]. Being now at the ſummit of his advancement he began to gratify his deſires by impoveriſhing the public. He made the ſupport of the catholic religion a pretence for his tyranny, put to death Priſcillian and ſome of his followers convicted of heretical pravity in a ſynod at Bourdeaux, and appealing to him: notwithſtanding Martin, that moſt holy biſhop of Tours, moſt humbly beſought him to abſtain from innocent blood, as it was more than ſufficient that ſuch as had been declared heretics by the ſentence of the biſhops ſhould be forbidden the churches, but would be a new and unheard-of crime if the ſecular judge interfered in the cauſe of the church. This was the firſt fatal inſtance of perſons being executed by the civil ſword for hereſy. His march to Italy ſpread ſuch a terror that Valentinian and his mother fled to Theodoſius. The Italian cities gave him admittance, and paid him the higheſt honors; among the reſt the people of Bononia, where is ſtill to be ſeen the following inſcription:

Maximus the tyrant.

The Priſcillianiſts.

DD. NN. MAG. C. MAXIMO. ET FL.
VICTORI[n], PIIS, FELICIBVS, SEMPER
AVGVSTIS, B. R. † NATIS.

In the mean time the Franks harraſſing Gaul with their inroads were repulſed with great ſlaughter, and obliged to give hoſtages, and deliver up the promoters of the war by Nannius and Quintinus, military officers[o] to whom Maximus had committed the government of Gaul and the care of his infant ſon ‡. Valentinian earneſtly intreated the aſſiſtance of Theodoſius to aſſiſt him againſt the tyrant who had uſurped his empire, but received no other anſwer than that it was "no wonder if his ſervant rebelled againſt his Lord who "had renounced the true Lord[p]." For Valentinian had imbibed the Arian hereſy. At laſt, however, overcome by his intreaties, he marched againſt Maximus, who was then ſafe at Aquileia, having ſecured the defiles of the mountains with garriſons, the ports with ſhips, and was in high ſpirits and full of confidence. He met Theodoſius bravely in the field at Siſcia in Pannonia, and afterwards under the command of his brother Marcellus[q]; but both times ſo unſucceſsfully that he was forced to retreat to Aquileia, where he was ſeized by his ſoldiers as he was diſtributing money, and being ſtript of the imperial enſigns was led to Theodoſius, who immediately delivered him to the executioner, after he had worn the purple five years. Upon this occaſion Auſonius thus breaks out in praiſe of Aquileia:

Non erat iſte locus; merito tamen aucta recenti,
Nona inter claras Aquileia cieberis urbes,
Italа ad Illyricos objecta colonia montes,
Mœnibus & portu celeberrima; ſed magis illud
Eminet, extremo quod te ſub tempore legit
Solverat exacto cui juſta piacula luſtro
Maximus, armigeri quondam ſub nomine lixæ;

* Proſper Tyro. † Bono Reipublicæ. ‡ Sulpicius Alexander.
[e] Paneg. c. 5. [f] Zoſimus IV. p. 247. [g] Oroſius VII. 34. [h] Gregory of Tours, I. § 49.
[i] Gildas, p. 12. § 10. [k] Cedrenus.
[l] Suidas (in Valentin.) makes Theodoſius acknowledge Maximus as one of the orthodox. MS. n. Gale.
[m] Zozimus lb. p. 251. [n] Son of Maximus. [o] *militares magiſtri.*
[p] Zonaras. Suidas. [q] Zoſimus calls him *Marcellinus.*

Fælix qui tanti ſpectatrix læta triumphi
Puniſti Auſonio Rutupinum Marte latronem.

Not this thy place; but here thy later praiſe
Thee ninth among illuſtrious towns ſhall raiſe:
Italian colony with walls and port,
Againſt the Illyrian hills illuſtrious fort:
But chief renown'd that in thy later ſtate
The baſeborn Maximus here met his fate.
Thrice happy town that ſaw and gave his doom!
Rutupian robber ſlain by ſword of Rome.

Andragathias ſeeing the deſperate ſtate of his affairs threw himſelf out of the ſhip into the ſea. Maximus' ſon Victor was defeated in Gaul, made priſoner, and put to death. But the Britans who followed Maximus (as ſome ſay) obtained a ſettlement in Gallia Armorica by their valor. Theodoſius immediately after the victory entered Rome in triumph with his ſon Honorius, and made this proclamation: "Let none pre-"ſume to hold any honors conferred on him by the inſolence of the uſurper, but let this bold ſpirit of re-"bellion return to its original tranquillity." And Valentinian, "We annul all judgements which that "moſt execrable tyrant Maximus thought fit to pronounce." But Ambroſe, in his funeral oration for Theodoſius, cries out, "Maximus and Eugenius in hell by their miſerable examples teſtify how dan-"gerous it is to take up arms againſt their ſovereign." In ſhort this victory was deemed ſo great and memorable that the Romans kept the anniverſary of it ever after[r].

Theodoſius was ſucceeded in the command of the Weſt by his ſon Honorius then ten years old, under the tuition of Flavius Stilicho, a perſon long of great renown, aſſociate of Theodoſius in all his wars and victories, and advanced by the ſeveral ranks in the army to the ſupreme command and an alliance with the emperor, till at laſt infatuated by proſperity and hurried away by ambition he came to a miſerable end. He managed the affairs of the empire with great prudence for ſome years and fortified Britain againſt the Picts, Scots, and Saxons[s]. Whence Claudian[t] introduces Britain ſaying, Honorius.

Me quoque vicinis pereunte gentibus, inquit,
Munivit, Stilicho, totam quum Scotus Hybernem
Movit, & infeſto ſpumavit remige Thetis.
Illius effectum curis ne bella timerem
Scotica, nec Pictum tremerem, nec littore toto
Proſpicerem dubiis venientem Saxona ventis.

Me Stilico by neighbouring nations ſore diſtreſs'd,
Defended well what time the Scotiſh rage
Hyberne mov'd, while with their hoſtile oars
Old ocean foam'd. He my repoſe inſur'd,
Reliev'd from Pictiſh and from Scotch alarms,
And bad me fearleſs from my trembling ſhore
Behold the Saxon hovering with his fleet.

Britain ſeemed at that time perfectly ſecure from all enemies. For in another place[u] the ſame poet ſings,

——— *domito quod Saxone Thetis*
Mitior, aut fracto ſecura Britannia Picto.

Ocean, the Saxons conquer'd, now ſubdu'd,
And Picts deſtroy'd Britannia's peace ſecure.

When Alaric king of the Goths threatned Rome the legion ſtationed here on the frontiers againſt the barbarians was recalled from hence as Claudian[x] inſinuates when he enumerates the ſuccours ſent for from every ſide.

Venit & extremis legio prætenta Britannis;
Quæ Picto dat frena truci ferroque notatas
Perlegit exanimes Picto moriente figuras.

The legion in remoteſt Britain plac'd,
The ſavage Picts controul, that whilome gaz'd
With wonder on the motley-pictur'd corſe
Of ſlaughter'd foes, came next.

At this time lived Faſtidius biſhop of the Britans who wrote ſeveral books of a truly divine doctrine[y] (C). Faſtidius.

[r] Procopius. [s] See hereafter in Cumberland, p. 633. [t] De laud. Stil. II. 250.
[u] [x] Bell. Get. 416. [y] Genadius.

(C) Mr. Gale here refers to Claudian in Epith. Pallad. & Serenæ, where I find nothing and quotes *Caledonico vallata Britannia muro*, which I cannot find: he parallels it with Flor. IV. 12. Pannonia Dravo, &c. vallantur. Claudian celebrates Mallius Theodorus as having had the command in Britain:

——— tibi
Paruit noſtro diducta Britannia mundo.
De Mal. Theod. Conſ. 51.

Chryſanthus. Chryſanthus [z] alſo, ſon of biſhop Martian, who had filled the office of conſular in Italy under Theodoſius, and was appointed vicar of Britain, gained ſuch reputation and applauſe in the government of the ſtate that he was againſt his will made biſhop of the Novatians at Conſtantinople, who had founded a ſchiſm in that church, calling themſelves *Cathari* or Pure, and had biſhops and partizans of their own obſtinately and wickedly denying that perſons who relapſed into ſin after baptiſm could ever return to ſalvation. Of this biſhop it is related that of all his eccleſiaſtical revenues he took nothing for himſelf but two loaves of bread on Sundays [a].

The Roman empire being now on its decline, and the barbarous nations on all ſides tearing the provinces in pieces, the army in Britain apprehending the flame might ſpread to them, and conſidering they wanted ſome brave emperor to repulſe the barbarians, applied themſelves to the election of one. They firſt placed Marcus on the throne, and paid him obedience as if he was ſovereign here. After he was put to death as not ſuiting their humour, they ſet up one Gratian a countryman of their own, and inveſting him with a purple robe and crown waited upon him as their prince. But in four months time they ſlighted him, and deprived him firſt of his power, and then of his life, conferring the command on one Conſtantine, a perſon of the loweſt birth, for the good omen of his name, which they thought lucky. For they firmly perſuaded themſelves from this ſingle circumſtance that he would govern with ſteadineſs and ſucceſs, and rout the barbarians like Conſtantine the Great who was called to the empire in Britain. This Conſtantine ſetting ſail from Britain landed at Bononia in Gaul, and eaſily brought over all the Roman armies as far as the Alps to his intereſts. He bravely defended Valentia in Gaul againſt the forces of the emperor Honorius, and placed garriſons along the Rhine, which had hitherto been neglected. He erected forts along the roads over the Cottian, Pænine, and maritime Alps. His affairs ſucceeded extremely well in Spain under his ſon Conſtans, whom he had advanced from a monk to the rank and title of Auguſtus, and afterwards in his letters to Honorius he intreated his forgiveneſs for ſuffering the purple to be forced upon him by the ſoldiers; upon which Honorius ſent him an imperial robe. Elated with this preſent he paſſed the Alps, and ſet his face towards Rome, but hearing of the death of Alaric the Goth who had eſpouſed his intereſt, he retired to Arles, which he made the capital of his empire, ordering that it ſhould be called the *city of Conſtantine*, and that the ſtates of the ſeven provinces ſhould aſſemble there. He ſent for his ſon Conſtans from Spain that they might conſult together about the government [b]. The latter leaving his retinue [c] and wife at Cæſarauguſta, and committing the command in Spain to Gerontius, proceeded without ſtopping to his father. After they were met and many days had paſſed without any alarm from Italy, Conſtantine indulging the pleaſures of the table adviſed his ſon to return to Spain. Accordingly he ſent his attendants before him, and while he ſtaid with his father news came from thence from Gerontius, that Maximus, one of his dependants, was raiſed to the empire, and was advancing againſt them at the head of a body of barbarous nations. Alarmed at this they diſpatched Edobeccus [d] to the German nations, while Conſtans and the præfect Decimius Ruſticus, who had before been maſter of the offices [e], made the beſt of their way to Gaul with the Franks and Alemans and all their forces, intending ſhortly to return to Conſtantine. But Gerontius waylaid and ſlew Conſtans at Vienna in Gaul, and beſieged Conſtantine himſelf at Arles. Conſtantius was ſent to his relief by Honorius, and made forced marches to attack Gerontius, who cowardly fled. Upon which his troops enraged ſurrounded his houſe, and drove him to ſuch extremities that he firſt cut off the head of Alanus his faithful friend, then ſlew his wife Nunnichia earneſtly deſiring to die with her huſband, and laſt of all laid violent hands on himſelf. Conſtantine being cloſe preſſed and ſunk in deſpair upon the ill ſucceſs of Edobeccus, after the ſiege had laſted four months, and his reign as many years, reſigned the purple and the burden of his fortune. He then took upon him the order of a preſbyter, and preſently after Arles ſurrendering he was conducted into Italy, and beheaded with his ſon Julian (on whom he had conferred the title of *Nobiliſſimus*) and his brother Sebaſtian. From that time Britain returned to the allegiance of Honorius, and was a little recovered by the conduct and courage of Victorinus, who then governed it, and checked the inroads of the Picts and Scots. In his honor we have the following lines:

Victorinus governor of Britain.

Conſcius oceanus virtutum, conſcia Thule,
Et quæcunque ferox arva Britannus arat.
Quà præfectorum vicibus frenata poteſtas
Perpetuum magni fœnus amoris habet.
Extremum pars illa quidem diſceſſit in orbem,
Sed tanquam medio rector in orbe fuit.
Plus palmæ eſt illos inter voluiſſe placere,
Inter quos minor eſt diſplicuiſſe pudor.

Ocean and Thule witneſs to his deeds,
And all the lands the haughty Britans plough,
Where'er the power of annual chiefs exceeds,
The laſting intereſt of their love they owe.
Though to the world's extremeſt verge remov'd,
He ſits as ruler in the centre plac'd;
More honour 'tis to be by thoſe belov'd
'Mongſt whom ſeverity had not diſgrac'd.

[z] Nicephorus. Socrates VII. c. 12. [a] Hiſt. tripartita. [b] Oroſ. VII. 40. Zoz. V. 6. Soz. IX. 11.
[c] *Inſtrumentum Aulæ.* [d] or *Edobincus.* [e] *magiſter officiorum.*

Upon

Upon the taking of Rome by Alaric, Honorius recalled Victorinus with his army. The Britans immediately took up arms, and, as their all was at ſtake, reſcued their cities from the barbarians that threatened them [f]. All the coaſt of Armorica and the reſt of the provinces of Gaul, following the example of the Britans, in like manner recovered their liberty, turning out the Roman governors, and formed a kind of government of their own. This rebellion of Britain and the Celtic nations happened at the time that Conſtantine beforementioned uſurped the government; when the remiſſneſs of his adminiſtration encouraged the barbarians to overrun the provinces without controul. Shortly after the Britiſh ſtates were glad to beg aſſiſtance of Honorius. He however ſent none, but wrote to them to defend and take care of themſelves [g]. Upon receipt of the emperor's letters they took up arms to defend their cities, but not being a match for the torrent of barbarians who overſpread every part, they earneſtly ſolicited and obtained of Honorius a legion to be ſent to their relief. This no ſooner came over than it cut off numbers of the enemy, drove the reſt quite out of the province, and run a wall of turf between the frith of Edinburgh and Cluyd, which was however of ſcarce any uſe. For upon the legion being recalled to defend Gaul, the enemy returned, and eaſily forced the boundaries, laying waſte all before them with ſavage cruelty, plundering, tearing, and deſtroying every thing. The Britans again ſent deputies to repreſent their complaints, with their cloaths rent and their heads covered with ſand (obſerve the cuſtom), to beg aſſiſtance of the Romans. Valentinian the third ordered troops to their relief under the command of Gallio of Ravenna, who bravely repulſed the barbarians, and in ſome meaſure revived the afflicted deſolate province. " They built a wall of ſtone [h], not like the former, at the joint expence of the publick " and individuals, by the help of the miſerable natives, in the uſual ſtyle of building, in a ſtrait line " from ſea to ſea, between the cities (D) which happened to have been founded there for fear of the " enemy; and after giving the moſt encouraging advice to the diſheartened people, left them a plan of " military diſcipline. They alſo built towers, at proper intervals, commanding the ſea, on the ſea coaſt " where their ſhips were laid up, becauſe the furious barbarians were moſt to be dreaded from that " quarter, and ſo the Romans took their leave of Britain, never more to return."

Gallio of Ravenna.

From this time the general face of things was moſt miſerable and melancholy. The empire as it were on its decline lay mutilated and helpleſs, and the church harraſſed by heretics, who took the opportunity of civil confuſions to ſpread their poiſon. Of theſe Pelagius, a native of this iſland, taught here that our own works were ſufficient to juſtification without the grace of God. And one Timotheus profanely diſputed among the Britans againſt the divine and human nature in Chriſt [i].

The Roman empire in Britain was now at an end, after having continued 476 years from the arrival of Julius Cæſar, when in the reign of Valentinian the third, the Romans conducted back by Gallio beforementioned to the defence of Gaul, and having buried their treaſures in the earth, abandoned Britain [k], exhauſted of its youth by frequent levies, and totally defenceleſs, to the fury of the Picts and Scots. Hence Proſper Aquitanus truly writes; " At this time Britain was utterly reduced to ruin through the " weakneſs of the Romans." And our hiſtorian Malmeſbury [l]: " After the tyrants had left none but " half barbarians in the country, and none but debauched wretches in the cities, Britain bereft of all the " defence of youthful vigour, devoid of all cultivation of the arts, was long expoſed to the fury of the " neighbouring nations. The Scots and Picts preſently making their inroads, numbers of people were " ſlaughtered, towns burnt, cities raſed, and almoſt the whole country waſted by fire and ſword. The " iſlanders thrown into the utmoſt perplexity, thinking any meaſure ſafer than coming to a battle, part " of them ſeeking ſecurity in flight, betook themſelves to the mountains, part of them buried their " treaſures (great quantities of which are diſcovered in this age), and made the beſt of their way to Rome " to implore aſſiſtance." But as Nicephorus juſtly obſerves, " Valentinian III. not only was unable to " recover Britain, Spain and Gaul, which were diſmembered from his empire, but alſo loſt Africa." Gildas therefore, who lived at this time, cries out not without reaſon [m], " Britain is ſtripped of every " defence, armies, governors however cruel, and her numerous youth." For beſides thoſe whom Maximus abovementioned and the laſt Conſtantine carried off, it clearly appears from antient inſcriptions and the Notitia Provinciarum, that the following troops in the pay of Rome, ſerving in the ſeveral provinces, were recruited from Britain:

Ala Britannica Milliaria.
Ala IIII. Britonum in Egypt.
Firſt Ælian cohort of Britans.
Third cohort of Britans.
Seventh cohort of Britans.
Twenty-ſixth cohort of Britans in Armenia.
Britanniciani under the maſter of the infantry.
Invincible junior Britanniciani, Exculcatores junior Britan. } among the Palatine auxiliaries.
Britans with the maſter of the horſe in Gaul.
Invincible junior Britans in Spain.
Senior Britans in Illyricum.

[f] Zoſimus. [g] Hiſtoria Miſcella. [h] Gildas, § 14. p. 13. Between the mouths of Tyne and Eden.
[i] Sigeb. Gemblac. Anno 428. [k] Chron. Sax. p. 11. [l] De geſtis regum Anglorum, c. 1. p. 1. [m] § 11. p. 12.

(D) Mr. Gale conjectures that for *urbes* we ſhould read *turres*, referring to the *forts* on the wall.

No wonder then if Britain, continually exhauſted by ſo many conſiderable levies, remained expoſed to the barbarians, and proved the truth of Tacitus' (E) obſervation, " that the ſtrength of the Roman armies " conſiſted in their foreign troops."

The Britans how deſcended from the Trojans.

In drawing up this account of the Roman empire in Britain, which ſubſiſted there as was before obſerved near 476 years, I cannot help reflecting how many Roman colonies were transferred hither, how many Roman ſoldiers continually ſent over here into garriſons, and how many other perſons to take care of their own affairs, or thoſe of the ſtate here, who intermarried with the Britans, ſettled here, and formed families. For, as Seneca[n] ſays, " the Romans ſettle wherever they conquer." I frequently reflect that the Britans may more juſtly deduce their claim to Trojan extraction by theſe very Romans, who were the undoubted deſcendants of the Trojans, than either the Arverni, who called themſelves brothers to the Romans, " of Trojan blood," or the Mamertines, Hedui, and others who pretended a fabulous deſcent from the Trojans[o]. ROME, their common mother, as the poet ſays[p], called citizens thoſe whom ſhe

Quos domuit, nexuque pio longinqua revinxit.

Conqu'ring united diſtant in one bond.

And we have good reaſon to believe the Britans and Romans during a courſe of ſo many centuries gladly united into one people, when the Ubii in Germany, twenty years after a colony was ſettled among them, anſwered concerning the Roman ſettlers : " This is the common country of thoſe who were firſt placed " here, who are united to us by marriage, as well as of their iſſue. Nor do we think you ſo unjuſt as to " require us to ſlaughter our parents, brothers and children[q]." If the Ubii and Romans in ſo ſhort a time conſidered each other as parents, brothers and children, what muſt we think of the Britans and Romans united for ſo many years ? And what ſhall we ſay of the Burgundians, who for a few intermarriages with the Romans while thinly ſettled in the Roman provinces called themſelves Roman offſpring[r] ? not to repeat what I before obſerved, that this iſland was called *Romania*, and the *Roman iſland* (F).

Such is the compendious account (G) I have been able to collect of the Romans in Britain, and about their lieutenants, proprætors, præfects, vicars and governors (without regard to fiction) from the antient memorials. I might have given a more exact and full account, if Auſonius had performed his promiſe, or his work had come down to us. For he tells us he intended to write of thoſe who

Aut Italum populos, Aquilonigenaſque Britannos
Præfecturarum titulo tenuere ſecundo[s].

To honour'd rank of governors advanc'd,
Th' Italians or the northern Britans rul'd.

But as all the learned agree that antient coins reflect great light on antient hiſtory, I thought it not amiſs to ſubjoin here certain coins, both of the Britans who firſt ſubmitted to the Roman yoke, and of the Roman emperors, eſpecially thoſe which relate to Britain, from the cabinet of the illuſtrious Sir Robert Cotton of Connington, baronet, who has ſpared no pains to form a collection of theſe things, and moſt obligingly communicated them to me.

[n] Conſ. ad Helvet. c. 7. [o] Cæſ. B. G. I. Cic. ad Att. I. 19. VII. 10. Tac. Ann. XI. [p]
[q] Tac. Hiſt. IV. 65. [r] Am. Marcel. XXVIII. 5. [s] Moſella, § 407.

(E) Which he puts into the mouth of the ſeditious in Gaul. Ann. III. 40.

(F) Romana inſula. Vopiſc. Florian. 2. which Caſaubon corrects *Britannia* and Salmaſius *magna*. See before, p. xviii.

(G) One may affirm of Mr. Camden's Hiſtory of the Romans in Britain that it is at once clear and full, containing in the very words of the original writers a ſuccinct view of the moſt intereſting particulars, and ſerving as a model to all ſucceeding writers; of whom Mr. Horſley has beſt copied it.

BRITISH COINS.

CONJECTURES

ON THE

BRITISH COINS.

I will perhaps be expected I should add a few short notes on the British coins here presented to my reader's view. But what can I offer on subjects involved in the darkness of so many ages? Every one on perusing the following slight conjectures will own I am loft in a thick and dark night.

I have already obſerved from Cæſar that the antient Britans uſed braſs money, or iron rings or plates of a certain weight, and ſome perſons pretend to have ſeen ſome of them found in urns (A). Beſides theſe there are found frequently in this iſland coins of gold, ſilver and copper, of various ſizes, and almoſt all of them concave on one ſide, ſome without inſcriptions, others with very plain ones, ſuch as I have not yet known to have been dug up any where elſe, till lately Nicholas Faber Peireſk, a young nobleman of France intimately acquainted with, and an exceeding good judge in antient medals, ſhewed me ſuch found in France, like to thoſe of our own country.

The firſt belongs to CUNOBELIN (B), who flouriſhed under Auguſtus and Tiberius; on which if I miſtake not are the heads of Janus (C) bifrons, alluding perhaps to the civilization of the Britans about that time. For Janus is reported to have firſt civilized the manners of the barbarous nations, and is therefore repreſented double-faced, as changing one thing into another.

The Second, miſnumbered in the plate III. alſo belongs to Cunobelin, having his head and name, and on the other ſide TASCIA, a phraſe of the mint ſignifying tribut-money among the Britans, as I am informed by Dr. David Powel, a perfect maſter of the Britiſh language, probably from the Latin word *Taxatio*, X being a letter unknown to the Britons. For the ſame reaſon MONETA often occurs on Roman coins (D). Tascia.

The

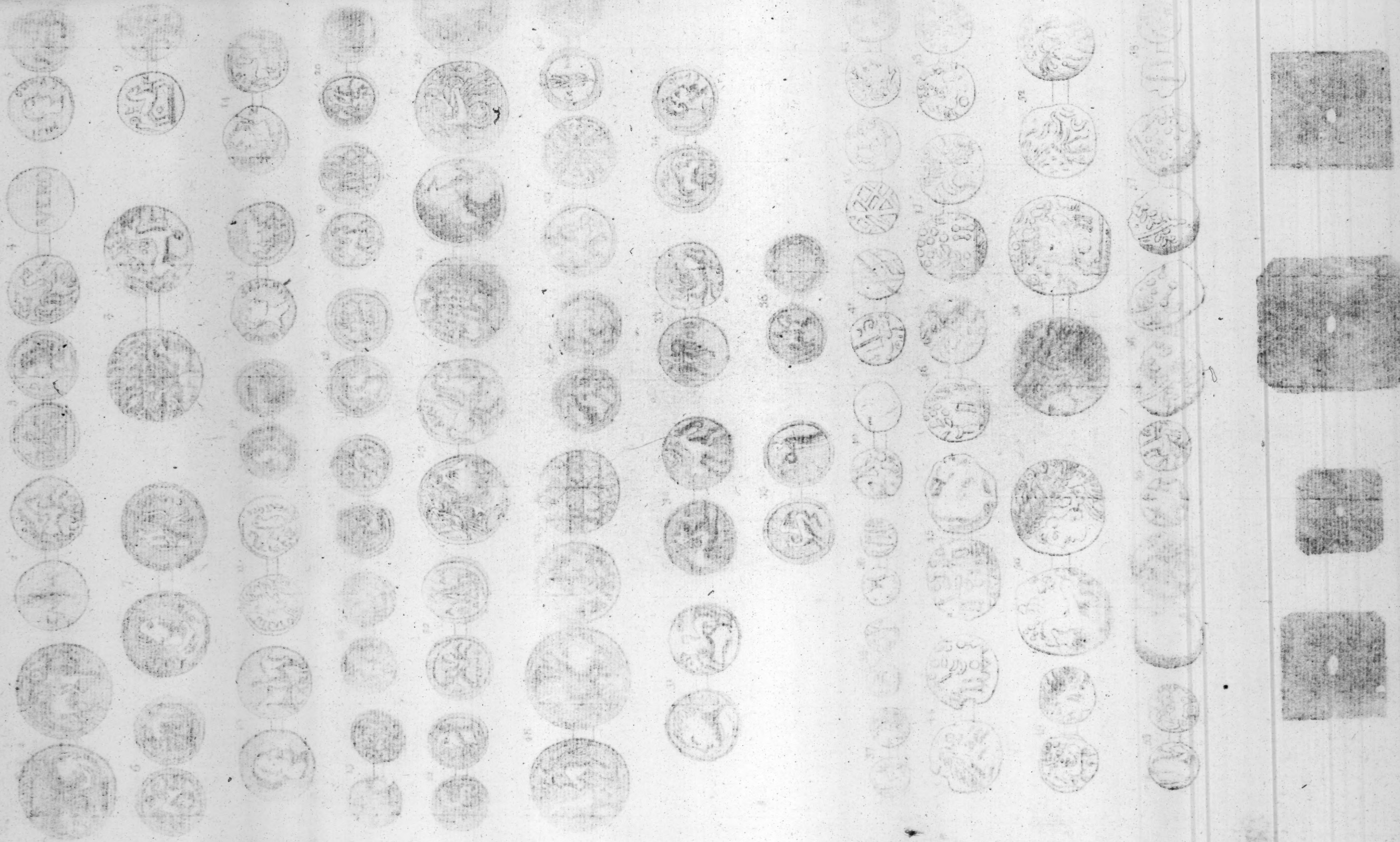
(A) Mr. Edward Lhuyd in his travels through Cornwall, ſent in a letter to Thomas Tonkin, esq. dated Falmouth, Nov. 9, 170[illegible], the draught of two iron bars, whereof ſeveral more loads were found about ſix years before. He queries whether they might not be the Britiſh money mentioned by Cæſar. Mr. Tonkin, MS. B. p. 193. remarks, "I am apt to believe Mr. Lhuyd conjectures right," and then adds, "this preſent year, 1750, as they were pulling down the great tower and ſome very old buildings at Bocaſtle, the ſeat of the late lord Mohun, about 200 of the ſame form, but of larger ſize, were found in part of the wall there." Dr. Borlase engraved all theſe pieces in the ſecond edition of his Antiquities of Cornwall, pl. XXIV. from whence we have copied them in our plate of Britiſh coins. Gildas expreſſly affirms, that after the Romans became maſters of Britain there was no money of copper, ſilver, or gold which bore any impreſſion but that of the Roman emperors. "Quicquid hactenus poſſeſſe [Britanni] aeris, argenti vel auri, imagine Cæſaris nouerunt." [Hiſt. p. 11.] Cunobelin and the other antient kings, being independent foreigners, coined their own money, and were furniſhed with proper officers for that purpoſe. (Mr. Pegge's MS. view of the antient and preſent ſtate of the Anglo-Saxon coins, in the Cottonian library p. 9. penes me.)

(B) The ſubject of Cunobelin's coins has been amply diſcuſſed by Mr. Pegge, in a treatiſe expreſsly on the ſubject 1766, 4°. His learned antiquary gives up every other Britiſh coin for inauthentic; but by an accurate compariſon and reviſion of that prince's coins has vindicated them from the charge both of forgery and of being intended for other purpoſes than that of money. There are not fewer than forty coins of Cunobelin, who was an illuſtrious Britiſh prince, though little ſpoke is delivered about him by the antients than that he was father of Caractacus, and two more ſons, Adminius and Togodumnus, that he reſided at Camalodunum, and lived from the reign of Auguſtus to that of Caligula, which being a period of upwards of 50 years, ſuppoſes him to have attained to a good old age. All other particulars of him muſt be derived from his coins, and ſome obſcure paſſages of him in Tacitus, Strabo, &c. Moſt of their coins are ſilver more or leſs, with a concave and a convex ſide, are of various moulds, gold, ſilver, braſs: but often extremely debaſed. Mr. Pegge divides them into ſix claſſes; but I ſhall follow the arrangement of Mr. Camden, and illuſtrate his explanation from my learned friend, as the moſt critic on this ſubject; referring thoſe who may chuſe to ſee what Mr. Walker ſaid upon them in the laſt century, to Gibſon's edition of the Britannia, eſpecially as there is ſo much more of reliſhment (ſee p. 91.) than probability, and ſome diſcoveries have been ſo much happier. For the ſame reaſon I do not hold myſelf bound to follow Mr. Camden's copies, but have engraved anew ſuch of beſtdeſigned coins as come neareſt to them, and conſequently anſwer the ſame purpoſe. I omit entirely his 13, 14, 15, 16, as not finding any in the Britiſh ſeries like them. Twelve of eighteen in Mr. Camden's plate are copied from or by Speed; from whom bishop Gibſon had added nine more. The biſhop's engraver has confounded the order of Mr. Camden's plate.

(C) The head of Janus on the firſt coin is ſuppoſed by Mr. Pegge a convincing proof that the money of the Britans was ſtruck by Roman artiſts, who put this head on it as ſome of the firſt money coined in this iſland; as in the third piece is the mint-maſter actually at work. (Eſſay on the Coins of Cunobelin, p. 42.) This laſt coin is here re-engraved from an original in the hands of Dr. Hunter, the firſt from one in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John White; reverſe, a horſeman. Mr. Camden's from Speed has on the reverſe a dog or hog.

(D) Mr. Pegge has well refuted the notion of Tascia, or Taſcio, being tax or tribute; a term never occurring on the money of any nation, any more than Moneta on the Roman coin, in the ſenſe of *tribute* money. He explains it as the name of the mint-maſter (who is there ſeen at his work, fig. 5.) conformable to the practice of the Franks and Saxons afterwards. (p. 103. p. 54—61.) Among Camden's Epiſtles, p. 192. there is a long letter from Peireſc to Camden, in which he ſhews that the conjecture about Tascia cannot be ſupported by the practice of antiquity; none of the towns or nations tributary to Rome expreſſing this on their coins: that many of the coins miſtaken for Britiſh are Gaulſh, of which he had many ill drawn and engraved; female heads being exhibited inſtead of male. Mr. Camden, though the firſt who ſet up the idea of the Taſcia or tribute-money, was not ſingular in it. He adopted it from Dr. Powel; Cardinal Baronius has alſo patronized it. Dr. Pegge, in a memoir ſuperadded to the ſubject preſented to the Society of Antiquaries and printed 1773. 4°. defines Tascia to be a vectigal or rate paid by the *Tascio* or Britiſh prince of each province to the Roman conquerors. He ſuppoſes that *Tax* as a rule occurs in many Britiſh names; as *Taxmagulus*, Pratutagus, *Caratacus*, *Taxiduni*, and that of the ſame import is *Cas* affixed to ſo many others as Cunobelin, *Carausius*, *Cassivellaunus*, &c. and *Cas* in *Cashmore* among the Scotch. Mr. Pegge, (p. 22.) has fully made out againſt all theſe great names that no diſtinct money were ſtruck in any part of the world for the purpoſe of tribute only, none at all in Britain by the Britans themſelves (p. 26.) but their own, and paid in money. It was paid in kind both as a tax and a duty. Theſe coins were therefore ſtruck by Cunobelin, a prince of part of the iſland, a kind of honourable ſubject, not a provincial vaſſal to Rome. (p. 27. 32—41.) Mr. Wiſe (Catalogue of Saxon coins, p. 227.) by the wildeſt and moſt far-fetched conjecture, explains *Tascia* of ſome people or ſtate on the continent. Mr. Pegge aſcribes theſe coins to a Roman artiſt, or in ſome

Caſſi



CONJECTURES

ON THE

BRITISH COINS.

IT will perhaps be expected I ſhould add a few ſhort notes on the Britiſh coins here preſented to my reader's view. But what can I offer on ſubjects involved in the darkneſs of ſo many ages? Every one on peruſing the following ſlight conjectures will own I am loſt in a thick and dark night.

I have already obſerved from Cæſar that the antient Britans uſed braſs money, or iron rings or plates of a certain weight, and ſome perſons pretend to have ſeen ſome of them found in urns (A). Beſides theſe there are found frequently in this iſland coins of gold, ſilver and copper, of various ſizes, and almoſt all of them concave on one ſide, ſome without inſcriptions, others with very plain ones, ſuch as I have not yet learned to have been dug up any where elſe, till lately Nicholas Faber Peireſk, a young nobleman of France intimately acquainted with, and an exceeding good judge in antient medals, ſhewed me ſuch found in France. But to return to thoſe of our own country.

The firſt belongs to CUNOBELIN (B), who flouriſhed under Auguſtus and Tiberius; on which if I miſtake not are the heads of Janus (C) bifrons, alluding perhaps to the civilization of the Britans about that time. For Janus is reported to have firſt civilized the manners of the barbarous nations, and is therefore repreſented double-faced, as changing one thing into another.

The ſecond, miſnumbered in the plate III. alſo belongs to Cunobeline, having his head and name, and on the other ſide TASCIA, a phraſe of the mint ſignifying tribute-money among the Britans, as I am informed by Dr. David Powel, a perfect maſter of the Britiſh language, probably from the Latin word *Taxatio*, X being a letter unknown to the Britans. For the ſame reaſon MONETA often occurs on Roman coins (D). Taſcia.

The

(A) Mr. Edward Lluyd in his travels through Cornwall, ſent in a letter to Thomas Tonkin, eſq. dated Falmouth, Nov. 29, 1700, the outlines of two iron plates, whereof ſeveral horſe loads were found about ſix years before. He queries whether they might not be the Britiſh money mentioned by Cæſar. On which Mr. Tonkin, MS. B. p. 193. remarks, "I am apt to believe Mr. Lluyd concludes rightly," and then adds, "this preſent year, 1730, as they were pulling down the great tower and ſome very old buildings at Boconnoc, the ſeat of the late lord Mohun, about a peck of the ſame ſort, but of larger ſize, were found in part of an old wall there." Dr. Borlaſe engraved all theſe ſpecimens in the ſecond edition of his Antiquities of Cornwall, pl. XXIV. from whence we have copied them in our plate of Britiſh coins. Gildas expreſsly affirms, that after the Romans became maſters of Britain there was no money of copper, ſilver, or gold which bore any impreſſion but that of the Roman emperors. "Et quicquid habere potuiſſet [Bri-"tannia] æris, argenti vel auri, imagine Cæſaris notaretur." [Hiſt. p. 11.] Cunobelin and the other antient kings, being independent ſovereigns, coined their own money, and were furniſhed with proper officers for that purpoſe. (Mr. Pegge MS. view of the antient and preſent ſtate of the Anglo-Saxon coins in the Cottonian library p. 9. penes me.)

(B) The ſubject of Cunobelin's coins has been amply diſcuſſed by Mr. Pegge, in a treatiſe expreſsly on the ſubject 1766, 4°. This learned antiquary gives up every other Britiſh coin for inexplicable; but by an accurate compariſon and reviſion of that prince's coins has vindicated them from the charge both of forgery and of being intended for other purpoſes than that of money. There are not fewer than forty coins of Cunobelin, who was an illuſtrious Britiſh prince, though little more is delivered about him by the antients than that he was father of Caratacus, and two more ſons, Adminius and Togodumnus; that he reſided at Camalodunum, and lived from the reign of Auguſtus to that of Caligula, which being a period of upwards of 60 years, ſuppoſes him to have attained to a good old age. All other particulars of him muſt be derived from his coins, and ſome oblique notices of him in Tacitus, Strabo, &c. Moſt of theſe coins are diſked more or leſs, with a concave and a convex ſide, are of various metals, gold, ſilver, braſs; but often extremely debaſed. Mr. Pegge divides them into ſix claſſes; but I ſhall follow the arrangement of Mr. Camden, and illuſtrate his explanation from my learned friend, as the lateſt critic on this ſubject; referring thoſe who may chuſe to ſee what Mr. Walker ſaid upon them in the laſt century, to biſhop Gibſon's edition of the Britannia, eſpecially as there is ſo much more of refinement (ſee p. 91.) than probability, and later diſcoveries have been ſo much happier. For the ſame reaſon I do not hold myſelf bound to follow Mr. Camden's copies, but have engraved anew ſuch authenticated coins as come neareſt to them, and conſequently anſwer the ſame purpoſe. I omit entirely his 13, 14, 15, 16. as not finding any in the Britiſh ſeries like them. Twelve out of eighteen in Mr. Camden's plate are copied from or by Speed; from whom biſhop Gibſon had added nine more. The biſhop's engraver has confounded the order of Mr. Camden's plate.

(C) The head of Janus on the firſt coin is ſuppoſed by Mr. Pegge a convincing proof that the money of the Britans was ſtruck by Roman artiſts, who put this head on it as ſome of the firſt money coined in this iſland; as in the third piece is the mint-maſter actually at work, (Eſſay on the Coins of Cunobelin, p. 42.) This laſt coin is here re-engraved from an original in the hands of Dr. Hunter, the firſt from one in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John White; reverſe, a horſeman. Mr. Camden's from Speed has on the reverſe a dog or hog.

(D) Mr. Pegge has well refuted the notion of Taſcia, or Taſcio, being uſed for tribute; a term never occurring on the money of any nation, any more than Moneta on the Roman coin, in the ſenſe of *tribute* money. He explains it as the name of the mintmaſter (who is here ſitting at his work, fig. 3.) conformable to the practice of the Franks and Saxons afterwards. (p. 105. p. 54—61.) Among Camden's Epiſtles, p. 102. there is a long letter from Peireſc to Camden, in which he ſhews that the conjecture about Taſcia cannot be ſupported by the practice of antiquity; none of the towns or nations tributary to Rome expreſſing this on their coins; that many of the coins miſtaken for Britiſh are Gauliſh, of which he had many ill drawn and engraved; female heads being exhibited inſtead of male. Mr. Camden, though the firſt who ſet up the idea of the Taſcia or tribute-money, was not ſingular in it. He adopted it from Dr. Powel; Cardinal Baronius has alſo patronized it. Dr. Pettingal, in a memoir expreſsly on the ſubject preſented to the Society of Antiquaries and printed 1763, 4to, defines *Taſcia* to be a vectigal or tribute paid by the *Tag* or Britiſh prince of each province to the Roman conquerors. He ſuppoſes that *Tag* as a title occurs in many Britiſh names; as *Tax*imagulus, Praſu*tag*us, Carac*tag*us, *Tog*odumnus; and that of the ſame import is *Cun* affixed to ſo many others; as *Cun*obelin, *Cun*eglas, *Cun*eda, *Cun*edagius, *Cyn*getorix, &c. and *Can* in *Can*more among the Scotch. Mr. Pegge, (p. 22.) has fully made out againſt all theſe great names that no diſtinct money was ſtruck in any part of the world for the purpoſes of tribute only; none at all in Britain by the Britans themſelves (p. 26.) nor was their *vectigal* paid in money. It was paid in kind both as a tax and a duty. Theſe coins were therefore ſtruck by Cunobelin, a prince of part of the iſland, a kind of honourable ſubject, not a provincial vaſſal to Rome, (p. 27. 32. 41.) Mr. Wiſe (Catalogue of Bodleian coins, p. 227.) by the wildeſt and moſt far-fetched conjecture, explains *Taſcia* of ſome people or ſtate on the continent. Mr. Pegge aſcribes theſe coins to a Roman artiſt, or to ſome

The third belongs to the ſame prince, having a horſe and CVNO, and on the reverſe an ear of corn and CAMV. for Camalodunum as it ſeems, which was Cunobeline's royal reſidence (E).

The fourth with VER. ſeems to have belonged to the people of Verulam (F).

The fifth belongs to Cunobeline (G).

The ſixth has no inſcription to give me any light (H).

The ſeventh belongs to Cunobeline, inſcribed TASC. NOVANEI with a woman's head. Whether it means the tribute of the Trinovantes, over whom he was king, I ſhall not determine (I). Apollo, with a lyre

Gaul ſufficiently expert in the buſineſs of coining, and verſed in the Roman cuſtoms. The deities, the letters, the taſte, execution and metal (when of gold) are Roman (p. 41—49. 82—86.) and Mr. Camden himſelf aſcribes the head on his N° 17 to Auguſtus. Cunobelin was on friendly terms with the Romans throughout his reign, and may be ſuppoſed to have paid a particular reſpect to that emperor, (p. 50—54.) He probably employed ſome provincial of the Roman province in Gaul; it may even be one of Mr. Wiſe's *Taſcodunum*. (p. 54. 55.) Other Britiſh reguli might be tempted to copy theſe coins, and have produced the few other coins aſcribed to our nation (p. 60.) But Taſcia and Cunobeline are inſeparably connected by name or ſymbols.

(E) N° 2, compared with 30. both from Mr. White's Table of Britiſh coins 1773. No animal appears ſo frequently on our coins as the horſe, for the breed of which this country was deſervedly famous. The horſe was alſo the ſymbol of the ſun, a Britiſh deity, and if the circle which accompanies him on ſome coins be not a wheel, it may repreſent the ſun himſelf; as the creſcent on Mr. Camden's fig. V, and on others in Mr. Pegge evidently does the moon. (p. 90, 91.) Dio expreſsly calls Camulodunum Cunobeline's royal reſidence. Καμαλοδουνον το του Κυνοβελλινου βασιλειου, p. 781. (Pegge 13.) Mr. Morant has engraved five coins of Cunobeline found at Colcheſter, of the three metals, with winged or other horſes on the reverſe, and the names of Cunobeline and Camulodunum. One of them is our N° 22. Compare his N° 24 with our 2. The ear may be *barley*, of which their favourite liquor was made. (Pegge 96. ex Camd. col. xlii.) This coin is here re-engraved from Mr. White's Gold N° 12. On another of his coins N° 20. the horſe has a rider.

(F) Fig. 4. VER, or VERO, here may very naturally ſtand for Verulam. (Pegge Ib.) This is re-engraved from Mr. White's Gold N° 12.

(G) Fig. 5. The variation in the orthography of Cunobeline's name proves the fluctuating ſtate of the Britiſh language. (Pegge, p. 64.) or it may be an error of the mintmaſter. The ſymbol of the moon appears on Mr. Camden's coin from Speed; but in our copy from Mr. White's fifth copper coin are no ſuch ſymbols.

(H) Mr. Camden's fig. 6. does not appear in Mr. Pegge, becauſe it has nothing to aſcertain it to Cunobelin. It ſeems to bear a hog on one ſide, as ſome of his coins do (ſee Wiſe 21.), and a horſe on the other; and both animals are accompanied with circles, either as ſymbols, or perhaps marks of the value. As we find no ſuch coin in modern cabinets, we have contented ourſelves with engraving what we take for it in Mr. White's Plate; copper N° 10.

(I) There ſeems no reaſon for ſuppoſing a *woman's* head on this coin. It is probably enough conjectured that the inſcription on the reverſe refers to the *Novantes*, with four more given by Mr. Pegge, Claſs IV. p. 72—75. The coins of this claſs, he obſerves, are the moſt perfect and complete of any, as what little varieties appear in the legend are to be charged to the mintmaſter. This, like the others given by Mr. Camden, reſts on the authority of Mr. Speed. Mr. Pegge has engraved and illuſtrated the five in Camden which belong to Cunobelin, and added 34 others from modern cabinets; the Pembroke, Bodleian, Dr. Borlaſe, Meſſ. Duane and White; with a wiſh that the former and thoſe given by Speed were more minutely re-inſpected (p. 63.)

The accounts given of the antient Britans are confirmed by theſe coins, by the metals, the animals, the foreſts, the grain, the deities, the habits, the weapons, the towns. Gold, ſilver, braſs, lead and tin are employed ſingly, or in alloy. The Britiſh hogs, cattle, horſes and dogs are exhibited; trees and ears of corn appear here; Apollo, Mars, the ſun and moon have their reſpective places in perſon or by ſymbol; the head-dreſs and the diadem, the ſhield, ſpear and ſword of the antient Britans are faithfully handed down, mixed in many inſtances with Roman manners. (P. 88. 85. 103.)

To theſe may be added from Mr. Morant, as found at Colcheſter, the following coins of Cunobeline:

g. CVNOB, a horſe galloping: rev. CAMV, an ear of corn.

s. A head: rev. a Pegaſus. No inſcription on either ſide.

b. rare. CVNOB.... REX: rev. a horſe feeding, under him ..MV.

s. CVN. a head: rev. a horſeman, under him CAMV.

b. CVNO in a laurel crown: rev. a horſe walking, under him CAMV.

b. CVNO under a ſphynx: rev. a man ſtanding holding a ſpear in his left hand.

Mr. George Fleming of Wakefield had a coin of Cunobelin, reverſe NO COIVER, which Mr. Pegge reads *Nova coloniâ Verolamium*, and refers it to the end of the reign of Claudius, and to Britiſh mintmaſters there. Though it is ſomewhat like N° 27. we have engraved it N° 35*. It now belongs to Mr. White.

Of the additional coins given by biſhop Gibſon, I. 19. II. 4. are Mr. Pegge's Claſs V. 2, 3. p. 35, 36. by him aſcribed to Cunobelin, from TASCO on the reverſe, which Speed, Walker, &c. refer to Caſſivelaun.

I. 20. is Mr. Pegge's III. 4. the head of Cunobeline; the Sphinx on the reverſe a compliment to Auguſtus, being his favourite device. (p. 46.)

12 is Mr. Pegge's II. 5. the place of coinage on one ſide, the king's name on the other.

23 is Mr. Pegge's I. 2, 3. A Pembroke copper coin; on the rev. a knotted club in the man's hand, whence Mr. Pegge, p. 45 64. concludes it Hercules, or Cunobeline himſelf, p. 68. not as Walker a Britiſh foot ſoldier; for they wore no defenſive armour.

33. Mr. Pegge's III. 4. p. 70. I. 21. is his Claſs II. 3. belonging to Cunobelin. 22. Mr. Pegge's IV. 2. reverſe belongs to the Novantes as above

I. 23. is Mr. Pegge's Claſs IV. 3. alſo 1, and Mr. Camden's N° 7. Apollo has been before mentioned. The inſcription TASC VANIT may refer to *Venta*, perhaps *Silurum*, as we find Caratacus ſon of Cunobelin figuring at the head of this nation, (p. 74.) or it may be a miſtake for NOVANT.

24 from the word CAM. I ſhould refer to Cunobelin, though not in Mr. Pegge. What could induce Walker to fancy the head repreſented Camalodunum *when Chriſtian*, it is impoſſible to ſurmiſe.

28 is of *gold*, and belongs to Cunobelin. Pegge II. 4. p. 66.

The reſt of the additional ones given by biſhop Gibſon are either Britiſh, too rude to be aſcertained, or Gauliſh, with the name of the mintmaſter. On the reverſe Saxon, or even Greek and Sicilian worn and miſunderſtood; and even Gibſon's II. 14. a bas empire Roman coin, with VOT. XX. Speed and Walker have found on ſome of them Comius, Caratacus, Boadicea, Venutius, Galgacus, Cartiſmandua, and even Arviragus, who Baxter and other good antiquaries ſay never exiſted (ſee Pegge 57—59.), and Lucius, whoſe exiſtence is very problematical. After Caligula's time no money was allowed that did not bear the Roman emperor's name. "Non "Britannia ſed Romana inſula cenſeretur, & quicquid habere potuiſſet "æris, argenti vel auri imagine Cæſaris notaretur." Gildas, p. 3. Pegge, p. 21.

Dr. Salmon, who hazarded paradoxes while he attacked eſtabliſhed opinions, ſuppoſed the coins commonly called Britiſh to have belonged to the Gauls and others that ſacked Rome; the words inſcribed on them being Saxon or Gallic, and the devices imitations of the Greek, Syracuſan, and other eaſtern people. Now though theſe two reaſons by no means prove the ſame point, thus much muſt be allowed, that Gallic and other barbarous coins have been admitted among Britiſh, and the reſemblance of the Britiſh to others of Phœnician origin, is a corroborating circumſtance that they really belong to the Britans. See his arguments againſt the Britiſh coins, and Mr. B. Bell's anſwer among Mr. Gale's letters, Bibl. Britan. Topog. N° II. Part II. p. 149—154. The late Mr. Clark, whoſe intimate acquaintance with our coinage of a ſubſequent period no body diſputes, in a letter to Mr. Bowyer ſays, "I have a ſtrong ſuſpicion "that Mr. Salmon is right, though I am afraid he cannot prove it. "I could help him out with a conjecture or more, if I could ſee the "coins. Camden's VER and TASCIA on the Verulam coins may "have been CIVITAS VERolanium." To this however it may be replied, that it is impoſſible the letters TASCIO ſhould be reverſed, as this conjecture ſuppoſes, in ſeventeen or eighteen coins, and never appear in its right form of CIVITAS.

After all that has been ſaid on theſe ſingular coins, and their Britiſh origin, it may ſeem to be hazarding too bold a conjecture to derive them from the Phenicians. But whoever compares the Carnbrè coins in Borlaſe with the Sicilian ones in D'Orville's Sicula will find reſemblance ſufficient to authorize ſuch a conjecture. The coins of Panormus, Meſſana, Catana, Syracuſe, Agrigentum, &c. &c. have heads of Ceres, Hercules, Minerva and Jupiter, from which the heads on the Britiſh coins might be copied by rude artiſts. Their reverſes have chariots drawn by two or more horſes, with a driver, ſingle horſes, Pegaſus; and the ſecond coin of Panormus, tab. I. has a horſe with a ſtar over him, which in ſome of the Carnbrè coins is under him. Tab. VII. 1. has the ſtar over a chariot and pair. Tab. VII. 3. a Syracuſan, is perfectly in our ſtyle. N° 22 in Borlaſe reſembles ſome in Tab. VI. and VII. N° 12 has the plan of a town conformable to one of Zancle, Tab. III. 1. The butting bull, the bunch of grapes, the Pegaſus both cumbent and galloping, the lion (VIII. 2.), are Syracuſan reverſes; the lion is a common Agrigentine one; the bull on the Tauromenian; the Pegaſus[a] on the Emporitan coins, Tab. IX. are preciſely Britiſh. The naked ſhepherd ſitting on a rock of the Cephaloedians may be compared with ſome reverſes of Camalodunum. Segeſta has an ear or ears of corn, Naxus the bunch of grapes, Abaca the boar, Selinus the parſley leaf, which may be imitated in our ear of corn, and one of theſe has the plan of the town, Tab. XIII. as another in the ſame plate has the triga and the driver ſtooping over it. On the reverſe of Lipare, Tab. XV. is a Vulcan, ſo like the Monetarius of the Britiſh *Taſcia* that it is impoſſible not to believe the latter a copy from the former. The victory and trophy, or laurel crown, on the coins of Agathocles Tab. XVI. is paralleled by one of Cunobelin in Mr. White's table, our N° 33 and 35. Even the Capricorn, or *Pegaſus marinus* N° 18. is on a Syracuſan coin Tab. XIX. 2. and in this and the XXth Tab. are rude coins that might almoſt paſs for Britiſh workmanſhip.

[a] On the Macedonian coins prefixed to Crophius's Macedonica we ſee the horſe with and without wings and rider, as rude as on the Britiſh. Thoſe of Paeſtum have the bull, hog, ear of corn and horſe.

Theſe

a lyre on the reverſe and CVNOBELIN bring to my mind what I have elſewhere obſerved of the God Belinus; that the antient Gauls worſhiped Apollo under that name, which further appears from Dioſcorides, who expreſsly ſays the herb Apollinaris with which the Gauls uſed to ſmear their arrows was called in the Gallic language *Belinuntia*. So that I might almoſt venture to conjecture that the name of Cunobeline, as well as that of Caſſibelin, was derived from the worſhip of Apollo; like thoſe of Phœbitius and Delphidius[a]; if Apollo was not rather called *Belin* by the Britans and Gauls for his yellow hair, as Ξανθος by the Greeks, and *Flavus* by the Latins. For the Britans in compoſition expreſs yellow by *Melin*, *Belin*, and *Felin*, and for this reaſon that antient Belinus, Cunobelinus, and Caſſibelinus or Caſſivelaunus, ſeem to be ſo named, q. d. yellow princes. For the Britans allow *Cuno* to be a title of dignity, and to this day call any thing eminent and principal *Cynoc*. That it was a title of honor is evident from the names of princes among the Britans, *Cungetorix*, *Cunobelin*, *Cuneglas*, *Cuneda*, and *Cunedag*, as among the antient Gauls *Cyngetorix*, *Convictolitanus*, *Conetodunus*. Nor am I ignorant that Gildas tranſlates Cuneglas *Lanionem fulvum* or *furvum* (I), the brown or yellow butcher, which others render the *blue* or *green colored prince*; as Cuneda, the *good prince*. I dare not affirm that the German word *Koning* and our *King* is derived from *Cuno*. So much may ſuffice for a ſally of conjecture, that I may not expoſe myſelf to ridicule. The God Belinus. Cuno.

The 8th with a chariot-horſe and a wheel under him, and BODVO on the reverſe, ſeems to belong to the Boduni or to queen Bodicia, called alſo Voadicia and Bunduica (K). VIII.

The 9th having a figure on horſeback with a ſpear and ſhield and ſtraggling letters forming CAERATIC, I ſhould refer to that brave Caratacus whoſe praiſes Tacitus ſets forth (L). IX.

The 10th with the word REX under an horſeman on the reverſe, and on the other ſide COM. I agree with others to belong to Comius Atrebatenſis mentioned by Cæſar (M). X.

The 11th (N) having a halfmoon with REX CALLE is not very remote from the name of CALLENA a conſiderable city. XI.

The 12th (O) has a winged head with the word ATEVLA; on the reverſe a lion and VLATOS. The meaning of theſe words I am quite at a loſs about. I have ſeen Roman coins[b] with the figure of Victory and the ſame words. But I have not yet found that the Britans gave Victory the name of ATEVLA, though I have before obſerved from Dio that they called her ANDATE. Whether this was the goddeſs ANDARTA (P) worſhiped by the Vocontii in Gaul let others determine. XII. Victory. Andate.

The 13th has the word DIAS in a pentagon; and on the reverſe a horſe. The 14th a hog and VANCO, and the head of a goddeſs, perhaps Venus or Venutius, of whom ſee Tacitus. The 15th a head armed with XIII. XIV. XV.

[a] An orator of Bourdeaux, celebrated by Auſonius. Carm. 5. de Prof. Burdig.
[b] See Grævius's Florus. MS. n. Gale.

Theſe are but the outlines of a compariſon that might be inſtituted by a medalliſt of leiſure and experience between the coins of two nations ſo connected in their commerce with the Phœnicians. The intercourſe of this latter mercantile people with our iſland is well known, and the Sicilian coins, which may be preſumed of greater antiquity, bear legends in Phœnician characters. We may ſafely venture to refer the coins of both people to the 5th century before Chriſt, when Sicily floriſhed under its own princes, and the Phœnicians drove a conſiderable trade with Britain. Sicily was reduced to a Roman province by Marcellus about 200 years, and Tyre deſtroyed by Alexander the Grecian about 330 years before Chriſt. Between the reduction of Sicily and Julius Cæſar's invaſion of our iſland intervened a period long enough for the Britans, if they had not done it ſooner, to attempt and improve in an imitation of the coins of the nations who had maintained ſo long an intercourſe with them. They had gold of their own growth, or had bartered their tin for it; and they could not apply it better than to the purpoſe of coinage; for the Sicilians appear to have few gold coins, and the Britans as few in ſilver or copper. The Britans probably learnt to add legends after they became acquainted with the Roman mintmaſters; for they appear not to have any other but Roman characters, and indeed ſome of the Sicilian and Phœnician coins want legends.

Perhaps we may apply what is here ſaid of the Britans to the old *Gauliſh* coins, and ſo account for the great conformity between them, which has led ſome critics to confound them together, and refer the coins of one people to another. Even the *colony* coins of *Spain* bear a great reſemblance to our Britiſh, and have on the reverſe an ear of wheat, vine leaves, bull, ſphinx, boar, Pegaſus, lion. Many in Florez' Medallas de las colonias, &c. de Eſpana I. Pl. xiii. and xiv. are as rude as the Britiſh. Thoſe of New Carthage have what Dr. Plot calls on ours the *plan of a city*. Thoſe where Phœnician work and characters are retained have the ſtrongeſt reſemblance.

Dr. Borlaſe was of opinion, that the gold coins found at Carnbrè in Cornwall 1749, were ſome of the firſt Britiſh, and that they bear diſproportionate and rude attempts to expreſs figures, which the aſſiſtance of Roman or Gauliſh continental artiſts reduced to perfect proportion. Some of them have only the legs of the horſe, the wheels of the chariot, or the ſpear leaning obliquely againſt the horſe's creſt, while on others the horſe gradually approaches to perfection, and the chariot at laſt is yoked to him and has a driver as in N° 23. The Doctor refers the circles to wheels, or the *annuli ferrei* mentioned by Cæſar as Britiſh money, the creſcents to the moon, the trees to the foreſts. The ſame progreſſion appears on the head ſide from faint traces of a diadem and fillet to a more perfect profile with rows of bold ringlets and a fillet of leaves pointing downwards, and kept on by a claſp like our modern ſteel for keeping on wigs, and even the habit of the ſhoulders. Before theſe coins the Doctor imagines the Britans uſed the iron laminæ before deſcribed. (Antiq. p. 275.) We have copied twenty-two of the Carnbrè coins laſt in our plate of Britiſh from N° 37 to 58. Among them N° 49, 50, 51. bear a manifeſt reſemblance to the coin of Boadicia N° 8. from Morant. The rude lines on the reverſes of 41 and 42 Dr. Plott and other antiquaries leſs verſed in theſe ſubjects miſtook for *plans* of *Britiſh cities*.

(I) Gildas does not tranſlate the firſt ſyllable of this name, but according to his cuſtom affixes a reproachful term to the word *Cunigl*. MS. n. Gale.

(K) Fig. 8. in Camden reſting ſolely on the authority of Speed, we have engraved a beautiful gold coin from the corner of Mr. Morant's map of Thurſtable, Winſtre, and Tendring hundred, found at Ardley in Eſſex, and affirmed to belong to this celebrated princeſs. Others of her coins in our plate are N° 27, 28. The 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, do not come within Mr. Pegge's plan. We have copied 11th and 13th from Mr. White inſtead of Mr. Camden's, of which we have not ſeen an original.

(L) On Mr. Camden's 9th, which is from Speed, Cunobelin holds a ſword: the name on the reverſe either a mint-maſter or a town in Cunobelin's dominions, now unknown: quære *Cheriſey*, (Pegge, p. 78. 82.) What we have found to come neareſt to it is a copper coin N° 7. which makes our N° 10. from Mr. White, inſcribed CARIC; on the obverſe a head. The wheat ear appears on a Spaniſh coin inſcribed CERET. Florez XIX. 10. LXI. 15. which he refers to Xena, but the obverſe is different.

(M) The 10th could not belong to Comius conſidered as a *Britiſh* prince, becauſe Cæſar gave him for his ſubjects the Atrebatians in *Gaul* (Cæſ. B. G. IV. 21.) and the coin being *gold* cannot be Britiſh (Pegge 38.) We have ſubſtituted to Mr. Camden's another in gold N° 9. from Mr. White's gold N° 10. which might belong to the ſame prince if it was not miſrepreſented by the other. N° 18 is from Mr. White's ſilver, N° 2. by him referred to the ſame prince. It ſeems at firſt ſight more like a Roman denarius.

(N) Having ſeen nothing like Mr. Camden's N° 11, which is copied from Speed, and not being inclined to admit it among Britiſh coins, or as belonging to *Callena*, we omit it.

(O) We admit a correcter copy of Camden's N° 12 in our plate of Britiſh coins, N° 11. merely to obviate his miſtake in referring it to our countrymen: it being evidently *Gauliſh*, and found with many others of the ſame people as well as Roman ones in an urn in the iſland of Sark. It is a Gothic coin of Attila, not Cunobelin, though Mr. Pegge, Claſs III. 7. p. 45. has given a coin of his with a buſt of Victory. See Biragii Numiſmata, tol. 542. Proſp. Pariſii numiſmata Græca. MS. n. Gale. See alſo Occo.

(P) This name ſhould be written in Dio Ανδραλη. *Anturact* is Britiſh for an Auſpice or Fortune, contractedly Antratè or Andratè. Dio ſays Boadicea invoked Αγαθη τυχη, and that ſhe took the omen of a hare. Hence Fortune is ſtyled *Victrix* from her great influence in victory. Quære if her Britiſh name anſwer to *invincibilis*, *invicta*. Sylva *Andoredo* or *Anderada*, where ſhe had an altar. Dio lxii. c. 9. 704. mentions Ανδαλης αλσος, *Andatis lucus*, in which Boadicea and the Britans ſacrificed to Victory. Andarte, Aſtarte, Aphrodite, the moon and fortune, are one and the ſame deity: the Britans

XVI. XVII. XVIII. with a helmet and DVRNACO: whether Dumnacus prince of the Andes, mentioned by Cæſar, I know not. The 16th, a horſe and ORCETI (Q). The 17th, the head of Auguſtus and TASCIA with a bull butting on the reverſe (R). The 18th, CVNO within a crown of laurel, and on the reverſe a horſe with TASCE.

I have alſo ſeen another with a Pegaſus and CAMV[c]: on the reverſe a figure with a helmet and ſhield among ſtanding corn, and CVNO. (S) another with a mis-ſhapen horſe and EISV, perhaps ISVRII; and on the reverſe an ear of corn. A 3d with a ſoldier carrying a ſpear; and on the reverſe within a collar SOLIDV. I do not imagine the piece to have been a Solidus, that being always of gold in that age, whereas this is of ſilver[d]. It is more probably to be referred to the *Solidurii*. For ſo the antient Gauls called perſons *devoted* to each other, who engaged to ſhare all the conveniencies of life with thoſe with whom they cultivated friendſhip, to bear their ill fortune with them or lay violent hands upon themſelves: nor was any of them ever known to refuſe to die if his friend was ſlain[e]. Whether theſe gave name to the troops who *devoted* themſelves to the ſervice of any prince or ſtate, and are called among many nations of Europe by the ſimilar name of *Soldiers*, *Soldats*, *Soldados*, I leave to others to determine, though I rather incline to believe that they were called *Soldarii* in later times to diſtinguiſh them from ſuch as ſerved *ſine ſolidis*, without pay, in regard of their fiefs.

Soldiers.

Whether theſe pieces were uſed as current coin for the purpoſes of commerce, or were firſt ſtruck only for a particular uſe, the learned are not agreed. If I may be allowed to offer a brief conjecture, it is that when Cæſar had determined the yearly tribute to be paid by the Britans, and duties were levied on exports and imports under Auguſtus[f]; other taxes were laid by degrees on ſtanding corn, plantations, woodlands, paſtures for ſmaller and greater cattle; the country being now reduced to a ſtate of obedience, not of bondage. I conceived theſe coins were firſt ſtruck for that purpoſe, thoſe for the larger cattle being ſtamped with a horſe, for the ſmaller with a hog, for the woods with a tree, for the ſtanding corn with an ear of corn, as in that of the city of Verulam, inſcribed VERV. But thoſe with a human head ſeem to have been ſtamped for the *Capitation* tax, which was perſonal, and impoſed upon every head or perſon on

[c] See Gruter's Inſc.
[d] See our Pl. N° 22.
[e] Cæſ. Com. B. G. III. 22. 600 in Aquitania.
[f] Strabo, IV. p. 200. Appian.

Britans worſhipped Andrate, i. e. Fortune or Venus. The Syrians worſhipped Venus Aſtarte, and did not eat fiſh. (Artemidorus I. c. 14.) The Britans abſtained from fiſh. Herodian. MS. n. Gale. Bochart reads *Andraſte* or *Adraſte* for *Andate* (Dio lxii. c. 9. p. 704.) making her the ſame with Aſtarte of the Phænicians, who Selden (de Diis Syr. Part II. ſub fin.) ſays was worſhipped in Britain. Aſtarte was repreſented as Venus armed, anſwering to the idea of Victory abovementioned among the Britans.

(Q) The 13th and 15th may be Gauliſh: the 16th much reſembles the Spaniſh coins of Oſca; Florez XIV. 13. as to head and horſe. The animal on the 14th is a griffin not unfrequent on Britiſh coins. See Mr. Pegge, Cl. II. 6. Mr. Camden's 15th is a Gauliſh coin. M. Grignon deſcribes ſuch an one found in the ruins of the antient town on the little Chatelet mountain between St. Dizier and Jourville 1772. "Among the leſs barbarous Gauliſh coins found here, ſays he, is a ſilver one, having on one ſide a head covered with a kind of helmet, and before the face DVRNACVS: on the reverſe is a horſeman galloping and holding a ſpear in a horizontal direction as if going to ſtrike ſomebody: under him three letters which ſeem to read PON." I ſhall tranſcribe a little more from this writer as tending to illuſtrate the Britiſh coinage, and ſhew its conformity with the Gauliſh. "Another ſilver medal has a head with ſhort curled hair ſurrounded by a dotted circle looking to the left, and having two wings united at the upper part of the breaſt: on the reverſe, an animal compounded of ſheep and goat looking backwards, inſcription VLATOS. The reſt of the field is filled with dots and ſurrounded by a dotted circle. A ſmall medal of ſilver plated, much worn, has a head turned to the left: reverſe, a horſe with a wheel between his legs. Another of medallion ſize of copper covered with pewter, too much worn to be made out. One of large braſs having a head with long hair, a cloſe coronet with two large pearls or balls: reverſe, a horſe with a bird's head, from whoſe back riſe ſtrokes bent forward as high as his head forming a kind of wing. One of mixed metal (*laiton*) ſwelling on the head ſide; a lock of hair hangs over the face and buckles over the noſe: on the reverſe, which is hollow, is a monſtrous chimerical animal: the reſt of the field filled with odd ſtrokes, among which may be ſeen a triangle formed by 3 S's. A ſmall one, well preſerved, repreſents a female head, the hair artificially treſſed, one of the treſſes forming a coronet round the head, another hanging from the ear down to the neck. Behind the head theſe two letters VO and a myrtle crown under the chin: reverſe, a woman ſtanding with a palm-branch before her, and behind her AREC. Another of nearly the ſame ſhape, is a head with CIA: reverſe, a ſmall bird perched, dots, creſcents and rondeau. On another of the ſame dimenſions is a head muffled up in odd ſtrokes: reverſe, a bird pecking the ground. Another has a ſimilar head: reverſe, two monſtrous birds with their wings extended, a ſerpent and a little croſs, the extremities of whoſe tranſverſe terminate in knobs having other intermediate knobs. One of the ſame mould, the head conſumed by ruſt: the reverſe very well preſerved has a bird, whoſe wings perpendicular to its back are formed by two ſtrokes that form figures of 3; alſo a little croſs, a pentagon, whoſe ſides are prolonged to form five triangles, each of whoſe points has a knob; alſo ſix ill-ſhaped letters making LLVCCC. On the reverſe of another is the word REMO under a horſe, over whom is a bird like an ibis. Several of theſe coins have run into medaillons, having a high raiſed cordon on both ſides. One of this ſort has a ſheep's head on one ſide, and on the other a bear. On four ſuch is a kind of human figure, whoſe eye takes up the largeſt portion of the head, and who holds in one hand a ſort of lighted torch; and in the other a circle: reverſe, the outlines of a kind of bear, and over it a monogram like a C and N united, but not interlaced. On a little globular medal we ſee a barbarous head, and before the face the word SOA: reverſe, a horſe galloping, under him a little roſe, and over him an S laid on its back. All the other Gauliſh medals are extremely barbarous, having on one ſide in relief a figure with a bloated head encircled with a diadem: the reverſe is flat, and bears the figure of an animal like a horſe with the upper part of a fleur de lis between his legs. Theſe medals were caſt in rude moulds of earth; the Gauls gave themſelves no trouble to pare the ſuperfluous edge nor to trim them. There is one Gothic medal with a relief only on one ſide with a bearded head wearing a cloſe crown. p. clx.—clxiv. Among theſe deſcriptions it is eaſy to diſcover ſome that ſuit the Britiſh coins as well as the coins miſtaken by Camden for Britiſh. "Peireſc ſhewed Camden ſeveral of their pieces that had been coined in Gaul (Camden, col. cix.) which ſhews they had a Celtic original, and were common to the Gauls and Britans, and therefore cannot in reaſon be Anglo-Saxon. Montfaucon has engraved many of theſe Gallic coins. Antiq. Expl. III. 88." Pegge's MS. See alſo the Gallic coins engraved in Batteley's Antiq. Rutup. Tab. VI. and VII. p. 92, 93.

(R) Mr. Camden's N° 17, our N° 13. is recopied from Mr. White's ſilver N° 12. and Mr. Duane's copper N° 1. From the name *Taſcia* Mr. Pegge (p. 75, 76.) refers them to Cunobelin, and ſuppoſes the bull on the reverſe to be the white bull of the Druids (Plin. XVI. 44.) or an emblem of the eſteem the Britans held their cattle in, (p. 95.) I have not ſeen another of Mr. Camden's N° 18.

(S) Mr. Morant has found ſuch a coin at Colcheſter, but the inſcriptions are CVNO and CAMV.

To the eighteen coins here copied from Mr. Camden's plates or from thoſe engraved at the expence of Mr. White, and by Dr. Pettingal from Mr. Duane, we have ſubjoined 18 more from the former plates as being of undoubted authority in point of faithful repreſentation, whatever may be thought of their aſſignment. It is eaſy to ſee why theſe have been preferred to thoſe added to Mr. Camden by his former editor from Speed (p. 1.) Thoreſby, W. C. C. H. and ſuch authors and poſſeſſors.

If we admit the genuineneſs of the Britiſh coins here engraved and ſome others that might be added, we may deduce from the partial inſcriptions a partial ſeries of our antient princes. We have on them the names of *Arviragus*, (23, 26); *Boadicia*, (27, 28); *Comius*, (9); *Caratacus*, (10); *Cunobelin*, (21, 22, 23); and on others thoſe of their cities or people as *Verolamium* (4. 35*), *Camulodunum* (2. 5. 22. 30. 33, 34.), *Segontium*, and the *Iceni*, (20), *Novantes*, *Trinobantes*, &c. &c. Mr. White refers N° 23 and 26 to *Arviragus*, 19, 24, 25 to the *Iceni*, 36 to the *Segontiaci*. Dr. Stukeley had greatly extended the ſeries in 23 plates, but his coins are too indifferently executed, and his appropriation too chimerical to be adopted: the explanation was prevented by his death.

By Mr. White's account of his plate of the Britiſh coins it appears from their weights that they were divided into $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ths.

females from twelve years old, and on males from fourteen. Of this Bunduica or Bodicia queen of the Britans complains in these terms in her speech to her army, "You feed your cattle and plough your fields for the "Romans and pay a yearly tax for your very bodies g." I supposed a certain sort of coin struck for this very purpose formerly which in scripture is expressly called *Tribute Money*, and Hesychius renders Κηνσος, *ειδος νομισματος επικεφαλαιε*. I am rather confirmed in this opinion, because on some coins we see the Monetarius striking the money with the word TASCIA, which among the Britans signifies tribute money: though I do not deny this was afterwards used promiscuously. Nor can I yet bring myself to agree with those who think the Hog, the Horse, the Ear of Corn, Janus, &c. were insignia of nations or princes, since it is plain on these coins the same prince and nation used different insignia, as Cunobelin stamped his coins with the hog, the horse, the ear of corn, &c. as well as their figures.

Whether this tribute money was struck by the Romans or the provincials or their kings, when the world was taxed by Augustus, is not easy to say. It is probable they were stamped by the British kings, when Britain from the time of Julius Cæsar to Claudius enjoyed its own laws and kings as we learn from Dio, and as the figures and titles of British kings are stamped on them. For it was the custom of the Romans to allow kings in the provinces as instruments of slavery: who by degrees as allies of the Romans adopted their manners, as is the case with conquered nations, and as it seems began to coin money agreeable to the Roman custom, and to put names upon it. On the contrary in Judea, as appears from the answer of Christ, the money bore the head and name of the emperors, and was probably struck by the Romans themselves. Cardinal Baronius, the excellent ecclesiastical historian, shews this in the following terms: "It was cus-"tomary with the Romans for their emperors to coin money for tributes or taxes; and these coins were "not always the same, but varied according to the increase or decrease of the tributes from the common "current coin, in that the value of the latter is always the same, whereas the tribute or tax money dif-"fered with the tribute to which it was adapted."

NOTES ON THE ROMAN COINS[A].

CLAUDIUS was the first of the Romans after Julius Cæsar who entertained any serious thoughts about Britain, and sending over an army, reduced the southern parts into a province. At this time seems to have been struck the first of these coins here represented, with this abridged inscription: TI. CLAVD. CAES*. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIII†. IMP. XVI. i. e. *Tiberius Claudius Cæsar Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia potestate* IX. *Imperator* VI. To explain these titles once for all, it is to be observed, that after Julius Cæsar, who laid the foundation of the Roman monarchy, all his successors in honor of him affected the titles of Cæsar and Augustus, as if they were above humanity, things sacred being called *august*: that of *Pontifex Maximus*, because they were vested with all the offices of the priesthood, and supreme in religious matters: and they usurped the tribunitian power(B) (for they would not be called tribunes) to be more inviolable. For whoever affronted or insulted persons vested with this authority was put to death without trial as guilty of sacrilege. And they renewed their tribunician power yearly, by which the term of their reign is computed. Lastly, they took the title of *Imperatores* from the extent of their empire, and as including the regal and dictatorial power. They were styled *Imperatores* as often as they atchieved any thing remarkable in war either in person or by their generals. The triumphal arch with a horseman between two trophies inscribed DE BRITAN. on the reverse of this medal leads me to think that a double victory was gained in the 9th year of Claudius's reign, reckoning by the year of his tribuneship(C).

II. In the 2d coin belonging also to Claudius, we learn from the inscription TI. CLAVD. CAES. AVG. GER. TR. P. XII. IMP. XIIX. that he was for some success in Britain in the 12th year of his reign saluted Imperator the 18th time; and that a colony was then settled at Camalodunum, as appears from the man driving a cow and a bull (D). "The Romans," says Servius[a], "when they founded a city, yoaked "together a bull on the right hand and a cow on the innerside, and having their garments girt about in "the Gabine fashion, i. e. part of the toga thrown over their heads, held a crooked plough handle that

* CAESAR. † VI.

[a] In En. V. 755.

(A) Mr. Camden has admitted into his series several coins which have no other relation to Britain than that the emperors to whom they belong had something to do here. By the same rule he should have added many more; and Mr. Walker who added six more has fallen very short of the due number. The present plate professes to exhibit only such Roman coins as bear any evident marks of relation to this country.

(B) There is no rule in deducing the years of an emperor's reign by those of his tribunician power. Those emperors who assumed a power over the senate put this power on their coins absolutely and without number, as for ever united to their dignity; whereas the senate who made it a matter of favor expressed it as far as they could annually. Thus on some of the coins of Tiberius we have only TRIBUN. POT. on others TRIBUN. POT. XII. XXIIII. Good princes affected to express it annually. Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius did so out of policy, and gained thereby the highest applause on the coins which the senate struck. Jobert, I. 157. but this is contradicted by his editor, p. 205. M. Maureau de Mautour was of Camden's opinion. (Hist. de l'Ac. des Insc. II. 385. 12°.) The emperors being Patricians were incapable of holding the *tribuneship*, and therefore obtained the *tribunician* power, which was conferred on them every year, or as often as they desired it. Sometimes they refused it, and sometimes they conferred it on one of their favorites, and sometimes for five years; so that it is not true that the number of the *Tribunicia potestas* was the number of their reigns. Walker in Gibson.

Vaillant (Num. Imp. Romæ, 1743, 4to. II. 53.) mentions a rare gold and a very rare silver coin of Claudius. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VI. IMP. XI. the bust laureate: reverse, DE BRITANNIS. A triumphal arch with trophies: which he refers to his expedition hither A. D. 796, and pompous triumph over the Britans, for which the arch here represented was erected to him in the 9th region of Rome in his 6th tribunate, A. D. 799. On it is his statue on horseback between two trophies of British arms. This coin is rare in gold, but more so in silver. (Patin Sueton. 261.) We have engraved it in our plate of Roman coins, fig. 1.

A gold coin of this emperor, with a woman holding in her right hand a rudder, and at her feet a ship's stern, and in the exergue BRITANNIA (Birag. p. 87. Musgr. Belg. Brit. p. 188. tab. XIII.) is referred to A. D. 799.

Vaillant gives of the same year a copper coin, inscribed TI. CLAVD. CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. Reverse, DE BRITANNIS. SC. two shields with banners. (I. 17.) Biragius, p. 84. has a coin like Mr. Camden's.

(C) Not only *two* but many victories were gained in the reign of Claudius by his lieutenants in Britain. The Conquest of Britain is ascribed by Tacitus to him: *Divus Claudius auctor operis* (Vit. Agr. c. 13.) Vespasian fought thirty battles, reduced two of the most powerful nations, and took above twenty towns, partly under the emperor's command, and partly under that of his lieutenant Aulus Plautius. Ostorius and Didius Gallus succeeded him, and in the space of twelve years furnished ample matter for innumerable trophies. (See Horsley, p. 22—27. & aut. ibi cit.) Occo puts on the coin here engraved TR. P. III. IV. V. VI. and IMP. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. which was in the height of Vespasian's success.

Walker had added another which he confesses he had little authority for. Occo (p. 83.) describes it from the Arscot cabinet, referring it to the 11th year of Claudius.

Dr. Musgrave (ubi sup.) refers to Britain a coin of Claudius, inscribed SPES AVGVSTA; a female figure holding out a branch to three soldiers, which Biragius (81—82.) and Vaillant (I. 18.) date A. D. 794, which is two years before he invaded Britain.

(D) I have not been able to find where Camden and Burton met with this coin. It has not turned up at Malden or Colchester, nor is it mentioned by Vaillant, Patin, or Occo. The former (p. 105.) barely mentions among Claudius's colony coins the name of Camalodunum; the other (p. 78.) gives such a reverse as this with *five standards*, inscribed COL. C. L. for Claudiopolis in Isauria (see the plate fig. 2.) and the last, one from Spon without the standards inscribed I. C. L. I. N. AVG. The coins of *Saragossa* in Spain under Augustus and Claudius, on which this reverse is common, may not improbably have been mistaken for it. Vaillant (Num. in Col. 101—102.) gives three with this figure on the reverse, superscribed C. C. A. and the duumvir's name round it. Claudius's 12th tribunate answers to his being the 26th time Imperator; not, as Camden reads it, 18, in a character unusual on coins.

"the

ROMAN COINS.

Vol. I. to face p. 65.

1 — Æ — DE BRITANN

2 — A — TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P — COL CL

3 — Æ — IMP. CAES. TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG — PONT MAX. TR. P. COS. III — S C — BRITANNIA

4 — Æ — HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS — BRITANNIA — S C

5 — Æ — ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVIII — BRITANNIA COS IIII — S C

6 — Æ — ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III — BRITANNIA COS IIII

7 — Æ — ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III — IMPERATOR II — BRITAN — S C

8 — Æ — ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT — VICTORIA BRIT

9 — Æ — COMMODVS ANTONAVG PIVS BRIT — P M TR P X IMP VII COS IIII P P — S — VICT BRIT

10 — A — L SEPTIMIVS SEVERVS PIVS AVG — VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE — S C

11 — Æ — L SEPT SEVERVS PIVS AVG — VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE S C

12 — A — SEVERVS PIVS AVG BRIT — VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE — S C

13 — A — SEVERVS PIVS AVG BRIT — VICTORIAE BRIT

14 — Æ — M AVREL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT — VICT BRIT TR P X IIII COS III — S C

15 — IMP C M AVR ANTON PIVS AVG BRIT — VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE — S C

16 — A — P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG BRIT — VICTORIAE BRIT

17 — Æ — P SEPTIMIVS GETA PIVS AVG BRIT — VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE — S C

18 — Æ — P SEPTIMIVS GETA PIVS AVG BRIT — VICT BRIT TRP III COS II — S C

19 — IMP C C ARAVSIVS P F AVG — P M TR P V COS II — S C

20 — IMP C M C ARAVSIVS P F AVG — PAX AVG

21 — IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG — P M TR P V COS II — S C

22 — IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG — VIRTVS AVG

23 — AVGVSTA HELENA — SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE — STRE

24 — CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG — GLORIA EXERCITVS — SMNL

25 — CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C — PROVIDENTIAE CAESS — PLON

26 — CONSTANTINVS AVG — VIRTVS EXERCITVS — PCON

27 — D N VALENTINIANVS PF AVG — RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE — ANTP

28 — D N GRATIANVS PF AVG — VOT X MVLT XX — SISCE

F. Cary, sculp.

[illegible] all the clods might fall inwards. And in this manner denoting the furrow marked out the site of the [illegible] walls, lifting up the plough where the gates were to be."

The son of Claudius, to whom belongs the 3d coin with the Greek characters, had the name of BRITANNICVS conferred on him by a decree of the senate for his father's successes. Seneca[a] tells us that he, [illegible] before peace to Germany, lay open Britain and triumph both for his father and himself." But what is the meaning of the hair ship and the inscription, *Matrisibi Parenti regis*? I know not who this Matrius was, unless we may suppose him to have been the same with Adminius, son of king Cunobelin, who, Suetonius says, went over to Caligula (E).

The 4th is a coin of Hadrian, inscribed HADRIANVS AVG. COSVI., III. PATER PATRIAE. IV. On the reverse, EXERCITVS BRITANNICVS, represented by three soldiers, which I suppose to denote that there were three legions in Britain A. D. 120. the year of his 3d consulship, viz. the 2d Augusta, the 6th Victrix and the 20th Valeria (F).

The 5th and 6th are of Antonius Pius, inscribed *Antoninus Augustus Pius, Pater patriæ, Tribunitia po-* V. VI. *testate, Consul tertium*; and on the reverse, one has Britannia sitting on rocks with an ensign, spear, and shield; the other the same figure seated on a globe (G). They seem to have been struck by the province of Britain, in honor of Antoninus Pius, at the beginning of his reign A. C. 140. The military habit of this province denotes that Britain was at that time renowned for military glory, as the coin struck in Italy in honor of him has a figure sitting on a globe with a cornucopiæ expressive of universal plenty; that in Sicily one with ears of corn in token of fertility; that in Mauritania one holding javelins with a horse to signify the reputation of the provinces for horses. To this must also be referred the [illegible] which belongs IX. to the same Antoninus, but is misplaced.

The 7th is a coin of Commodus which declares that he took the name of BRITANNICVS for his VII. victories in Britain; for on the reverse is Victory holding a palm-branch and shield, and sitting on the shields of the conquered Britans, with this inscription, VICTORIA BRITANNICA (H).

The 8th is a coin of Caracalla, misplaced here, and expressly proving from the numbers that he de- VIII feated his enemies in Britain A. D. 214, as also from the trophy, better described by Virgil[b] in the following lines than by the graver (I):

Ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis
Constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma
Mezenti ducis exuvias. Tibi magne trophæum
Bellipotens: aptat rorantes sanguine cristas
Telaque tot quondam

[illegible]

[a] Ep. XI. 5, &c.

(E) This was first travelled into a coin of a King of London by Bolton in his Nero Cæsar (p. 136.) for which exploit he is much admired by Evelyn on medals (p. 211. Hearne, Ed. Collect. IX. 63. Burton at large on Anton. p. 158.) Pereisc in the letter to Camden before cited think this a Smyrnæan coin, ΜΕΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Β ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, their symbol being often a plow. Spanheim refers it to Corinth. (De us. & præst. II. 325. Ed. Amst. 1717. Carte, Hist. of Eng. I. 99.) Vaillant has at once removed the veil by exhibiting the legend ΕΠΙ ΜΙΝΑΙΟΥ ΡΑΔΟΥ ΑΝΕΘ. ΜΕΙΚΩ ΜΕΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ (which refers it to *Nicomedia*); round a galley over which is the bust of Britannicus in armour wretchedly misrepresented in Camden. (Vaillant Num. Græca. p. 5. See also Hard. Num. Pop. at Nicomedia. Bizagius, p. 88.) How any body could mistake a coin of Greek workmanship and letters for one of an imaginary king of London, is at this time of day hardly conceivable, but should at least be contradicted.

(F) The coins with this inscription but different reverses are by Occo (p. 158. Bizagius, p. 175. 177. 178.) referred to a later period of Hadrian's life, four or five years after the date of his transactions in Britain. See Horsley's Chron. table. No reverse exactly like Mr. Camden's is mentioned. Bizagius gives two others PONT. MAX. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. S. C. a figure sitting, lifting up the right hand, holding in the left a hasta pura, under her foot a shield and globe, and in the exergue BRITANNIA. See the plate, fig. 3. BRITANNIA round a woman sitting, her right foot on a rock, her head reclining on her left hand, a spear on her right, which rests on a great shield. See the plate, fig. 4. Occo Num. Imp. Rom. Numifm. Par. 1692. Vaillant, I. 63. and Patin, p. 152. give another.

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. II. the 2nd hirsute.

EXERC. BRITANNICVS. The emperor in the [illegible] haranguing his soldiers from a suggestum. In exergue he is on horseback. This coin of the 2nd size is extremely scarce. (Vaillant, II. 62. Occo. p. 158.)

Another in Patin (154.) has RESTITUTORI BRITANNIÆ. Occo (p. 178.) has one in brass, with ADLOCVTIO BRITANNICA.

(G) Occo (p. 193. 194.) agrees with Camden in his account and date of both these coins of the common sort, which bear on the reverse BRITANNIA, round one, and in the exergue of the other which last is circumscribed IMPERAT.... I have one found at Aldborough. Another found by Dr. Stukeley at Ilchester (v. Cur. I. 231.) has on the head TR. P. XV. for COS. III. We have engraved fig. 6. from Patin (172.) a coin inscribed

ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P. COS. III.

Reverse, BRITANNIA COS. III.

A woman sitting on rocks reclining on her right arm, her left hand on the rocks, a standard and shield before her. Also Vaillant I. 53.

Vaillant (I. 72.) gives others rare of the first brass. Also (73.)

BRITANNIA holding in her right hand a standard, in her left a shield, her arm on a shield. Also a reverse, with BRITANNIA PM. TR. P. &c. Victory standing on, leaning on both hands a garland, rare of the first brass.

Also BRITAN. on a shield borne by a marching Victory; round it IMPERATOR. II. (p. 73. Patin, 173.) a Victory standing on a globe, holding a laurel crown and palm branch in her hands; round her IMPERATOR II. and behind her BRITAN. Vaillant, II. 159. Very rare in gold: referred to the victories here in this reign under Lollius Urbicus. See our fig. 7. which is from Dr. Hunter's collection.

(H) Bizagius (p. 249. 250.) has copper coins of Commodus of A. U. C. 917. when his lieutenants reduced Britain, and he assumed the style of Britannicus, which is on his coins. Reverse, BRITAN. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VI. COS. III. P. P. a figure sitting helmeted; in her right a caduceus, in her left a spear and shield inscribed S. P. Q. R. Vaillant I. 96. first brass rare.

BRITANNIA. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. III. P. P. a figure sitting armed, in her right hand the standard of the legions, in her left a spear, a shield by the seat.

BRIT. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. S. C. a female figure in a mantle, in her right hand a sword, in her left a crown. (Vaillant, I. 93.)

BRIT. P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. III. a woman standing in a robe, in her right hand a sword, in her left a crown; first brass and very elegant. Vaillant, I. 56.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. III. P. P. S. C. VICT. BRIT. Victory sitting on shields, and holding one hand on her left knee, and in her right hand a palm branch. See our fig. 9. from Dr. Hunter and Mr. Barker.

(I) Occo (p. 291.) gives several of Caracalla's British coins which he refers to A. D. 211. A. U. 964. the year he quitted Britain.

VICTORIAE BRIT. a figure sitting holding in each hand a trophy.

VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. Victory writing on a shield being a palm tree. See fig. 13. from Patin, p. 235.

VICT. BRIT. TR. P. XIIII. COS. III. S. C. Victory walking, crowning a trophy, near which is a woman standing, and a captive on the ground. See fig. 14. from Dr. Hunter and Mr. Barker. Uncle have also TR. P. XIII.

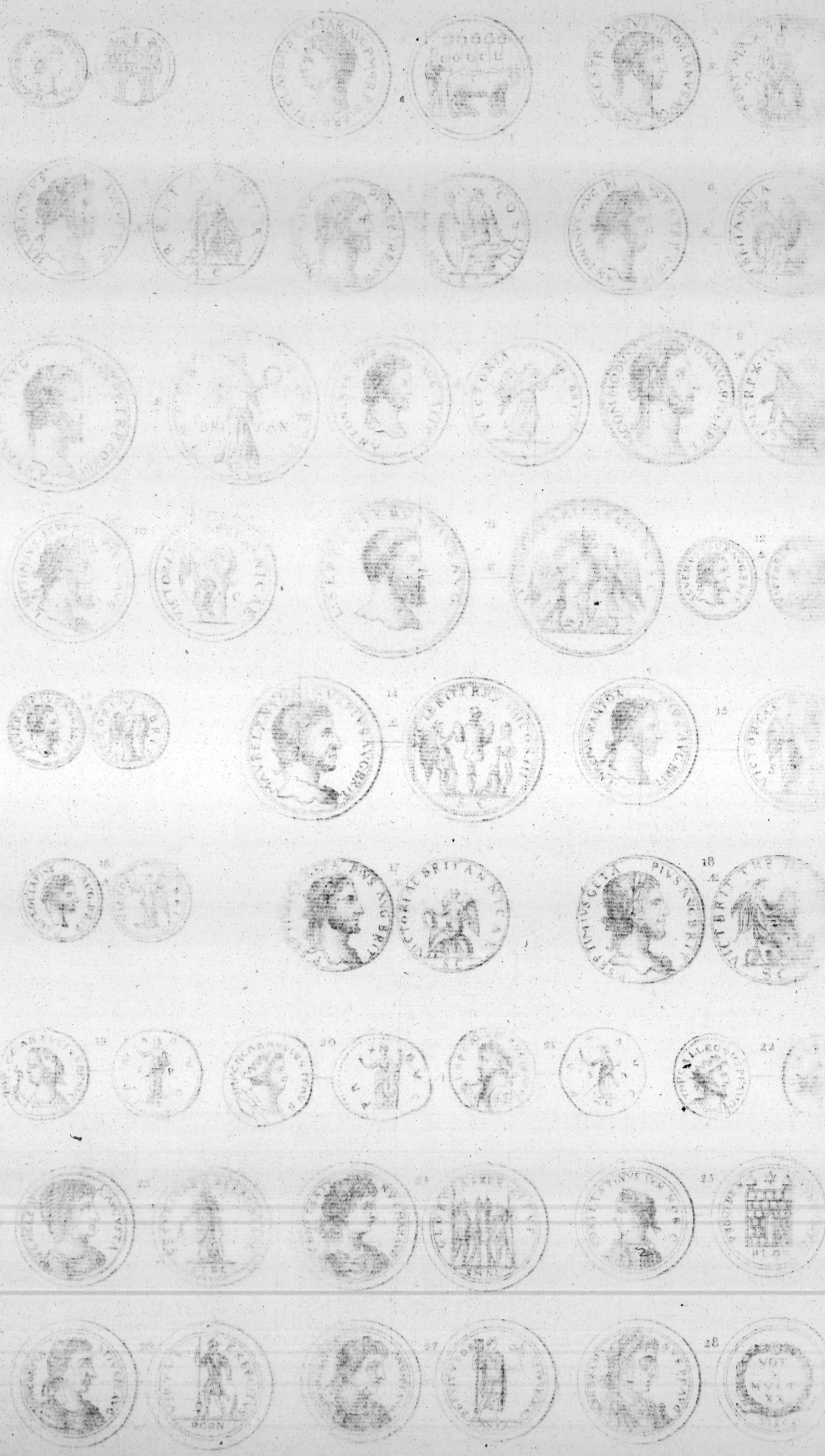
The rest are inscribed VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE, with Victory writing on a shield hung upon a palm-tree, or having a trophy and a captive. Occo's date agrees better with Horsley (p. 67.) for Caracalla made a disadvantageous peace with the Britons, and left the island on his father's death; and thus Occo explains their coins. He has not Camden's N° 8. which is Vaillant's I. 104. with some variation in the legend of the reverse.

IMP. C. M. AVR. ANTON. PIVS. AVG.

VICT. BRIT. P. M. TR. P. XIIII. COS. III. P. P.

Victory laying her hand on a trophy, by which stands a female figure, her hands bound behind her back, a captive at bottom, of the first size, rare.

First



" all the clods miight fall inwards. And in this manner drawing the furrow marked out the ſcite of the " walls, lifting up the plough where the gates were to be."

The ſon of Claudius, to whom belongs the 3d coin with the Greek characters, had the name of BRITANNICVS conferred on him by a decree of the ſenate for his father's ſucceſſes. Seneca [b] wiſhes that he may " reſtore peace to Germany, lay open Britain and triumph both for his father and himſelf." But what is the meaning of the half ſhip and the inſcription *Metropolis Etiminii regis?* I know not who this Etiminius was, unleſs we may ſuppoſe him to have been the ſame with Adminius, ſon of king Cunobelin, who, Suetonius ſays, went over to Caligula (E).

The 4th is a coin of Hadrian, inſcribed HADRIANVS AVG. CONSVL. III. PATER PATRIAE. IV. On the reverſe, EXERCITVS BRITANNICVS, repreſented by three ſoldiers, which I ſuppoſe to denote that there were three legions in Britain A. D. 120. the year of his 3d conſulſhip, viz. the 2d Auguſta, the 6th Victrix and the 20th Victrix (F).

The 5th and 6th are of Antoninus Pius, inſcribed *Antoninus Auguſtus Pius, Pater patriæ, Tribunitia poteſtate, Conſul tertium:* and on the reverſe, one has Britannia ſitting on rocks with an enſign, ſpear, and ſhield; the other the ſame figure ſeated on a globe (G). They ſeem to have been ſtruck by the province of Britain, in honor of Antoninus Pius, at the beginning of his reign A. C. 140. The military habit of this province denotes that Britain was at that time renowned for military glory, as the coin ſtruck in Italy in honor of him has a figure ſitting on a globe with a cornucopiæ expreſſive of univerſal plenty: that in Sicily one with ears of corn in token of fertility; that in Mauritania, one holding javelins with a horſe to ſignify the reputation of the province for horſes. To this muſt alſo be referred the 9th coin which belongs to the ſame Antoninus, but is miſplaced. V. VI. IX.

The 7th is a coin of Commodus which informs us that he took the name of BRITANNICVS for his victories in Britain; for on the reverſe is Victory holding a palm-branch and ſhield, and ſitting on the ſhields of the conquered Britans, with this inſcription, VICTORIA BRITANNICA (H). VII.

The 8th is a coin of Caracalla, miſplaced here, and expreſsly proving from the numbers that he defeated his enemies in Britain A. D. 214, as alſo from the trophy, better deſcribed by Virgil [c] in the following lines than by the graver (I): VIII

Ingentem quercum deciſis undique ramis
Conſtituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma
Mezenti ducis exuvias, tibi magne trophæum
Bellipotens: aptat rorantes ſanguine criſtas
Telaque trunca viri.

[b]

[c] En. XI. 5, &c.

(E) This was firſt traveſtied into a coin of a king of London by Bolton in his Nero Cæſar (p. 134.) for which exploit he is much admired by Evelyn on medals (p. 51. Hearne, Lel. Collect. IX. 63. Burton at large on Anton. p. 158.) Peireſc in the letter to Camden before cited thinks this a Smyrnean coin, ΜΕΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΝ ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Β ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ, their ſymbol being often a prow. Spanheim refers it to Corinth. (De uſ. & præſt. II. 325. Ed. Amſt. 1717. Carte, Hiſt. of Eng. I. 95.) Vaillant has at once removed the veil by exhibiting the legend ΕΠΙ ΜΙΝΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΑΒΟΥ ΑΝΘΥ. ΝΕΙΚΟ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ (which refers it to *Nicomedia*), round a galley over which is the buſt of Britannicus in armour wretchedly miſrepreſented in Camden. (Vaillant Num. Græca, p. 15. See alſo Hard. Num. Pop. at Nicomedia. Biragius, p. 88.) How any body could miſtake a coin of Greek workmanſhip and letters for one of an imaginary king of London, is at this time of day hardly conceivable, but ſhould at leaſt be contradicted.

(F) The coins with this inſcription but different reverſes are by Occo (p. 178. Biragius, p. 175. 177, 178.) referred to a later period of Hadrian's life, four or five years after the date of his tranſactions in Britain. See Horſley's Chron. table. No reverſe exactly like Mr. Camden's is mentioned. Biragius gives two others PONT. MAX. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. S. C. a figure ſitting, lifting up the right hand, holding in the left a haſta pura, under her foot a ſhield and globe, and in the exergue BRITANNIA: See the plate, fig. 3. BRITANNIA round a woman ſitting, her right foot on a rock, her head reclining on her left hand, a ſpear on her right, which reſts on a great ſhield. See the plate, fig. 4. from Patin Imp. Rom. Numiſm. Par. 1697. Vaillant, I. 63. and Patin, p. 152. give another.

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. II. the buſt laureate.

EXERC. BRITANNICVS. The emperor in the paludamentum haranguing his ſoldiers from a ſuggeſtum. In others he is on horſeback. This coin of the firſt ſize is extremely ſcarce. (Vaillant, II. 62. Occo, p. 178.)

Another in Patin (154.) has RESTITUTORI BRITANNIÆ. Occo (p. 178.) has one in ſilver, with ADLOCVTIO BRITANNICA.

(G) Occo (p. 193, 194.) agrees with Camden in his account and date of both theſe coins of Antoninus Pius, which bear on the reverſe BRITANNIA, round one, and in the exergue of the other, which laſt is circumſcribed IMPERAT.... I have one found at Aldborough. Another found by Dr. Stukeley at Ilcheſter (It. Cur. I. lxxii.) has on the head TR. P. XV. for COS. III. We have engraved fig. 6. from Patin (172.) a coin inſcribed

ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. F. TR. P. COS. III.

Reverſe, BRITANNIA COS. IIII.

A woman ſitting on rocks reclining on her right arm, her left hand on the rocks, a ſtandard and ſhield before her. Alſo Vaillant I. 73.

Vaillant (I. 72.) gives others rare of the firſt braſs. Alſo (73.) BRITANNIA holding in her right hand a ſtandard, in her left a ſhield, her arm on a ſhield. Alſo a reverſe, with BRITANNIA PM. TR. P. &c. Victory marching on, holding in both hands a garland, rare of the firſt braſs.

Alſo BRITAN. on a ſhield borne by a marching Victory; round it IMPERATOR. II. (p. 73. Patin, 173.) a Victory ſtanding on a globe, holding a laurel crown and palm branch in her hands; round her IMPERATOR II. and behind her BRITAN. Vaillant, II. 159. Very rare in gold: referred to the victories here in this reign under Lollius Urbicus. See our fig. 7. which is from Dr. Hunter's collection.

(H) Biragius (p. 249. 250.) has copper coins of Commodus of A. U. C. 937. when his lieutenants reduced Britain, and he aſſumed the ſtyle of Britannicus, which is on his coins. Reverſe, BRITAN. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P. a figure ſitting helmeted; in her right a caduceus, in her left a ſpear and ſhield inſcribed S. P. Q. R. Vaillant I. 96. firſt braſs rare.

BRITANNIA. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. a figure ſitting armed, in her right hand the ſtandard of the legions, in her left a ſpear, a ſhield by the ſeat.

BRITT. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VIII. COS. IIII. P. P. S. C. a female figure in a mantle, in her right hand a ſword, in her left a crown. (Vaillant, I. 93.)

BRIT. P. M. TR. P. VIIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. a woman ſtanding in a robe, in her right hand a ſword, in her left a crown; firſt braſs rare and very elegant. Vaillant, I. 36.

P. M. TR. P. VIIII. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. S. C. VICT. BRIT. Victory ſitting on ſhields, and holding one hand on her left knee, and in her right hand a palm branch. See our fig. 9. from Dr. Hunter and Mr. Bartlet.

(I) Occo (p. 291.) gives ſeveral of Caracalla's Britiſh coins which he refers to A. D. 211. A. U. 964. the year he quitted Britain.

VICTORIAE BRIT. a figure ſitting holding in each hand a trophy.

VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. Victory writing on a ſhield hung againſt a palm-tree. Our fig. 15. from Patin, p. 235.

VICT. BRIT. TR. P. XIIII. COS. III. S. C. Victory walking, crowning a trophy, near which is a woman ſtanding, and a captive on the ground. Our fig. 14. from Dr. Hunter and Mr. Bartlet. Theſe have alſo TR. P. XIII.

The reſt are inſcribed VICTORIAE BRITANNICÆ, with Victory writing on a ſhield hung upon a palm-tree, or having a trophy and a captive. Occo's date agrees better with Horſley (p. 67.) for Caracalla made a diſadvantageous peace with the Britans, and left the iſland on his father's death; and thus Occo explains theſe coins. He has not Camden's N° 8. which is Vaillant's I. 125. with ſome variation in the legend of the reverſe.

IMP. C. M. AVR. ANTON. PIVS. AVG.

VICT. BRIT. P. M. TR. P. XIIII. COS. IIII. P. P.

Victory laying her hand on a trophy, by which ſtands a female figure, her hands bound behind her back, a captive at bottom, of the firſt ſize, rare.

Firſt

First to the Gods discharg'd a victor's vows,
And bar'd an oak of all her verdant boughs:
High on a lofty point the trunk he plac'd,
Which with Mezentius's radiant arms he grac'd.
The shiver'd lances that the monarch bore,
The plumy crest that dropt with recent gore, &c.
Thus the rich spoils he rais'd aloft in air;
A trophy sacred to the God of War. PITT.

XII. The same may be said of the 12th belonging to the same emperor (K).

X. XI. Those of Severus and Geta want no explanation (L).

XIII. Who this Ælianus is has not been yet discovered. Some place A. Pomponius Ælianus among the thirty tyrants. Others fix Cl. Ælianus among the six tyrants under Diocletian. Others imagine he was a tyrant in Britain under Probus, mentioned by Zosimus without telling us his name, of whom before. At whatever time he lived it is evident he was saluted emperor in Britain, where alone his coins are found, with this inscription, IMPERATOR[c] CL. AELIANVS PIVS FOELIX AVGVSTVS. On the reverse, VICTORIA AVGVSTI, which implies that he defeated some barbarians (M).

XIV. A coin of Carausius inscribed *Imperator Caius Carausius Pius Fœlix Augustus*: reverse, PAX AVGVSTI seems to have been struck when he had cleared the British sea of pirates (N).

XV. When Allectus who slew Carausius assumed the purple, and behaved himself gallantly against the barbarians, he struck this coin with VIRTVS AVGVSTI, and the letters Q. L. which some understand *Quartarius Londini cusus*, others *Quæstor Londinensis* (O).

XVI. When Constantius Chlorus had ended his days at York, and been in a solemn manner ranked among the Gods, this coin was struck in honor of his memory, as appears from the inscription and the temple between two eagles. The letters P. LON. in the exergue signify *Pecunia Londini signata* (P).

XVII. His wife Flavia Helena, a native of Britain as our historians assert, which is confirmed by that great historian Baronius, after her son Constantine the Great had routed the tyrant Maxentius, and gained the title of *Founder of Peace and Deliverer of the World*, by securing tranquillity to the state, had this coin struck in honor of her at Triers, as appears from the letters S. TR. q. d. *Signata Treviris* (Q).

[c] Others call him *Cælianus*.

(K) Our fig. 8.

(L) Severus's British coins are of A. U. 963 and 964, when he obtained great successes, and died.

L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. VIII.

VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. Two winged Victories writing on a shield hung to a palm-tree, below two captives, their hands tied behind them sitting by them. Of the first size rare. The same type with the inscription P. M. TR. P. rare; not so elegant. (Vaillant I. 116. Occo 279.) But no such figure as that given by Mr. Camden occurs with this inscription.

Mr. Camden's No. XI. has the same reverse, except that the victories hold the shield against the palm tree, and do not write on it. The inscription on the head side differs. See our fig. 11. from Patin, p. 222. Our fig. 10 and 12. from Dr. Hunter differ from all these.

s. VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory carrying a trophy in her right hand, and dragging a captive with her left. (Vaillant II. 228. Occo 279.)

Occo gives the following, 279.

c. BRITANNIA. A military figure sitting on spoils, in her right hand a standard, in her left a shield and spear.

BRITANNIA COS. III. a figure sitting on a hill; in right hand a standard, in left a shield.

A figure sitting on spoils, and writing on a shield VICTORIAE BRITAN.

s. VICT. BRIT. Two captives sitting by a trophy.

VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory holding in her right hand a laurel, in her left a palm-branch, or in her right a palm, in her left a shield. (C. 10.)

VICT. BRIT. TR. P. XIX. COS. III. P. P. Victory holding a spear across, and two captives at her feet.

Geta. (Occo 302, 303, 304.)

P. SEPT. PIVS. AVG. BRIT.

g. s. and c. VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory standing or walking, holding in her right hand a laurel, in her left a palm-branch. (C. 10) Our fig. 16. from Dr. Hunter and Mr. Bartlet.

c. ——————————Victory holding in her right hand a branch, in her left a spear.

VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory marching with a trophy.

c. VICT. BRIT. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. S. C. Victory putting her right hand on a trophy to which is fastened a military figure, a captive on the ground. (Oc. 303. Vail. I. 125.)

c. VICT. BRIT. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. S. C. Victory sitting on spoils holding a shield on her knee. Our fig. 18. from Dr. Hunter and Mr. Bartlet.

VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. S. C. A figure veiled before a temple, captive at her feet, and near her Victory inscribing a trophy. Occo 309.

—————————— Two Victories supporting a shield hung against a palm-tree. (Ib. Vail. I. 125.)

The same inscription, but Victory sitting on shields, holding a shield on her right knee, and in her left hand a palm-branch. Our fig. 17. The bust laureate circumscribed P. SEPTIMIVS. GETA. PIVS AVG. BRIT.

Vaillant I. 131. gives the following of Geta:

P. SEPTIMIVS. GETA. CAESAR. Head without a crown.

VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. Two Victories supporting a shield hung against a palm-tree, as on his father's coin. Very rare of the first size. Also Victory writing on a shield hung to a palm-tree, as on the coins of his father and brother.

VICT. BRIT. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. Victory laying her hand on a trophy, to which a figure is bound; a captive on the ground: rare of the first size in Caracalla, but very rare of Geta.

VICT. BRIT. PONT. MAX. TR. P. III. Victory sitting, holding a shield in left: rare of the first size. (Occo 279.)

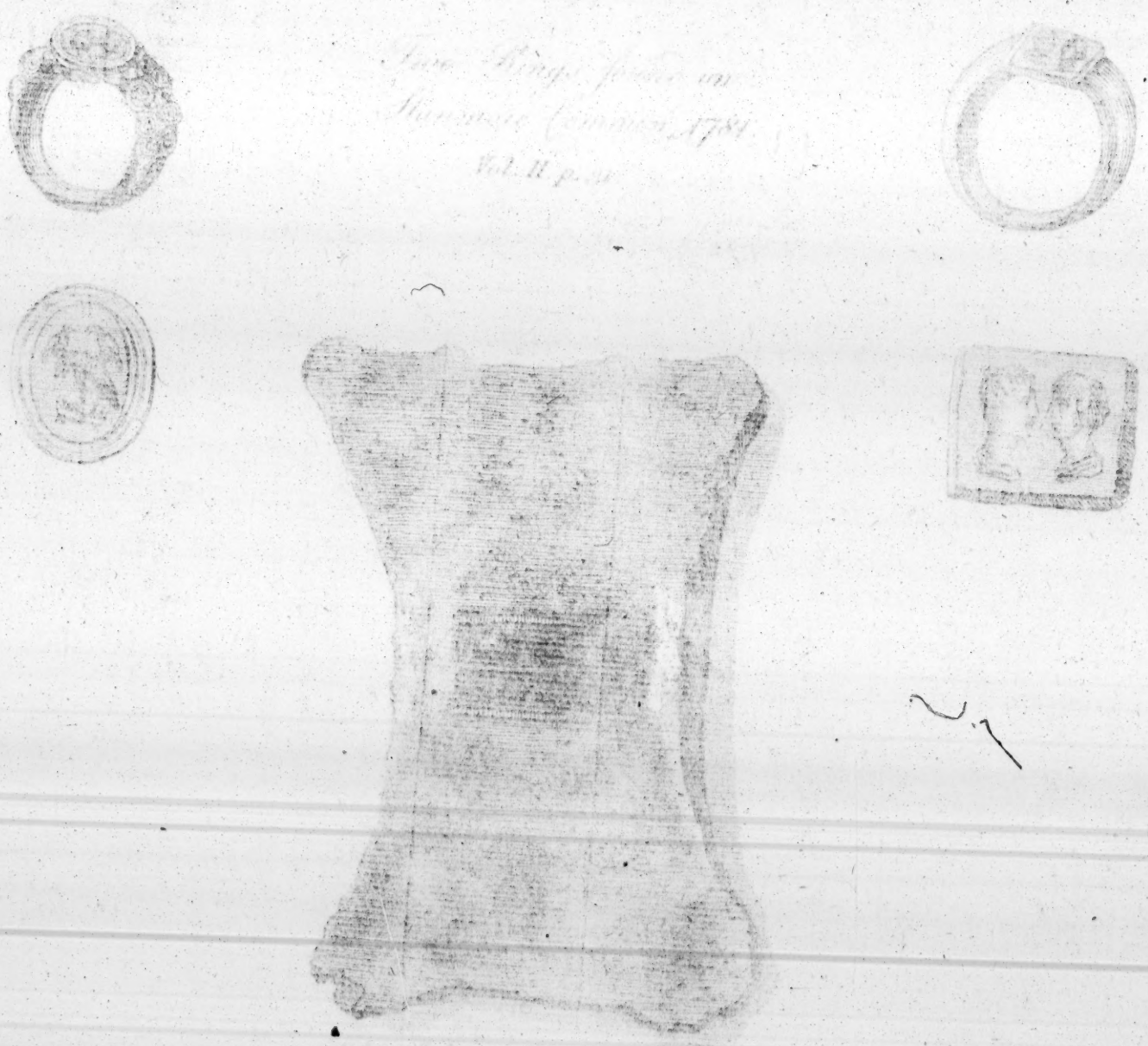
(M) A. Pomponius Ælianus usurped the empire at Mentz A. D. 267, and before he had held it a year was murdered by the soldiers. Occo (p. 391.) The C and L are distinct initials. Walker says he was chosen by the army after they had slain Lollianus: but Occo puts Ælianus a year before Lollianus. Be it as it may, his coin has no reference to Britain. See before, p. lii. n. (N).

(N) If we believe Dr. Stukeley there is not a single coin of Carausius which has not a reference to Britain, where he usurped and held the sovereignty six years. The subject of this usurper and his coins has been exhausted by Genebrier "Histoire de Carausius, "empereur de la Grande Bretagne, collegue de Diocletien & de "Maximien, prouve par les medailles. Par. 1740." 4to. Dr. Stukeley in his "Medallic History of Carausius, 17.. & 17." 2 vols. 4to. "his "Palæographia Britannica, N° III. on Oriuna wife of Ca-"rausius, 1752." 4to. "Two dissertations on Carausius, empe-"ror of Britain, together with that of his supposed wife and son, "a third also of him and his successor Allectus, with a letter to Dr. "Stukely on the first volume of his History of Carausius," 4to. and "further observations on Carausius and Oriuna, 1756." 4to. The two last by Dr. Kennedy, physician to the Middlesex hospital, whose coins of Carausius, amounting to 256 (nine of fine silver), were purchased after his death, 1760, by the late Philip Carteret Webb, esq. The controversy was closed by an anonymous "History of Carausius, "or an examination of what has been advanced on that subject by "Genebrier and Stukely, &c. 1762." 4to. We have engraved two of his coins, fig. 19, 20. from Dr. Kennedy's plate; the letters ML on the exergue of the first of which are supposed to mean *Moneta Londinensis*, implying that it was struck at London.

(O) These letters are on a coin of Allectus given by Tristan: but it may be doubted, whether they should not be P. L. i. e. *percussus Londini* as on the coins of Constantius; or as on Constantine's coins *Lugduni*. Our fig. 21, 22. from Dr. Kennedy, have NL and QL in the exergue. A gold one found at Silchester has ML. See in Hampshire, p. 142.

(P) The letters in the exergue are the only shadow of a reason for inferring here this coin of Constantius Chlorus, which is a mere consecration medal.

(Q) See our fig. 23. on which, however, there is nothing peculiar to Britain. This coin and the eight following are from Du Fresne's Constantinopolis Christiana.



First to the Gods dischargʼd a victor's vows,
And barʼd an oak of all her verdant boughs;
High on a lofty point the trunk he placʼd,
Which with Mezentius's radiant arms he graceʼd.
The shiverʼd lances that the monarch bore,
The plumy crest that dropt with recent gore, &c.
Thus the rich spoils he raisʼd aloft in air,
A trophy sacred to the God of War. PITT.

XII. The same may be said of the 12th belonging to the same emperor (K).

X. XI. Those of Severus and Geta want no explanation (L).

XIII. Who this Ælianus is has not been yet discovered. Some place A. Pomponius Ælianus among the thirty tyrants. Others fix Cl. Ælianus among the six pyments under Diocletian. Others imagine he was a tyrant in Britain under Probus, mentioned by Zosimus without telling us the name, of whom before. At whatever time he lived it is evident he was raised emperor in Britain, where alone his coins are found, with this inscription, IMPERATOR C. ÆLIANVS PIVS FOELIX AVGVSTVS. On the reverse, VICTORIA AVGVSTI, which implies some considerable defeat of some barbarians (M).

XIV. A coin of Carausius the third *Imperator* (sing. *Carausius Pius Felix Augustus*) reverse, PAX AVGVSTI. Some say it was struck when he had cleared the British seas of pirates (N).

XV. When Allectus who slew Carausius assumed the purple, and behaved himself gallantly against the barbarians, he struck this coin with VIRTVS AVGVSTI, and the letters C. L. which some understand *Quartarius Londini cusus*, others *Quæstor Londinensis* (O).

XVI. When Constantius Chlorus had ended his days at York, and been in a solemn manner ranked among the Gods, this coin was struck in honor of his memory, as appears from the inscription and the temple between two eagles. The letters P. LON. in the exergue signify *Pecunia Londini signata* (P).

XVII. His wife [illegible] as our historians affirm, which is confirmed by that great [illegible] Constantine the Great had routed the tyrant Maxentius, and gained the title of *Founder of Peace and Deliverer of the World*, by leaving tranquility to the state, had this coin struck in honor of her at Treves, as appears from the letters S. TR. q. d. *Signata Treviris* (Q).

(K) Our fig. 8.

(L) Severus's British coins are of A. D. 163 and 964, when he obtained great victories, and died.

L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. VIII.
VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. Two winged Victories sitting on a shield hung to a palm-tree, below two captives, their hands tied behind them. Of the full size. The same type with the inscription P. M. TR. P. rare: not elegant. (Vaillant I. 161. Occo 270.) But no such figure as that given by Mr. Camden occurs with this inscription.

Mr. Camden's No. XI. has the same reverse, except that the victories hold the shield against the palm tree, and do not write on it. The inscription on the head side differs. See our fig. 11. from Pembr. Hunter differ from all these.

[illegible] holding a trophy in their right hand, and [illegible] (Vaillant II. 45. Occo [illegible].)

c. BRITANNIA. A military figure standing on [illegible] in her right hand a standard, in her left a shield and spear.
BRITANNIA COS. III. a figure sitting on a hill; in right hand a standard, in left a shield.
A figure sitting on spoils, and writing on a shield VICTORIAE BRITAN.

s. VICT. BRIT. Two captives tied to a trophy.
VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory standing in her right hand a laurel, in her left a palm branch, or in her right hand her left a shield. (C. 10.)
VICT. BRIT. TR. P. XIX. COS. III. P. P. Victory holding a spear across, and two captives at her feet.
Geta. (Occo 302, 303, 304.)
P. SEPT. PIVS. AVG. BRIT.
g. s. and s. VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory standing or walking, holding in her right hand a laurel, in her left a palm [illegible] (C. 10.) Our fig. 16. from Dr. Hunter and Dr. Mead.

c. —— Victory holding in her right hand a branch, in her left [illegible]
VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory marching with a trophy.
[illegible] GETA CAES. [illegible]
VICT. BRIT. [illegible] P. P. S. C. Victory standing on [illegible] holding a [illegible] Our fig. 13. from Dr. Hunter and Mr. Mead.
VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. A [illegible] Britannia, empire at her feet, and [illegible] Victory inscribing a trophy. Occo 300.

[illegible] shield hung against a palm-tree. (Vaillant I. 240.)
The same inscription, but Victory sitting on shields, holding a shield on her right knee, and in her left hand a palm-branch. Our fig. 17. The head laureate circumscribed P. SEPTIMVS GETA. PIVS AVG. BRIT.

Vaillant I. 241. gives the following of Geta:
P. SEPTIMVS. GETA CAESAR. Head without a crown.
VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. Two Victories supporting a shield hung against a palm-tree, as on his father's coins. Very rare of the first size. Also Victory writing on a shield hung to a palm-tree, as on the coins of his father and brother.
VICT. BRIT. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. Victory laying her hand on a trophy, to which a figure is bound; a captive on the ground. Very rare of the first size in Gaul: but very rare in Geta.
VICT. BRIT. PONT. MAX. TR. P. III. Victory sitting, holding a shield in left; rare of the first size. (Occo 279.)

(M) A. Pomponius Ælianus usurped the empire at Mentz A. D. 269, and before he had held it a year was murdered by the soldiers. Occo (p. 391.) The C and L are distinct initials. Walker says he was chosen by the army after they had slain Lollianus: but Occo puts Ælianus a year before Lollianus. Be it as it may, this coin has no reference to Britain. See before, p. lii. n. (N).

(N) [illegible] we believe Dr. Stukeley there is not a single coin of Carausius which has not a reference to Britain, where he usurped and held the sovereignty six years. The subject of this usurper and his coins has been exhausted by Genebrier's "Histoire de Carausius, empereur de la Grande Bretagne, collegue de Dioclesien, prouvée par les medailles. Par. 1740." 4to. De [illegible] Life and History of Carausius, 17.. & 17." 2 vols. 8vo. [illegible] Britannica, No III. on Oriuna [illegible] "Two dissertations on Carausius, emperor of Britain, together with that of his supposed wife and [illegible] and his successor Allectus, with a letter [illegible] volume of his History of Carausius," 4to. [illegible] further plates. Vaux on Carausius and Oriuna, 1756." 4to. The [illegible] Kennedy, physician to the Middlesex hospital, whose [illegible] Carausius, amounting to 256 (nine of fine silver), were [illegible] death, 1760, by the late Philip Carteret Webb, [illegible] posthumously was closed by an anonymous "History of Carausius, [illegible] examination of what has been advanced on that subject by Stukeley and Stukely, &c. 1762." 4to. We have engraved [illegible] ations, fig. 19, 20. from Dr. Kennedy's plate; the letters [illegible] the exergue of the first of which are supposed to stand for [illegible] implying that it was struck at London. [illegible] letters are quite out of Allectus given by Trebellius [illegible] be doubted, whether they should not be P. L. as on the coins of Constantius; or as on the coins of [illegible] Lugdun. Our fig. 21, 22. from Dr. Kennedy, [illegible] and C. in the exergue. A coin one found at Sidcheste [illegible] see Horsley, p. 434.

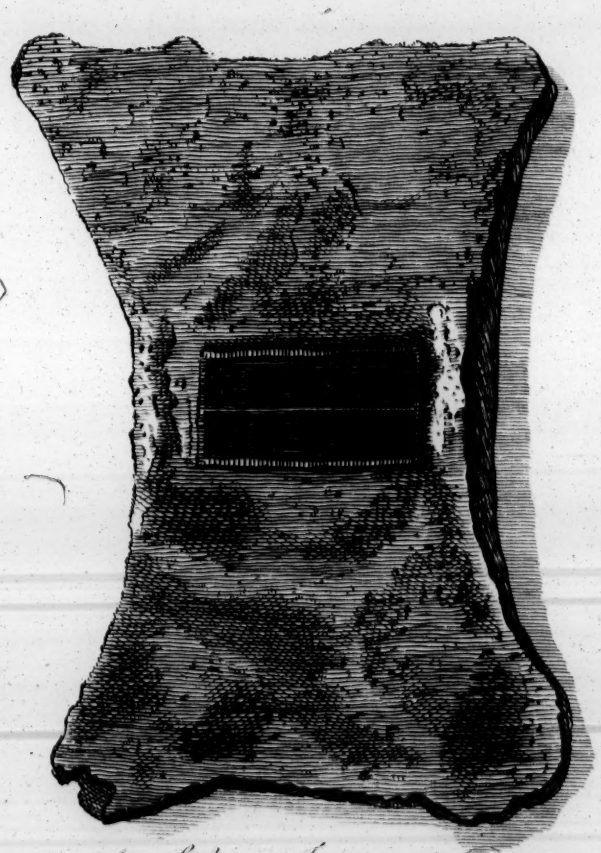
(O) The letters in the exergue are the only shadow of a reason for inferring that this coin of Constantius Chlorus, which is a most contemptible [illegible]

(Q) See our fig. 22. whereby however, there is perhaps some [illegible] This coin and the eight following are from Dr. Kennedy's Constantinople Chlorus.

Silver Coins found in & near the Isle of Thanet.

Two Rings found on Hanmore Common, 1781.

Vol. II. p. 31.



A Silver Ingot, found in the Tower of London, 1777.

Vol. II. p. 16.

Signature of Candidate
Candidate's Name
Candidate's Address

* Candidate's Name and Address must be written in Block Letters.

Valid Passport No.

Flavius Conſtantinus Maximus Auguſtus, that great ornament of Britain, ſtruck at Conſtantinople, as we learn from the letters CONS in the exergue, this coin inſcribed GLORIA EXERCITVS, to pleaſe the ſoldiery who, and not the emperor, at that time managed the empire (R). XVIII.

Conſtantius Junior, ſon of Conſtantine the Great, who had Britain with other provinces, ſtruck this coin in his father's life time, being ſtyled on it only *Nobilis Cæſar*, a title uſually conferred on the perſons intended to ſucceed on the throne. From the building and PROVIDENTIA CAES. it ſhould ſeem that he and his brother erected ſome public ſtructure at London (S). XIX.

This coin, inſcribed *Dominus noſter Magnentius Pius Fælix Auguſtus* ſeems to have been ſtruck by Magnentius, whoſe father was a native of Britain, and to curry favor with Conſtantius after defeating ſome public enemy. For the letters DD. NN. AVGG. i. e. *Domini noſtri Auguſti* intimate that there were at that time two Auguſti or emperors. The words VOTIS. V. MVLTIS X, mean that the people then made vows that the emperor might live ten years, and by multiplying the number wiſhed him in their acclamations a return of many ten years. To this Nazarius alludes in his panegyric: "The Quniquennalia "of our happy emperors plunge us in joy, but our eager wiſhes and forward hopes are fixed on the De- "cennalia." The letters P. AR. ſhew that this coin was ſtruck at Arles (T). XX.

Conſtantius having defeated Magnentius and recovered Britain, cauſed this coin to be ſtruck in compliment to the army. R in the exergue probably means it was minted at Rome (U). XXI.

This coin from the letters in the exergue, probably ſtruck at Antioch in honor of Valentinian when he had reſtored Britain then in a declining ſtate, and from his own name given that of VALENTIA to part of it which he recovered (X). XXII.

On this coin of Gratian I need not repeat what I have already obſerved on that of Magnentius (Y). XXIII.

Upon Magnus Maximus being created emperor by the army, together with his ſon Flavius Victor, theſe coins were ſtruck in compliment to the ſoldiery; and for the ſame reaſon Theodoſius after he defeated them ſtruck that inſcribed GLORIA EXERCITVS. XXIV. XXV. XXVI.

On this gold coin of Honorius I ſhall only obſerve, that the word AVGGG. denotes that there were three Auguſti at that time, viz. after A. D. 420, when Honorius reigned in the Weſt, Theodoſius the younger in the Eaſt, and with them Conſtantius created Auguſtus by Honorius, and who ſurpaſſed our Conſtantine, who was elected here for the luckineſs of his name. CONOB ſhews that it was *aurum Obrizum* (pure gold) ſtruck at Conſtantinople. I have not yet met with this word CONOB on any but gold coins (Z). XXVII.

I might here add many more Roman coins, of which immenſe quantities are found in the ruins of our antient cities in treaſures or vaults [d] buried in the ground at that time and in ſepulcral urns. I have often wondered whence ſo many of them came, till I read in the Imperial Conſtitutions prohibitions againſt melting down antient coins [e].

After cauſing theſe antient coins both Britiſh and Roman to be engraved, I thought it would be of ſervice to the reader to inſert here a map of Britain while a Roman province, with the antient names, however inaccurare. For who ſhall pretend to form a correct one? All we ſhall learn from it will be this, that the world ſuffers alterations every day; new foundations of cities are laid, new names ſucceed to the old ones which are loſt, and, as the poet ſays,

Non indignemur mortalia corpora ſolvi;
Cernimus exemplis oppida poſſe mori [f].

No more complain that mortal bodies die,
When cities doom'd to death in ruins lie.

[d] *flaviſſae.*
[e] L. I. c. de auri publici profecut. L. 12. c. 13. C. Th. de ſuſcept. præpot.
[f] Rutilius, It. I. 413, 114.

(R) Our fig. 24, has on the exergue SMNL, which may be *Signata Moneta Londini* or *Lugduni*.

(S) The building on the reverſe is generally referred to the *Caſtra Prætoria* at Rome. See fig. 25.

(T) This coin has not the leaſt relation to Britain, therefore is omitted in our plate.

(U) See fig. 26, which has on the exergue PCON. *percuſſus Conſtantinopoli*.

(X) See fig. 27.

(Y) See fig. 28.

(Z) If this obſervation of Mr. Camden's were true CONOB, might ſignify *Conſtantinopolitanum obryzum*, q. d. the pure gold of Conſtantinople: but theſe letters occurring on ſilver and braſs coins ſhew it can mean only *Conſtantinopoli obſignatum*. Du Freſne, Imp. Conſtantinop. Numiſm. p. 76. Several of theſe coins in gold, together with a ſilver wedge inſcribed with Honorius's name, were found in digging the foundations of a new Ordnance-office in the Tower, 1777. Archæol. V. pl. xxv. p. 291. Though none of theſe coins bear the ſtamp of London, it is no proof the Romans had not a mint in the Tower.

*** Biſhop Gibſon having ſupplied his edition of the Britannia with a map of Roman Britain, and a copy of Antoninus' Itinerary, as compared by Mr. Burton with the ſeveral editions, we have ſubjoined the moſt correct copy of the Itinerary, with the modern names of the ſtations, and a map from Mr. Horſley.

ANTONINI ITER BRITANNIARUM.

AS this work paſſes under the name of Antoninus, it is generally agreed to have been executed under the direction at leaſt of one of the Roman emperors of that name; either Antoninus Pius or Caracalla. Mr. Horſley inclines to the latter, who was ſome years in Britain in perſon. "The "limits ſettled in this Itinerary ſuit his reign, and the peace made by him, better than the reign of "Antoninus Pius. For this latter built the Roman wall in Scotland, and yet we have no ſtations men- "tioned in the Itinerary within forty miles of that wall. The wall which was built by Severus, father of "Caracalla, is in the north of England, and there are not above two or three ſtations in the Itinerary "advanced beyond this wall, and thoſe at no great diſtance from it. There is indeed good ground to "ſuſpect with Dr. Gale [a] that it has not all been compoſed by one hand, at leaſt not by any one of the "Antonines, becauſe Conſtantinople and ſome other places are mentioned in it, which were not founded "till long after the laſt of the Antonines. It might be begun by ſome one and carried on by others, and "if any of the antients compoſed that part which relates to Britain, I ſhould incline moſt to Caracalla. "It cannot however be denied that the work is antient and genuine, and that we owe more diſcoveries of "Roman places in Britain to it than to all other authors put together." Thus Mr. Horſley [b]. Surita, who publiſhed the whole, thinks it cannot be dated earlier than Severus or Caracalla, nor much later than Conſtantine the Great. Weſſeling laſt republiſhed the whole Itinerary, with various readings and copious notes. Amſterdam, 1735. 4°.

Britain is here divided into fifteen Itinera, containing an account of the ſeveral ſtations that were ſituated on the Roman military ways, and ſeeming to be ſo many marching routs for the ſoldiers. The routs are far from being always direct, for they ſometimes fetch a very wide compaſs. Were we ſure of our military ways and our numbers, and did we know what ſort of miles are uſed in the Itinerary, it would be an infallible guide. But each of theſe have their difficulties. On a thorough and impartial trial, Mr. Horſley found that through the moſt part of England, wherever we are ſure, the proportion of miles in the Itinerary to Engliſh computed miles is generally as three to four, or three computed miles make four in the Itinerary. Sometimes the ratio may be as four to five, or leſs, but three to four is the mean proportion, and that which fails but ſeldom in the body of the kingdom.

I ſhall ſubjoin Mr. Horſley's account of our Roman military ways [c].

"Moſt of our military ways were probably laid by Julius Agricola. It is moſt likely that the Romans "erected ſtations, and laid their ways as they carried on their conqueſts; though whether the ways were "prior to the ſtations, or the ſtations to the ways, or both were done together, may be hard to determine. "Before I enter on the particular itinera, it will perhaps be expected that I here ſay ſomewhat concerning "the four grand Roman ways in Britain, which have (as is thought) ſince the Saxon times been poſſeſſed "of four particular names, and which had particular laws, *Pax quatuor cheminorum* [d]. Theſe are *Wat-* "*lingſtreet*, *Herminſtreet*, the *Foſſe*, and *Ikening* or *Icknildſtreet*.

"I know not whether the name *Watlingſtreet* be derived from the winding nature of it, but it is certain "that this does wind moſt of any of the four grand ways. The ſecond iter runs along this way. And "this iter, as well as the way, is the longeſt and moſt winding of any. It croſſes the kingdom thrice; "it goes from Richborough through London towards Cheſter, and then croſſing again comes to York, "and from thence again to Carliſle and beyond it. Beſides this, the country people near Wroxeter in "Shropſhire give the name of Watlingſtreet to the military way which goes through the middle of that "county into Herefordſhire, and (as I apprehend) toward Kencheſter. The name of Watlingſtreet is "alſo given to the military way which goes through Wales, and is thought to have been continued to "the iſland of Angleſea; for a cauſway is yet viſible a good way into the ſea, pointing toward this iſland. "The ſame name is alſo given (as far as I could learn) to all the military ways that are in Scotland. The "vulgar call the military way from Cataract bridge to Carliſle, through Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, "Mitchel Scots cauſeway; as they do alſo that which is called Watlingſtreet in the county of Durham "about Binchefter. The northern part of this way is manifeſtly the baſis of the firſt iter, which, as I "believe, terminates in the moſt northerly ſtation of Herminſtreet. The ſecond, third and fourth itinera "have alſo Watlingſtreet, or part of it for their baſis; and ſo has the latter part of the fifth, ſixth and "eighth itinera, not to mention the latter part of the twelfth [e].

[a] Ant. Itin. p. 1. [b] Brit. Rom. p. 379. [c] Ib. 387—389.

[d] Pax regis multiplex eſt:—alia, quam habent quatuor chemini, Watlingſtrete, Foſſe, Hikenildſtrete & Ermingſtrete; quorum duo in longitudinem regni, alii duo in latitudinem diſtenduntur.—Chemini vero minores—ſub lege comitatus ſunt. Inter leges S. Ed. cap. 12. Hearne printed in the ſixth volume of Leland's Itinerary, p. 93. "An eſſay towards the recovery of the courſes of the four great Roman "ways," by Roger Gale, eſq. and ſome additions to it in a letter to him from the author in the ſixth volume of Leland's Collectanea, p. 437. (p. 273, ſecond edition). Some corrections of it are inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 357. In the eſſay is engraved an old ſketch of theſe ways, from the Additamenta to Matth. Paris, (Cott. Lib. Nero D. 1. f. 194 b.) the maker of which is not ſo ignorant as Mr. Gale ſuppoſed him, This map is more correctly engraved by Mr. Baſire, in Brit. Top. I. p. 9) pl. I.

[e] Odo archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis pacem compoſuit inter Anlaf & Eadmund; ut Anlaf totam Angliæ inſulam ad borealem plagam viæ regiæ quæ Watlingſtreet dicitur ſuæ ditioni ſubjectam teneret; Eadmundus vero auſtralem ejuſdem callis partem contentus pacifice regnaret, quique ſuperviveret regni totus regimen optineret. MS. Gale. In p. 5. of "Miſcellanies on ſeveral curious ſubjects, 1714" and 1723, 8°. is a letter from Mr. Aſhmole to Sir William Dugdale about the courſe of the Watlingſtreet.

"I would

BRITANNIA ROMANA

collected from PTOLEMY, ANTONINES ITINERARY, *the* NOTITIA, *and* INSCRIPTIONS.

BRITISH PEOPLE mentioned by PTOLEMY.

I *Atrebatii.*
II *Belgae.*
III *Brigantes.*
IV *Caledonii.*
V *Cantae.*
VI *Cantii*
VII *Careni.*
VIII *Carnonacae.*
IX *Catyeuchlani.*
X *Cerones.*
XI *Coritani.*
XII *Cornavii.*
XIII *Cornavii.*
XIV *Greones.*
XV *Damnii.*
XVI *Demetae.*
XVII *Dobuni.*
XVIII *Dumnonii*
XIX *Durotriges.*
XX *Epidii.*
XXI *Gadeni.*
XXII *Logi.*
XXIII *Mertae.*
XXIV *Novantae.*
XXV *Ordovices.*
XXVI *Otadeni.*
XXVII *Parisi.*
XXVIII *Regni.*
XXIX *Selgovae.*
XXX Silva Caledonia.
XXXI *Silures.*
XXXII *Simeni*
XXXIII *Texali.*
XXXIV *Trinoantes.*
XXXV *Vacomagi.*
XXXVI *Venicontes.*

Explanation of the marks

Places in: Ptolemy +, Antonine ▲, Notitia □, Inscriptions ○

Where any place has more authorities than one the respective marks are thus used: Isurium ⧗, Verterae ⧋, Petuaria ⧗, Brexarum ⧗, Rutupae ⧈, Bremenium ⧗

NB. There not being room for the names of the stations upon the wall of England they are refered to in the Table by figures.

HIBERNICVS OCEANVS

BRITANNICUS OCEANUS

GALLIA

" I would call *Herminſtreet* the military way which leads directly from London to Lincoln, and ſo to " Wintringham, in a line as ſtrait as can be expected. It is ſaid that the *via conſularis* (termed in the " Ely book Ermingſtreet) goes from Royſton towards Huntingdon. And the author of the New Survey [f] " tells us of a road by Royſton, which is called Erminſtreet, and that ſome lands in Therfield are ſaid " to lie next Erminſtreet, and that a Roman way about Stamford is alſo called Erminſtreet in the writings " of the monks. But this way, he ſays, was erroneouſly ſo called. The ſame author obſerves [g], that " the great northern road by Royſton and Stamford is by ſome authors and ſome of the oldeſt monks " called Erminſtreet. He rejects their opinion indeed, and ſpeaks leſs favourably of their authority here " than he does on another occaſion. But however that be, he is miſtaken, I think, when he aſſerts that " this military way paſſes by Grantham. The writings of Peterborough abbey alſo mention Herminſtreet. " Mr. Gale thinks *Ermin* is for *Earning*, a Saxon word for *old*. Dr. Stukely ſays, that in the Saxon lan- " guage *Here* is an army, and *Hereman* a ſoldier; ſo that Hermanſtreet (as he writes it) is *via militaris*. " According to him it begins at Newhaven in Suſſex, goes through Radmil and Lewis, and then by the " Surry Stane-ſtreet at Croydon and Streetham, and ſeems to have croſſed the Thames at the ferry called " Stane-gate by Lambeth. I find no *iter* that proceeds directly on this road for any number of ſtations " together. A part of the fifth, at leaſt from Durobrivae to Lindum, has been directly on it, and ſome " part I believe of the firſt, but little more. Some incline to give the name of Herminſtreet to the " military way from Cataract to Carliſle, or to ſuppoſe this to be the continuation of Hermin-ſtreet, " which was united with Watlingſtreet from York (or beyond it) to Cataract; and others may think that " the other branch from Cataract to Riecheſter is the continuation of Herminſtreet, and ſome that both " theſe branches belong to it [h]. I ſhall leave every one to his own opinion in this, and only obſerve, that " the military way to Carliſle, as ſoon as it enters Scotland, bears the name of Watlingſtreet; and as for " that to Riecheſter, it is almoſt univerſally ſo called, both in England and Scotland. Others alſo ſup- " poſe ſome of the military ways ſouth from London to be a part of Herminſtreet.

" The *Foſſe* proceeds directly from Bath to Lincoln. I believe it has been continued beyond the Bath, " as far as Ilcheſter at leaſt, if not to the ſea; Dr. Stukeley thinks to Seaton. Great part of this too, " namely, that which is in the very heart of the kingdom, has had no part of an *iter* on it; but the " latter part of the ſixth *iter*, and middle part of the eighth, from Venonae to Lindum, have no doubt " been on the other parts of it. This ſtill bears the name of the Foſſe way from Lincoln to Bath, and " beyond it. Some affirm it to have been continued in a pretty direct line beyond Lincoln to the ſea " coaſt. But to this I am a ſtranger. The learned Dr. Gale would have that magnificent way from " Lincoln to the Humber to be the continuance of the Foſſe [i]: but as this is out of the line, and ſeem- " ingly, as I think, of a different make; I would rather chuſe to call it the continuance of Herminſtreet.

" I am moſt at a loſs about *Icknildſtreet*. Some think there were two Roman ways of this name, but " I cannot ſay we are certain of either. It is agreed, that it muſt have been ſome way that led to or from " the country of the *Iceni*, and that this is the reaſon of the name; poſſibly *Icen elde ſtreet*, or *old ſtreet*. " It is therefore natural to ſuppoſe, that *Venta Icenorum* muſt have ſtood on this way, and perhaps been " the limit or *terminus* of it. The way therefore, according to which the ninth *iter* is directed, ſhould, " I think, be the beſt entitled to this name of any in the Itinerary. This I ſhall afterwards ſhew to be " the Roman road which has come from Caiſter, near Norwich, by Colcheſter or Malden to London. " The military way from London by Speen and Marlborough to the Bath, or rather that by Silcheſter " and Old Sarum to Dorcheſter, may be looked upon as the continuation of it. This military way, " which goes from Silcheſter to Old Sarum, and ſo to Dorſetſhire, by Pentridge (as Mr. Gale informs me) " paſſes at Guſſage St. Michael under the name of Ickling dyke [k]. But yet, as the ſame gentleman obſerves, " the great way called Ickningſtreet comes from Goring in Oxfordſhire into Berkſhire, near Strately, and " paſſes by Aldworth to Speenham, near Newbury. And he tells us likewiſe, that it paſſes by Hitchin " in Hertfordſhire, and Royſton. Dr. Plot argues for an Icknildſtreet which paſſes through Derbyſhire, " and enters Staffordſhire at Stretton, near Tutbury, leading by Burton upon Trent and Litchfield into " Warwickſhire, near Handſworth, where it appears near Birmingham. He alſo takes notice of a raiſed " way near the village of Edlinghall, pointing towards Lullington in Derbyſhire, which he ſuppoſes to " be a Roman *via vicinalis*. But I cannot yet ſee any reaſon to believe that any Itinerary ſtations have " ſtood on either of theſe ways, though this Icknildſtreet, as well as Watlingſtreet, remains yet (accord- " ing to the account we have of it) very high and conſpicuous. Dr. Plot and others will have Stretton " near Litchfield, Streeton near Burton, and Old fort, in the pariſh of Kimber, to be ſtations upon it [l]."

Beſides theſe main roads, it is certain, that there have been a great many vicinal branches, and ſome which have croſſed the principal ways at nearly right angles. There have been alſo conſiderable military ways in Britain on which no iter has proceeded. *Akemanſtreet* leads from Alcheſter to Bath. *Julia ſtrata* has been traced from Caerwent through South Wales. *Sarn Elen* and *Sarn Eyſog* are two other ways in Wales. *Maidenway* runs from the Roman Wall to Kirby Thor. *Pedderway* from Burnham to Ely. *Portway* from Hadſcoe to Raveningham. *Rudgeway* by Tamworth. There are four *Stoneſtreets:* one in Suffolk, leading from Blithborough to Bungay and to Caſtor; a ſecond in Kent, from Canterbury to Limne; a third in Suſſex, from Chicheſter to Darking; a fourth in Eſſex, from Colcheſter by Dunmow. Dugdale ſomewhere mentions *Windly* way, Horſley [m] *Kindſtreet*, and another antient road we recollect by the name of *Maurood's cauſeway*. The *Via Badonica*, *Trinobantica*, &c. of antient writers, are only Latin names for ſome of theſe.

[f] P. 285. [g] P. 242, 243.

[h] Some remarks by Mr. Percival on the Ermineſtreet in Cheſhire and Lancaſhire are printed in Archæol. I. 62. Higden's Ermineſtreet is the Belingſtrete of Ninnius. [i] Anton. Itin. p. 130.

[k] Some remarks on the courſe of the Ikeningſtreet in Hampſhire, by Smart Lethieullier, eſq. and Mr. Willis of Andover, are printed in Archæol. I. 56—60. [l] Higden inſtead of Icknield deſcribes Rychnield. [m] p. 416.

ITER BRITANNIARUM,

From Weſſelingius' Edition of ANTONINE's ITINERARY, Amſt. 1735. 4°. p. 463—486. and Horſley's Britannia Romana, 1732. p. 380—472.

With various Readings of the Numbers of Miles; and the modern Names aſſigned from the beſt Authorities.

A Geſſoriaco *de* Galliis, RITUPIS *in portu Britanniarum*, Stadia numero CCCCL [n].

ITER I.

From *The Limit*, i. e. *The Wall*, to *Hebberſtow* fields, or *Broughton*.

A LIMITE, *id eſt*, a VALLO PRÆTORIO uſque. M. P. CLVI.

This Iter proceeds along the Watlingſtreet, and therefore it is certain that we muſt look for the ſtations only on this way, or ſome of its branches [o].

		M. P.
A BREMENIO (*Riecheſter*) CORSTOPITUM	(*Corbidge*)	XX.
VINDOMORA	*Ebcheſter*	IX.
VINOVIA	*Bincheſter*	XIX.
CATARACTONI	*Caterick*	XXII.
ISURIUM	*Aldburgh*	XXIV.
EBURACUM LEG. VI. VICTRIX	*York*	XVII.
DERVENTIONE	On the river *Derwent*	VII.
DELGOVITIA	*Godmundingham*, or *Weighton*	XIII.
PRÆTORIO	*Patrington*. *Broughton* (Horſley)	XXV.

ITER II.

From (beyond) the Wall to *Richborough*.

Iter a VALLO ad PORTUM RITUPAS, M. P. CCCCLXXXI. ſic:

A BLATO BULGIO, *Middleby*, (Horſley) CASTRA EXPLORATORUM, *Netherby*		XII al. X.
LUGUVVALLIO	*Carliſle*	XII.
VOREDA	*Old Penrith*	XIV.
BROVONACIS	*Kendal* (Gale) *Kirbyor* (Horſley)	XIII.
VERTERIS	*Burgh on Stanmore*	XIII.
LAVATRIS	*Bowes*	XIV.
CATARACTONI	*Catarick*	XIII al. XVI & XVIII.
ISURIUM	*Aldburgh*	XXIV.
EBURACUM	*York*	XVII.
CALCARIA	*Tadcaſter*	IX.
CAMBODUNO	*Almondbury* or *Gretland* (Horſl.)	XX al. XXX.
MANUTIO	*Mancheſter*	XVIII al. XXIII.
CONDATE	*Congleton*, or near *Northwich* (Horſl.)	XVIII.
DEVA LEG. XX. VICTRIX	*Cheſter*	XX.
BOVIO	*Bangor*, or, as Horſley, near *Stretton*	X.
MEDIOLANO	*Meidvod* (Gale) near *Draiton* (Horſl.)	XX.
RUTUNIO	*Wem* on the *Rodam*.	XII.
VROCONIO	*Wroxeter*	XI.
UXACONA	*Okenyate* (Gale) near *Sheriff Hales* (Horſl.)	XI.
PENNOCRUCIO	*Penkridge*, near the river *Penk*	XII.
ETOCETO	*Wall* by *Litchfield*	XII.
MANDUESSEDO	*Manceſter*	XVI.
VENONIS	*Cleyceſter*	XII.
BENNAVENNA	*Wedon*, or near *Daventry* (Horſl.)	XVII.
LACTODORO	*Stony Stratford*, or *Towceſter* (Horſley)	XII.
MAGIOVINTO	*Dunſtable* or *Aſhwell*, or as Horſley *Fenny Stratford*	XVII.
DUROCOBRIVIS	*Hertford* or *Redburn*, or as Horſley *Dunſtable*	XII.
VEROLAMIO	*Verulam* by *St. Alban's*	XII.
SULLONIACIS	*Brockley hills*	IX.
LONDINIO	*London*	XII.
NOVIOMAGO	*Woodcot*	X.
VAGNIACIS	*Maidſtone* (Gale) *Northfleet* (Horſley)	XVIII.

[n] Pliny (IV. 16.) ſays Britain is diſtant from Geſſoriacum fifty miles. Bede (Ec. Hiſt. init.) referring to both authors, and to Dio XXXIX. p. 127. makes Reptaceſter in Britain diſtant from Geſſoriacum in Gaul 450 ſtades.

[o] Horſley, p. 395.

		M. P.
DUROBRIVIS	*Rocheſter*	IX.
DUROLEVO	*Lenham. Milton* (Horſley)	XIV al. XVI & XII.
DUROVERNO	*Canterbury*	XII al. XVI.
AD PORTUM RITUPIS	*Richborough*	XII.

ITER III.

From *London* to *Dover.*

Iter a LONDINIO ad PORTUM DUBRIS M. P. LXVI. ſic:

DUROBRIVIS	*Rocheſter*	XXVII.
DUROVERNO	*Canterbury*	XXV.
AD PORTUM DUBRIS	*Dover*	XIV.

ITER IV.

From *London* to *Lime.*

Iter a LONDINIO ad PORTUM LEMANIS M. P. LXVIII. ſic:

DUROBRIVIS	*Rocheſter*	XXVII.
DUROVERNO	*Canterbury*	XXV.
AD PORTUM LEMANIS	*Lime*	XVI.

ITER V.

From *London* to *Carliſle* near the wall.

Iter a LONDINIO LUGUVALLIO ad VALLUM M. P. CCCCXLIII. ſic:

CÆSAROMAGO	*Chelmsford*, or *Writtle*	XXVIII.
COLONIA	*Colcheſter*	XXIV.
VILLA FAUSTINI	*St. Edmundſbury*, or *Dunmow*	XXXV al. XXV.
ICIANOS	*Ickburgh*, or *Cheſterford*	XVIII.
CAMBORICO	*Icklingham*	XXXV.
DUROLIPONTE	*Godmancheſter*, or as Horſley, *Cambridge*	XXV.
DUROBRIVAS	*Dornford* (Camd.) *Brigcaſterton* (G.) *Caſtor* (H.)	XXXV.
CAUSENNIS	*Nottingham* (G.) *Ancaſter* (H.)	XXX } XX.
LINDO	*Lincoln*	XXVI } XXXVI.
SEGELOCI	*Littleborough*	XIV.
DANO	*Doncaſter*	XXI.
LEGEOLIO	*Caſtleford*	XVI.
EBURACO	*York*	XXI.
ISUBRIGANTUM	*Aldburgh*	XVII.
CATARACTONI	*Catteric*	XXIV.
LAVATRIS	*Bowes*	XVIII.
VERTERIS	*Brugh*	XIII.
BROCAVO	*Brougham caſtle*	XX.
LUGUVALLIO	*Carliſle*	XXII.

" The two main branches or grand ways that iſſue out from London, tending northward, are Wat-
" lingſtreet, and the military way on which the former part of this iter proceeds; and theſe, if I am not
" miſtaken, go off at nearly right angles one to another." Horſley, p. 427.

ITER VI.

From *London* to *Lincoln.*

Iter a LONDINIO LINDUM M. P. CLVI. ſic:

VEROLAMIO	*Verulam*	XXI.
DUROCOBROVIS	*Dornford* or *Brigcaſterton*, or, as H. *Dunſtable*	XII.
MAGIOVINIO	*Dunſtable* or *Aſhwell*, or, as H. *Fenny Stratford*	XII.
LACTODORO	*Stony Stratford*, or *Towceſter*	XVI.
ISANNAVATIA [l. *Bennavena*]	*Wedon*, or near *Daventry*	XII.
TRIPONTIO	*Dowbridge* (G.) *Bugby* (H.)	XII.
VENNONIS	*Cleyceſter*	IX.
RATIS	*Leiceſter*	XII.
VEROMETO	*Willoughby* (H.) or *Barrow*	XIII.

		M. P.
MARGIDUNO	*Eaſt Bridgeford* (H.)	XIII.
AD PONTEM	*Eaſt Bridgeford* (G.) near *Southwell* (H.)	VII.
CROCOCALANA	*Collingham*, or *Brugh* near it	VII.
LINDO	*Lincoln*	XII.

ITER VII.

From *Chicheſter* to *London.*

Iter a REGNO LONDINIO M. P. XCVI. ſic:

CLAUSENTUM	*Old Southampton*	XX.
VENTA BELGARUM	*Wincheſter*	X.
CALLEVA ATREBATUM	*Henley* (G.) *Silcheſter* (H.)	XXII.
PONTIBUS	Near *Old Windſor*	XXII.
LONDINIO	*London*	XXII.

ITER VIII.

From *York* to *London.*

Iter ab EBURACO LONDINIUM M. P. CCXXVII. ſic:

LAGECIO	*Caſtleford*	XXI.
DANO	*Doncaſter*	XVI.
AGELOCO	*Littleborough*	XXI.
LINDO	*Lincoln*	XIV.
CROCOCALANO	*Brugh*, near *Colingham*	XIV.
MARGIDUNO	Near *Eaſt Bridgeford*	XIV.
VERNEMETO	Near *Willughby*	XII.
RATIS	*Leiceſter*	XII.
VENNONIS	*Cleyceſter*	XII.
BANNAVANTO [l. *Bonnavena*]	*Wedon*, or near *Daventry*	XVIII.
MAGIOVINIO	*Dunſtable* or *Aſhwell*, or *Fenny Stratford*	XXVIII.
DUROCOBRIVIS	*Dunſtable*, as H.	XII.
VEROLAMIO	*Verolam*	XII.
LONDINIO	*London*	XXI.

ITER IX.

From *Caſter*, near *Norwich*, to *London.*

Iter a VENTA ICENORUM LONDINIO M. P. CXXVIII. ſic:

SITOMAGO	*Wulpit* (H.) *Thetford*	XXXII al. XXXI.
COMBRETONIO	*Stretford*, on the river *Breton*	XXII.
AD ANSAM	*Witham*, or *Barklow*	XV.
CAMULODUNO	*Malden* (Camden and Horſley) *Walden* (Gale)	VI.
CANONIO	*Chelmsford* (Camd.) *Canfield* (G.) *Fambridge* (H.)	VIII al. IX.
CÆSAROMAGO	Near *Chelmsford* (H.)	XII.
DUROLITO	*Leiton*	XVI al. XXVI.
LONDINIO	*London*	XV al. V.

ITER X.

From *Lancheſter* to the ſtation near *Draiton* in the county of *Salop.*

Iter a GLANOVENTA MEDIOLANO M. P. CI. ſic:

GALAVA	*Old Town*, or *Alon water*	XVIII al. XXVIII.
ALONE	*Whitley Caſtle*	XII.
GALACUM	*Whellep caſtle* (Camd.) *Appleby* (H.)	XIX.
BREMETONACIS	*Overborough*	XXVII al. XXXII.
COCCIO	*Ribcheſter*	XX al. XXV.
MANCUNIO	*Mancheſter*	XVII al. XXVII.
CONDATE	Near *Northwich*	XVIII.
MEDIOLANO	Near *Draiton*	XVIII al. XXVIII.

" This iter Mr. Camden by miſtake calls the *ninth*, inſtead of the *tenth*, and gives us but little " aſſiſtance in ſettling the ſtations on it, or rather has led a great many others into miſtakes."

ITER XI.

From the ſea coaſt near *Caernarvon* to *Cheſter*.

Iter a SEGONTIO DEVAM M. P. LXXIV. ſic:

		M. P.
CONOVIO	*Conway*, or *Caer Rhyn* (H.)	XXIV.
VARIS	*Bodvary*	XIX al. XXI.
DEVA	*Cheſter*	XXXII al. XXII.

" In this ſhort iter there is a conſiderable diſagreement between the total at the top and the amount of the " particulars; the former is eighty-three, and the latter no more than ſeventy-five. In this caſe the " ſmaller number is the righter, or elſe our modern maps are much in the wrong, for according to theſe " the ſmaller is too great." Horſl. p. 455.

ITER XII.

From *Silcheſter* by *Eggerton* to *Wroxeter*.

Iter a CALLEVA per MURIDUNUM VROCONIUM M. P. CCLXXXVI. ſic:

VINDOMI	*Farnham* (H.)	XV.
VENTA BELGARUM	*Wincheſter*	XXI.
BRIGE	*Broughton*	XI al. IX.
SORBIODUNO	*Old Sarum*	IX al. XI.
VINDOGLADIA	*Wimbourn*, or near *Cranburn* (H.)	XIII.
DURNOVARIA	*Dorcheſter*	VIII al. XXXVI.
MURIDUNO	*Seaton* (G.) near *Eggerton* (H.)	XXXVI al. VIII.
ISCA DUMUNNIORUM [SCADIUM NUNNIORUM]	*Exeter*, or near *Cheſelborough* (H.)	XV.
LEUCARO	Near *Glaſſenbury*	XV.
NIDO*	Near *Portbury*	XV.
BOMIO	Near *Axbridge*	XV.
ISCÆ LEG. II. AUGUSTA	*Caerleon*	XV al. XXVII.
BURRIO	*Uſk*	IX.
GOBANNIO	*Abergavenny*	XII.
MAGNIS	*Kencheſter*	XXII.
BRAVINIO	*Ludlow*	XXIV.
VROCONIO	*Wroxeter*	XXVII.

" There is plainly an hundred omitted in the title prefixed to this iter; for the amount of the particu- " lars is juſt 282, whereas the total prefixed is 186. Dr. Gale believes that two itinera are here omitted, " or thrown into one; but I am inclined to think, contrary to the general opinion, that the latter part of " this iter has been directly from Iſca Dumnoniorum to Iſca Silurum, and ſo on to Urioconium. And I " take the true meaning of the title *a Calleva Muridunum Urioconium* to be a route from *Calleva* to *Urioco-* " *nium* by *Muridunum*, and ſo deſigned for one iter making that circuit." Horſl. p. 457.

ITER XIII.

From *Caerlon* to *Silcheſter*.

Iter ab ISCA CALLEVAM M. P. CIX. ſic:

BURRIO	*Uſk*	IX.
BLESTIO	*Monmouth*	XI.
ARICONIO	*Roſs*	XI.
CLEVO	*Gloceſter*	XV.
DUROCORNOVIO	*Cirenceſter*	XIV.
SPINIS	*Speen*	XV.
CALLEVA	*Silcheſter*	XV.

" This and the following iter have, I believe, been deſigned for two ſeveral paſſages over the Severn, " one more direct and by a ferry, the other by a bridge, but a little more about, ſo as that the Romans " might uſe either, as beſt ſuited their occaſions. Something of the ſame nature ſeems to have been " done at the Humber, as may be ſeen in the firſt and fifth itinera compared. There is a conſiderable " difference between the amount of the particulars 90, and the ſum total prefixed 109." Horſl. 467.

* Mr. Horſley tranſpoſes theſe two ſtations, contrary to all the MSS. and puts *Bomium* before *Nidum*. Weſſeling.

ITER XIV.

From *Caerleon* to *Silcheſter*.

Item alio itinere ab Isca Callevam M. P. CIII. ſic:

VENTA SILURUM	*Caer Gwent*	IX.
ABONE	*Aunſbury*	IX.
TRAJECTUS	*Henham*	IX.
AQUIS SOLIS	*Bath*	VI.
VERLUCIONE	Near *Leckham*	XV.
CUNETIONE	*Marlborough*	XX.
SPINIS	*Speen*	XV.
CALLEVA	*Silcheſter*	XV.

" This iter has the ſame *termini* with the former, but croſſes the Severn lower down, and by a ferry. " Here is alſo diſagreement between the particulars 98, and the ſum prefixed 103." Horſl. 469.

ITER XV.

From *Silcheſter* to *Chiſelborough*.

Iter a Calleva Iscam Dumnuniorum M. P. CXXXVI. ſic:

VINDOMI	*Farnham*	XV.
VENTA BELGARUM	*Wincheſter*	XXI.
BRIGE	*Broughton*	XI.
SORBIODUNI	*Old Sarum*	VIII.
VINDOCLADIA	*Wimborn*, or near *Cranborn*	XII.
DURNOVARIA	*Dorcheſter*	VIII al. IX.
MURIDUNO	*Eggerton*	XXXVI.
ISCA DUMNONIORUM	*Exeter*, or near *Chiſelborough*	XV.

Mr. Clarke° gives a liſt of ſeveral principal towns in antient Britain, not in any other author, from a very old anonymous Latin deſcription of the European iſlands in the Eſcurial Library, which the late biſhop of Carliſle referred to Dr. Stukeley, who explained them as follows:

1 Londinum		
2 Neomagus	*Croydon.*	
3 Petuaria	*Brough.*	
4 Otuna	Othona *on* ſinus Idumanus.	
5 Callagum	Galagum, *or* Galgacum, *Lancheſter.*	
6 Orria	Orria Vecturionium, *Perth.*	
7 Coria	*Corſtanlaw, metropolis of the* Gadeni	} *Scotland.*
8 Trimontium	*Canaby among the* Selgovæ.	
9 Uzellum	Uxella, *Barton on the Foſs, in the county of Somerſet.*	
10 Rethigonum	Rerigonium, *Burton, in the county of Lancaſter.*	
11 Corda	*On Lough Care, among the* Selgovæ. (Camden.)	
12 Linophibie	Leucophibie, *Whithern.*	

The Doctor ſuppoſes theſe names filled up the map of this MS. which might be a tranſlation of Solinus.

° Letters on the Spaniſh Nation, p. 134.

THE

The following Remarks on the ſeveral learned Perſons among us who have attempted to illuſtrate this Itinerary, are taken from a MS. of the late Dr. CHARLES MASON, Woodwardian Profeſſor at Cambridge, who had himſelf beſtowed much pains to that purpoſe:

" SUCH as printed Antoninus firſt being foreigners, all that they could be expected to do was to " compare the various readings of names and numbers: conjectures as to places they could make none, " but from the few names they might ſee in ſuch maps as they then had of Britain (if they had any mo- " dern ones at all) to have ſome ſimilitude to the old ones.

" As to thoſe of England, JOHN LELAND knew the accounts the monks had given of the four *Chemini* " *majores*, though indeed they have noted ſix in all; yet in ſettling the Roman ſtations he ſeems to have " indulged himſelf in a great latitude, and to have had no regard to the courſe of the roads, nor the " Itinerary diſtances; nay, very often when he has found a place with Roman remains, he has coined a " new name of his own for it; and though he mentions the Roman roads often, yet he did not know the " true courſe of any of them, as may appear by what he ſays of Watlingſtreet, eſteeming that part of it " near Atherſton and part of the Ermine on Bramham moor as part of the ſame road. He has many " diſtances of places, but they are only computed: but theſe ſeem to have been only curſory obſerva- "tions, and collected as materials for a map of the country, and perhaps ſome account of the Roman " ſtations, and all the uſe we can make of them is to know in what places he had obſerved marks of " Roman antiquity.

" Mr. TALBOT about the ſame time wrote a commentary on that part of Antoninus which relates to " Britain, which is done in a very elegant ſcholar-like manner, and with great diffidence, only propoſing " his opinion rather as conjectures than aſſertions. He compares the names with thoſe in Ptolomy, often- " times conſidering the ſituation he aſſigns to them. He alſo quotes Tacitus and Pliny, much to the pur- " poſe. He ſeems to have had but little perſonal knowledge of the Topography of Britain, but com- " monly takes up with ſuch accounts as he had from others, and ſo was ignorant of the courſe of the " military ways; but he compares the Itinerary diſtances from adjoining ſtations, and ſhews the uncertainty " and inconſiſtency of the numbers, complaining much of the great incorrectneſs of the book. His notes " go no further than the ſixth iter, but in what he has done he is for the moſt part near the truth.

" What Sir Thomas Elliot and William Lilly did, I do not know.

" As for Fulke, I know not whether he wrote any comment on Antoninus, only find him quoted as " naming ſeveral places for the Roman ſtations, moſt of which are ſo far from truth, that as they ſeem " to have been put down by looſe gueſs-work, ſo they deſerve no further conſideration.

" Humphrey Lluyd wrote " Commentarius de locis Angliæ," printed at Cologne 1570, again at London " 1577 and 1731, 4°. He has reſtored many places and their true ſituation in a learned and elegant ſtyle, " though Buchanan has handled him very roughly.

" WILLIAM HARRISON in his account of England prefixed to Hollinſhed's Hiſtory, has, p. 190, given " us the divers Britiſh names of the principal old cities, and, p. 112, the monkiſh account of the high- " ways; p. 217, of antiquities found; p. 249, the computed diſtance along the chief roads, and " alſo a copy of Antoninus. He has mentioned the modern names but of very few places, and " thoſe are many of them wrong, ſo that he can be of little ſervice only for the Itinerary which he had " collated with MSS.

" William Lambarde finiſhed a ſort of dictionary of the towns of England, with ſome hiſtorical " accounts relating to each, adding the Saxon and Roman names to each, about 1577, in which many " places are rightly fixed, others not.

" Mr. CAMDEN, whoſe great abilities and induſtry did more than could be expected or hoped for " from any one man, and with ſo much judgement as thereby to have acquired ſo much authority to " himſelf as almoſt to prevent any future inquiries, no one preſuming to contradict him, and accordingly " Burton is only an echo to him, ſcarce any where venturing to amend what was amiſs in him, but ac- " quieſcing in all his determinations; Mr. Camden certainly took the right way in this affair; firſt to " trace out the roads, though he does not expreſſly put down the courſe of them, and to adhere to them " when neceſſity does not require us to deſert them; ſecondly, to ſearch for remains, and eſpecially in- " ſcriptions, and from them to determine ſome ſtations; thirdly, to have reſpect to the ſituation and " diſtances of the neighbouring ſtations. This he had regard to, but not ſo much as is to be wiſhed. He " contents himſelf commonly with ſaying the diſtances agree with the Itinerary, without telling us what " they were. Whether this was owing to the want of good maps, at leaſt for ſome time, and that he " could learn the diſtances only from vulgar computation, and ſo thought more exactneſs unneceſſary; or " it might be on account of the inaccuracy and inconſiſtency of the numbers in Antoninus. Nor indeed " does more ſeem neceſſary, where the ſite of the ſtation is certain, that being more to be depended on " than the numbers. He had alſo great, and I may ſay, too great regard to ſimilitude of ſound, inſomuch " that if he could find but the leaſt reſemblance, even of one ſyllable, it ſometimes determined him. " This has been the fundamental error in him, and has miſled him more than all other things; the ill " conſequence of which has been, that when one ſtation has on this account been miſplaced, all the " remainder muſt be wrong of courſe: a great inſtance of which we find in his placing *Camalodunum* at " Malden, againſt all the evidence of coins, walls, roads, and contiguous ſtations, which determine it

" to be Colcheſter. I may add *Bovium*, which for ſound's ſake he placed at Boverton, without road or " remains, though he had before placed it at Corbridge. Except when Mr. Camden has been miſled by " ſound, or along the wall, there is little occaſion to differ much from him.

" John Speed, in his maps, has given the Roman names of moſt of the ſtations, generally according " to Camden, but ſometimes different.

" Somner treats only of places in or near Kent, and ſo does Batteley.

" William Burton, as he tells us himſelf, was a ſchoolmaſter, and appears to have been well verſed in " the claſſics and civil law. He profeſſes only to give us the variety of readings, with ſome conjectures and " illuſtrations; and indeed he has collected a vaſt deal of common-place upon every ſubject that came in " his way, and commonly with good critical ſkill; but as to determining the ſtations, you are juſt where " you were. He tells us he was lame, and therefore could not travel and examine things himſelf.

" Sir William Dugdale traced ſome of the roads, particularly about Warwickſhire, the fens, &c. but " in a very lax and unſatisfactory manner, without attempting to ſettle the ſtations.

" Dr. Plot traced the roads both in the counties of Stafford, Oxford, and part of Kent, and took " ſome pains about the ſtations, though they are but very few that came in his way*.

" But the next that chiefly deſerves our attention is Dr. Gale, whoſe learning and abilities could not " fail of gaining eſteem and regard to his work. He got collations from MSS. and adorned it with inſcrip- " tions and diſſertations, though ſometimes not much to the illuſtration of his author. His numbers ſome- " times differ from Camden, and his ſtations very often, but ſeldom for the better. He ſeems prejudiced " much in the ſcheme of placing *Camulodunum* at Walden, and takes great pains about it, without the " leaſt appearance of probability, and afterwards makes it an objection againſt the regularity of the " author's plan as having no road in the Eaſtern county, from whence himſelf had forcibly diverted them. " In Ravennas he has gueſſed at the modern names of many places, and I think with ſome probability. " Some errors and tranſpoſitions he has corrected, and ſhewn that the 12th Iter was a jumble of two, &c.

" Mr. Baxter † being a ſchoolmaſter, and I think not having ſeen much of the places himſelf, does as " many learned men do, ſit ſtill and collect from books, and ſupply the reſt with conjecture. He was a " critic in language, which has ſtiffened his ſtyle, and made him affect obſolete words and names ſcarce " intelligible, and being ſkilled in Welſh, he has deduced all the Roman names of places from the Welſh, " which in many caſes has the appearance of truth, when the derivation is natural, and anſwered the ſite " of the place: but as he has aſſumed the appearance of ſkill in all the antient Northern languages, " however obſolete, and taken ſuch liberties of varying ſounds from a ſuppoſed multitude of dialects, he " has derived ſome names from roots to which they ſeem to have no affinity or relation, and thereby ren- " dered the whole ſuſpicious and of leſs weight. He ſeems to have had little regard to the Itinerary " numbers, and in placing *Venta Icenorum* at *Ancaſter* has differed from every body, without any good or " apparent reaſon. In Ravennas, as he is confeſſedly very corrupt, he has taken great liberty in altering " the reading ſo as to get a word or name greatly different from what he found, in order to adapt it to " ſome Welſh derivation ſuitable to the ſite of the place he ſuppoſed it to belong to, but without any " account of any remains at it in order to ſhew it to be Roman, and only gueſſing at them, according to " the route the author ſeems to have taken, or what part of the country ſome other places were known " to be in.

" As Mr. Salmon wrote *ex profeſſo* on the Itinerary, and rode over the whole kingdom for that purpoſe, " one might expect very great improvements to have been made by him; but as it was his misfortune to " be in narrow circumſtances, I conceive he did it for the bookſellers, and imagined that an actual ſurvey " in oppoſition to Camden would make a noiſe, and cauſe the book to ſell; and to increaſe its bulk he inter- " ſperſed many obſervations and diſſertations nothing to the point in hand. But I knew him by expe- " rience, as well as his brother the hiſtorian, and alſo from other perſons' obſervations of him, that what- " ever opinion he had once embraced, no reaſoning, however clear and ſtrong, could ever remove him " from perſiſting in it.

" He ſet out with two fundamental errors which abſolutely ruined and perverted the whole deſign. " Firſt, that the Itinerary miles were the ſame with the modern computed miles, and that they had " remained invariably the ſame from the Roman times to the preſent. Second, that the great roads ſo " viſibly ſtrait and raiſed all over the kingdom had no connection with the routes of the Itinerary. This " ſecond he was obliged to adopt in conſequence of the firſt, becauſe otherwiſe the Itinerary diſtances " would by no means be reconcileable; yet being conſcious that without ſome pretence to, or appearance " of a military way from ſtation to ſtation, he could not make his ſcheme to appear at all plauſible, he " has all along pretended to find a military way whenever he wanted it, and often ſpeaks of ſuch, with an " air of certainty, in places where there is not the leaſt appearance of any ſuch thing; and afterwards " builds upon ſuch aſſertions as known truths. Remains he alſo talks of where there certainly are none, " and great camps where they are very inſignificant, or not Roman. Not but I conceive ſome credit ought " to be given to him when he deſcribes ways and remains of his own obſervation, where they are not " contrary to the received ones, nor introduced in favour of his hypotheſis, though the names of the " ſtations may be miſapplied by him; ſo that, excepting ſuch obſervations as theſe, which muſt be

* The great earl of Arundel formed a deſign of delineating and tracing the Roman roads and ſtations in England, and had made a conſiderable progreſs in the work; but, by the unhappineſs of the times, his drawings are now irrecoverably loſt. Antiquities of Arundel, p. 213.

† See his " Gloſſarium antiquitatum Britannicarum ſive ſyllabus etymologicus antiquitatum veteris Britanniæ atque Iberniæ tem- " poribus Romanorum, 1719 & 1733." 8vo.

" admitted

" admitted with ſome caution, there is nothing worth attending to in his whole deſign; all his Itinerary " being laid down ſo, as if the Romans had chiefly intended by traverſing the country to make their " journies as long as they could, and alſo to avoid good roads.

" Mr. HORSLEY ſeems well qualified for the ſcheme he undertook, having both learning, judgement, " induſtry, and impartiality ſufficient for it. I only wiſh he had been able to have ſeen and conſidered " more leiſurely ſome of the Itinera. What he has done in the *Stationes per lineam valli* can ſcarce receive " any addition or amendment, unleſs from new diſcoveries. The ſame may be ſaid as to the ſculptures, " and his Eſſay on Ptolomy, the Notitia, Ravennas, &c. but in ſeveral of the Itinera I can by no means " agree with him, eſpecially in the 5th, 9th, 10th, 12th, and 15th.

" The firſt I object to on account of his coming from Colcheſter almoſt in the ſame direction he went " to, the ways making a very ſmall angle with each other, and for ſome way coinciding, which obliged " him at *Camboritum* to come back many miles by the ſame road he went, a thing by no means to be " ſuppoſed or admitted in ſuch Itinera as theſe; yet, what is very unjuſtifiable, he pleads this as a prece- " dent for the like elſewhere. See p. 389.

" In the 9th, his following Camden to Malden diſturbs all the reſt. In the 10th he is ſingular at the " beginning, and at *Mediolanum* quite confounded by endeavouring to reconcile the two itinera as to " *Mediolanum*, ſuppoſing theſe to be but one place ſo called. This alſo miſled him in the 2d, 12th, and " 15th, which by treating of them as one iter, has led him into a heap of confuſion and errors. His " notion that the Roman miles were horizontal, and not meaſured by the road, ſeems to have no founda- " tion or probability.

" Dr. STUKELEY muſt not be omitted, as he travelled on purpoſe to examine both roads and ſtations. He " has mixed many other ſubjects with his antiquities, and ſeems to ſtudy to make them entertaining. " Where he deſcribes roads and remains as ſeen he is generally correct, except that he reduces the ſeptan- " gular figure of Silcheſter to a parallelogram; but he intermixes ſo many conjectures that it is difficult " to diſtinguiſh them from validities; many of his roads are ſuch only from conjecture. At leaſt, in a " great part of them, his diſtances of ſtations he gueſſed at by travelling, and took up ſometimes with " very dubious accounts as authentic, for remains of ſtations, if they agreed with his ſuppoſed diſtance, " in order to adhere to the Itinerary numbers; but in thoſe four or five iters he has purſued, he has been " ſenſible that the numbers do not agree with the real diſtances, and has endeavoured to correct them, " but has in this caſe taken great liberty with the numbers, owing to his fixing *Caleva* at Farnham, and " *Ariconium* at Kencheſter. But when he had ſeen Richard of Cirenceſter I find he had altered his opinion " in ſeveral inſtances. He places *Caleva* at Wallingford, and many more without giving any reaſon. In " ſome caſes the change of opinion is owing to Richard, as placing *Regnum* at Chicheſter, &c.

" The antient authors have been thoroughly and juſtly conſidered by Mr. Horſley, from whom I ſee " little occaſion to vary; only as to Ravennas he has been very ſhort; nor indeed can I well ſee what can " be ſaid concerning him, ſo great is his barbarity, that was it not for ſo many of his names being con- " firmed by the Notitia, Itinerary, and Ptolomy, I ſhould ſcarce have thought him worth much conſide- " ration, had his places been diſpoſed by way of Itinerary, as ſome have imagined, he would have been " much more uſeful; but, except along the wall, and that but in part, he no where follows the courſe of " any iter for any way together. He ſeems to have rather taken them from ſome map, which he began " at the South-weſt corner of, proceeding Eaſtward acroſs the kingdom, then from the Weſt again Eaſt- " ward, then again Weſtward, and ſo backward and forward in a deſultory manner, ſtill in the main ad- " vancing Northward, by which means ſome places are twice over, and no doubt many omitted. What " alſo makes me think he uſed a map is his taking notice of the places where the iſland is narroweſt; and if " my conjecture be true that *Linea jugla* ſhould be a miſtake for *Linea valli*, which ſeeing among the ſtations " he took for a place, it would render this notion more probable; for had he followed Antonine, we might " have perceived it; if the Notitia, he could hardly have made ſuch groſs miſtakes; if Ptolomy, we " ſhould have had more Greek names, thoſe few he has not being taken from him, nor the names of the " rivers, for then he would have had more and better known; and what other ſort of book he could get " his names from I cannot underſtand. This however we may learn from him, that beſides the names of " places mentioned by others, as far as they can be traced, we ſtill find a great many more of which we " have no other account, and when they come among other known ones, we may have ſome tolerable " gueſs at their ſituation, and ſomething like the name.

" Richard of Cirenceſter *, monk of Weſtminſter, who wrote about the latter end of Edward III. " being lately come to light, has given us an Itinerary much upon the plan of Antoninus, and when they

* Dr. Stukeley firſt publiſhed, 1757, 4°. " An account of Richard of Cirenceſter, monk of Weſtminſter, and of his works: with his " antient map of Roman Britain, and the Itinerary thereof. Read at the Antiquarian Society, March 18, 1756." The original MS. drawn up from memoirs left by a Roman general, who, the Doctor perſuades himſelf, was Agricola, wants, at the beginning, twenty-two pages, which ſeem to have contained the geography of the Roman empire. It gives the length and breadth of this iſland in miles, and eighteen iters in various directions acroſs it in the manner of Antoninus's Itinerary, but more exact and particular, and reaching to *Alata Caſtra*, Inverneſs. Of five hundred places which it mentions in Britain and Ireland, one hundred and fifty are new, or more correctly fixed. Dr. Stukeley has aſſigned them modern names, and modernized the map. What he publiſhed was only an extract, not exactly tranſcribed from the original, which is intituled, " Commentariolum geographicum de ſitu Britanniæ, & ſtationum quas Romani ipſi in " ea inſula ædificaverunt." The ſecond book is a chronological abſtract of Roman tranſactions in Britain, imperfect. But the Doctor afterwards prevailed on Mr. Bertram, Engliſh profeſſor in the Marine Academy at Copenhagen, who purchaſed it, to give the world a correct edition of the whole, with two more of our old hiſtorians, under the title of, " Britannicarum gentium hiſtoriæ antiquæ ſcriptores " tres; Ricardus Corinenſis, Gildas Badonicus, Nennius Banchorenſis: recenſuit, notiſque & indice auxit Carolus Bertramus, S. A. " Lond. Soc. &c. Havniæ. 1757." 8vo. The notes on Richard are only on the firſt and ſecond chapters of the firſt book. But Mr. Bertram promiſed a compleat commentary, if theſe were well received. I am informed a gentleman of Warwickſhire intended a new edition of this author, if he could have procured from Copenhagen the original map, which, it ſeems, ſince Mr. Bertram's death, is not to be found.

" coincide

" coincide help to confirm and correct each other, yet as he has many places and one whole province " not in Antoninus, he does not ſeem to have been copied from him, but from ſome preceding author, from " whence they both took their accounts. Many ſtations and intervals of others are loſt, and I ſuſpect " alſo ſome whole itinera, becauſe he never takes long ſtrides, omitting intermediate ſtations, unleſs ſuch " as had been mentioned before, except two or three times, which makes me think thoſe gaps had been " filled up in ſome other place. The liſt he has given us of all the privileged towns is alſo of great " ſervice, ſince, being large places, they are more likely to have conſiderable remains. His numbers are " incorrect, and inconſiſtent both with himſelf and Antoninus, which, though it occaſions a difficulty, may " be the means of bringing us nearer the truth, by ſhewing us where one or both ought to be corrected. " His map alſo is a help; though it ſeems to be taken chiefly from Ptolomy, yet many places are different " from his, and ſeveral neither in him nor Antoninus. Another benefit we have in Richard is, that he " has diſtinguiſhed the provinces and people in them, and alſo given us a liſt of the principal cities, to the " amount of 85, telling alſo that there was in all 92 of them, but more eminent ones 33. As to " Richard's Itinerary, I know that the circumſtance of its having been wrote ſo long ago, and yet never " heard of till of late, and only one copy now found, and that in Denmark, has made the authenticity of " it to be ſuſpected; but as true criticiſm helps to promote truth, ſo hypercriticiſm tends to ſtifle and " obſcure it. The circumſtance may be uncommon, but the internal marks are the beſt rule of judging " by. It differs from Antoninus in many things, ſome of his ſtations being omitted, and many added, " eſpecially a large province in Scotland, yet all this, from the ſtricteſt examination I can make, may be " true; and from no leſs than four of the new routes laid down by him, I have found the remains of the " roads to correſpond, ſo that to me it ſeems impoſſible to be a forgery. As well from this as from many " other things it muſt have been collected from old writers, and, from ſome circumſtances, I am inclined " to think that it was taken originally from Antoninus, and great additions made to it afterwards, but " the book much mutilated before it came into the hands of Richard, who I think wrote all the other " parts."

Thus far Dr. Maſon.

The Roman topography of Britain is a field of enquiry ſtill open to diligent inveſtigators, who have opportunities to make obſervations on the ſpot, and examine the innumerable camps and roads concealed in many parts of the iſland, from which, if traced with attention before time and cultivation have compleated their deſtruction, an almoſt new Notitia might be deduced.

It was reſerved for Dr. Borlaſe to trace the progreſs of the Roman arms beyond the Tamar; and for Mr. Pegge to fix the reſidence of the Coritani [p], and trace the roads through it [q]. Nothing but an actual inſpection of the country can ſettle what remains. Eſſex alone affords ſufficient conviction how much light might be thrown on the Roman geography of England, were the other counties as attentively examined.

[p] Which he does to Derby, Leiceſter, and Lincolnſhire, and the North part of Northamptonſhire, in his " Diſſertation on the " Coritani," annexed to his eſſay on Cunobeline's coins, 1765. 4to.

[q] Which he has done in " The Roman roads diſcovered and inveſtigated in the country of the Coritani."

A TABLE of the Names of Places in the MAP.

The Numerals point out the 18 Stations on the Wall; for whoſe Names there was not room in the Plate.

5	Aballaba	K. g.	13	Cilurnum	K. b.		Iſaca fl.	S. f.		Rerigonius ſin.	K. d.
	Abone	Q. g.		Clauſentum	R. b.		Iſca	Q. g.		Rigodunum	N. g.
	Abravannus fl.	K. d.		Clota æſt.	H. e.		Iſca Dumnonior.	S. y.		Ripa alta	C. f.
	Abus fl.	M. k.		Glota *Tac.* æſt.	H. e.		Iſchalis	S. g.		Ritupæ / Rutupæ / Rutupiæ	R. l.
	Ad anſam	Q. k.		Coccium	M. g.		Iſurium	L. b		Rutunium	O. g.
	Ad pontem	O. i.		Colania	H. f.		Ituna æſt.	K. f.		Sabriana æſt.	R. f.
9	Aeſica	K. g.		Colonia	Q. k		Itys fl.	D. d.		Salenæ	P. i.
	Agelocum	N. i.		Combretonium	P. k.		Lactodorum	P. i.	18	Segedunum	I. b.
	Alaenus fl.	S. f.		Concangium	L. g.		Lavatræ	L. b.		Segontium	N. e.
	Alata caſtra	E. e.		Condate	N. g.		Legeolium	M. b.		Setantiorum port.	M. f.
	Alaterva	H. g.	16	Condercum	I. b.		Lelannonius ſin.	H. d.		Seteia æſt.	N. f.
	Alauna	H. f.	4	Congavata	K. g.		Lemanæ / Lemannæ	R. l.		Sitomagus	P. k.
	Alaunus fl.	H. g.		Conovium	N. f.		Leucarum	R. f.		Sorbiodunum	R. b.
	Alione / Alone	K. g.		Corda	I. e.		Leucopibia	K. e.		Spinæ	R. b.
7	Amboglanna	K. g.		Coria Damniorum	H. f.		Lindum	N. i.		Stucia fl.	O. e.
	Anderida	S. k.		Coria Otad. vel Gad.	I. g.		Lindum Damnior.	H. e.		Sulloniacæ	Q. i.
	Apiatorium	K. g.		Corinium / Durocornovium	Q. b.		Londinium	Q. i.		Taizalum prom.	E. b.
	Aquæ calidæ / Aquæ ſolis	R. g.		Corſtopitum	I. b.		Longovicus	L. g.		Tamare	T. e.
	Arbeia	L. f.		Crocolana	N. i.		Longus	F. l.		Tamarus fl.	T. e.
	Ariconium	Q. g.		Cunetio	R. b.		Loxa fl.	C. f.		Tamia	F. f.
3	Axellodunum	K. g.		Danum	M. b.		Luentium	P. e.		Tarvidum prom.	A. d.
	Banatia	G. e.		Darvenum / Durovernum	R. l.		Luguvallium	K. g.		Tava æſt.	G. g.
	Beliſama æſt.	N. f.		Delgovitia	M. i.		Magi	L. b.		Tinna fl.	G. g.
	Bannavantum	P. i.		Deonna / Deva	N. f.		Magiovinium	Q. i.		Toiſobius fl.	N. e.
	Berubium prom.	B. f.		Derventio	M. i.		Maglove	L. b.		Toliapis inſ.	R. k.
	Blatum Bulgium	K. g.		Derventio *aliquib.*	O. b.	8	Magna	K. g.		Trajectus	R. g.
	Bleſtum	Q. g.		Deva fl.	K. e.		Magna	P. g.		Trimontium	K. f.
	Boderia / Bodotria Tac. æſt	H. g.		Devana Texalorum	F. g.		Mancunium	M. g		Tripontium	P. b.
	Bolerium pr.	T. c.		Dictis	L. g.		Manduefſedum	O. b.		Triſanton fl.	S. b.
	Bomium	R. f.		Diva fl.	F. g.		Margidunum	O. i.		Tua æſt.	D. f.
11	Borcovicus	K. g.		Dubræ	R. l.		Maridunum	Q. e.		Tuerobus fl.	P. e.
	Bovium	N. g.		Dumna inſ.	D. o.		Mediolanum	N. g.		Tueſis	D. f.
	Braboniacum / Bremetonacæ	L. c.		Dunium Maridunum	S. g.		Mediolanium	O. f.	1	Tunnocelum	K. g.
	Bracchium	L. b.		Dunum æſt.	K. b.		Metaris æſt.	N. k.		Vagniacæ	R. k.
	Braciaca	N. b.		Durnovaria	S. g.		Mona inſ. *Cæſ.*	L. e.		Vanduara	H. e.
	Brannogenium / Bravinium	P. g.		Durobrivæ	O. i.		Mona inſ. *Tac.*	N. e.		Vara æſt.	D. f.
	Branodunum	O. k.		Durobrivæ	R. k.		Morbium	N. b.		Varæ	N. f.
	Bremenium	I. g.		Durocobrivæ	Q. i.		Moricambe æſt	M. f.		Vectis inſ.	S. b.
	Bremetenracum	K. g.		Durocornovium / Corinium	Q. b.		Muridunum / Dunium	S. g.		Vedra fl.	I. b.
	Brexarum / Petuaria	M. i.		Durolipons	P. k.		Nabaeus fl.	C. d.		Venonæ	P. b.
	Brige	R. b.		Durolitum	Q. k.		Neomagus / Noviomagus	R. i.		Venta Silurum	Q. g.
	Brocavum	K. g.		Eboracum	M. b.		Nidus	R. f.		Venta Belgarum	R. b.
	Brovonacæ	L. g.		Epiacum	K. b.		Novius fl.	K. f.		Venta Simenorum / Venta Icenorum	O. l.
	Bullaeum / Burrium	Q. g.		Epidium pr.	I. d.		Ocellum pr.	M. k.		Verlucio	R. g.
	Cæſaromagus	Q. k.		Etocetum	O. b.		Ocrinum p.	V. d.		Verolamium / Urolanium	Q. i.
	Calatum / Galacum	L. g.		Extenſio	P. l.		Octapitarum pr.	Q. d.		Verometum	O. i.
	Calcaria	M. b.		Gabrantuicorum ſ. p.	L. i.		Olenacum	K. g.		Verteræ	L. g.
	Caleba / Caleva	R. b.	2	Gabroſentum	K. g.		Olicana	M. b.		Veruedrum pr.	B. f.
	Cambodunum / Camunlodunum	M. b.		Galacum / Calatum	L. g.		Orrea	G. f.		Vexala æſt.	R. f.
	Camboricum	P. k.		Galava	K. b.		Othona	Q. l.		Victoria	G. f.
	Camudolanum / Camulodunum	Q. k.		Gariannonum	O. l.		Peninſula Nov.	K. d.		Vidotara ſin.	I. e.
	Cancanorum pr.	O. d.		Garruenum fl.	O. l.		Pennocrucium	O. g.		Villa Fauſtini	Q. k.
	Canonium	Q. k.		Glanoventa / Glannibanta	K. b.	6	Petriana	K. g.	15	Vindobala	F. b.
	Cantium prom.	R. l.		Glevum	Q. g.		Petuaria / Brexarum	M. i.		Vindocladia	S. b.
	Carbantorigum	I. f.		Glota *Tac.* / Clota æſt	H. e.	17	Pons Aelii	I. b.	10	Vindolana	K. g.
	Caſtra explor.	K. g.		Gobannium	Q. g.		Pontes	R. i.		Vindomis	R. i.
	Cateracto / Caturractonium	L. b.		Habitancum	I. b.		Portus magnus	S. g.		Vindomora	K. b.
	Cauſennæ	O. i.		Herculis prom.	R. e.		Portus Adurnus	S. b.		Vinonia / Vinnovium	K. b.
	Celnius fl.	D. g.	14	Hunnum	I. b.		Portus novus	S. l.		Viroconium / Urioconium	O. g.
	Cenion fl.	T. d.		Jamiſſa æſt	Q. l.		Præſidium	M. i.		Viroſidum	K. f.
				Iciani	P. k.		Prætorium	M. i.		Voliba	T. e.
				Idumania fl.	Q. l.	12	Procolitia	K. b.		Volſas ſin.	D. d.
				Jena æſt	K. e.		Rage / Ratæ	O. b.		Voreda	K. g.
				Ila fl.	B. f.		Ratoſtathybius fl.	Q. f.		Uxacona	O. g.
							Regnum	S. i.		Uxela	S. f.
							Regulbium	R. l.		Uxelum	K. f.
							Rerigonium	K. d.			

THE DESTRUCTION OF BRITAIN.

BRITAIN being now abandoned by the Roman garriſons, every thing was in the utmoſt diſorder. The country was deſolated by the moſt grievous calamities: on the one hand, by the inroads of the barbarians; on the other, by the inſurrections of the natives, every individual aſſuming the ſovereignty. "They continued," ſays Ninnius [a], "in a ſtate of continual alarm 40 years. Vortigern the then king was "diſtracted with apprehenſions from the Picts and Scots, the power of the Romans [who ſtill remained "here], and not a little with fear of Ambroſius Aurelius or Aurelianus, who ſurvived his parents, who "periſhed in the wreck of the times, and had worn the purple before him [b]." The Saxons, whom Vortigern invited over from Germany to his aſſiſtance, raiſed a fatal war againſt the people that entertained them, and after the dubious events of war ſtripped the miſerable Britans of the beſt part of the iſland and the poſſeſſions of their anceſtors. The Saxons called into Britain.

But this lamentable cataſtrophe of Britain will be beſt deſcribed, or rather bemoaned, in the piteous ſtyle of Gildas the Britain whelmed in tears (A), who lived ſoon after it. "No ſooner were the Romans re-"turned home but there came in heaps in their Carroghes which tranſported them over the Scitic vale (B), "as if invited by the warm ſun and genial heat out of their narrow holes, ſwarms of ſwarthy vermin, a "horrid crew of Scots and Picts, different in their manners, and united only in the ſame bloodthirſty diſ-"poſition. Encouraged by the departure of their old confederates without any proſpect of return, they "poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole north part and extremity of the country, as if they had been the true "proprietors. Againſt ſuch an invaſion was placed in high towers an army as inactive as unfit for the "field, diſabled by fear, and paſſing their whole time in a ſtate of ſtupidity. The naked enemy con-"tinually at work with their machines armed with hooks dragged the miſerable people off the wall, "and daſhed them againſt the ground: an untimely death, favorable to thoſe who were thus ſnatched "from the miſerable end that awaited their brethren and children. In ſhort, they abandoned their cities "and their high wall, and again ſought ſecurity in flight in a more deſperate diſperſion than ever. "The enemy ſtill purſued them, ſtill repeated their more cruel maſſacres; and the wretched natives were "ſlaughtered as lambs by butchers, ſo that their manner of life was like that of wild beaſts. For want of "ſupport drove the miſerable people to rob one another, and their foreign calamities from abroad were "aggravated by their domeſtic diſturbances; ſuch repeated pillaging having abſolutely deprived the "whole country of the ſtaff of life, except the relief of hunting. The wretched remains, therefore, once "more ſent letters to the Roman general Ætius to the following effect:

'The groans of the Britans
'To Ætius [c] third time conſul.

'The barbarians drive us to the ſea, the ſea to the barbarians. Between theſe two kinds of death we 'periſh by the ſword or water.'

"But there was no aſſiſtance for them. Meanwhile a dreadful and moſt extraordinary famine oppreſſed "the wandering periſhing people, obliging many of them to ſurrender themſelves immediately to the "bloody robbers for a little refreſhment to ſupport life; while others held out obſtinately in the moun-"tainous caves and thickets. And then for the firſt time they for many years cut off their enemies who "plundered the country, not truſting in men but in God, as Philo expreſſes it: 'Heaven muſt interpoſe 'when all human help fails.' The enemy's boldneſs for a time failed, but not the wickedneſs of our "people. The enemy had quitted the natives, but not the natives their crimes. For it was the conſtant "cuſtom of the nation as at preſent to be weak againſt an enemy, and ſtout in civil wars, and under a

[a] c. 28. [b] Gildas. [c] Some copies have *Agitius*, others *Equitius Cos.* without any number.

(A) Mr. Camden remarks in the margin that he was informed by the famous Briſſonius, that Gildas is in ſome MS. in France called *Querulus*. But Mr. Gale obſerves this took its riſe from the title of the MS. from which he printed, which is *liber querulus*, alluding to its ſubject.

(B) See Mr. Pegge's happy reſtoration of this paſſage. Archæol. V. 232.

" load of ſins, &c. The daring Iriſh marauders, therefore, went home to return again in a ſhort time,
" while the Picts then firſt and for ever after remained in the extremity of the iſland, continuing their ra-
" vages and depredations from time to time. During the ceſſation of hoſtilities ſuch as it was, the deſo-
" lated people found themſelves overtaken by the ſevere ſcourge of famine, while a heavier calamity was
" inſenſibly growing up for them. But when the ravage ceaſed, the iſland was bleſſed with ſuch abundance
" as no age ever remembered; with which every kind of luxury kept pace. It made ſuch ſtrides that it
" might truly be ſaid at the ſame time, ſuch exceſſes of fornication were practiſed as were never known
" among the Gentiles [d]. Not only this vice, but all others incident to human nature, and eſpecially (which
" now alſo has ſubverted every good principle among us) that hatred of truth and the teachers of it; that
" love of falſehood and its inventors; that encouragement of evil rather than good, and preference of
" wickedneſs to virtue, deſire of darkneſs inſtead of light, and reception of Satan inſtead of the Angel
Kings anointed. " of light. Kings were anointed not by God, but becauſe they exceeded the reſt of the people in cruelty,
" and preſently after taken off by thoſe who had anointed them, without trial or conviction, in order to
" chooſe others of a more cruel diſpoſition. But if any of them ſhewed a better ſpirit than the reſt, and a
" greater attachment to the truth, the ſwords and reſentments of the nation were indiſcriminately levelled
" at him as the ſubverter of Britain; and every diſagreeable circumſtance was weighed in the ſame ſcale,
" with this only difference, that the more favorable circumſtances preſented themſelves the more they in-
" curred their diſlike; ſo that one may juſtly apply to my native country that prophetic denuntiation ad-
" dreſſed to the people of old [e]: 'Children, ye have forſaken God without law and provoked the Holy
' one of Iſrael to anger. Why are we ſmitten for ſetting their iniquity before their eyes? The whole
' head is ſick, and the whole heart faint: from the ſole of the foot to the crown of the head there is no
' health.' They practiſed every thing moſt contrary to ſalvation, as if the true phyſician of all had pro-
" vided no phyſic for the world. And this conduct was not peculiar to the laity: but the Lord's flock
" and their paſtors who ought to be an example to the people were alike corrupt. Many of them ad-
" dicted to drunkenneſs lay drowned as it were in wine, or a prey to reſentment, contention, and envy,
" without diſtinction of good and evil. Inſomuch that plainly at that time as well as at preſent, 'con-
' tempt ſeemed to be poured upon princes; they were corrupt and turned aſide every one from the
' right way [f].' In the mean time, God being minded to purge his family, and by the bare alarm of tribu-
" lation purify it from the infection of ſo many crimes, the winged flight of the riſing report reached the
" ears of the whole nation. Already was announced the arrival of an enemy bent upon their utter de-
" ſtruction, and upon poſſeſſing themſelves, according to their uſual cuſtom, of the whole kingdom from
" one end to the other. But all this had no effect on them; but like fooliſh beaſts ſhutting their mouths
" againſt the bridle of reaſon, they ruſhed down the broad way of vice which leads to deſtruction, for-
" ſaking the ſafe though narrow road: agreeable to that obſervation of Solomon [g], 'a hardened ſervant is
A plague. ' not to be amended by words; the fool is ſcourged and feeleth it not.' For the peſtilential infection
" had ſo ſeized this fooliſh people, that in a ſhort time it ſlew with the ſword ſo great a multitude that the
" living were not ſufficient to bury the dead. Neither did this work any alteration in them, ſo that that
" ſaying of the prophet Eſaias [h] was alſo fulfilled in them: 'God hath called to weeping, and to mourn-
' ing, and to baldneſs, and girding with ſackcloth; and behold ſlaying oxen and killing ſheep, even to
' eating fleſh and drinking wine, and ſaying let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we ſhall die.' The time drew
" near in which their iniquities, like thoſe of the Amorites of old, would be full. They conſulted what
" was beſt and moſt effectual to repell ſuch deſtructive and frequent inroads of the aforeſaid nations, and
The Saxons at laſt admitted into Britain. " to divide the ſpoil. Then all the councellors with the haughty tyrant being blinded, deviſed the de-
" fence or rather ruin of their country to let in thoſe fierce abhorred Saxons, deteſted both by God and
" men, into the iſland like wolves into a ſheepfold, to ſubdue the northern nations. No ſtep could be
" taken more deſtructive or fatal than this. What profound blindneſs, what deſperate and ſtrange inſen-
" ſibility! the fooliſh princes of Zoar giving fooliſh counſel to Pharoah, voluntarily invited under the ſame
" roof with them thoſe whom even at a diſtance they dreaded worſe than death.

" Then the pack of whelps iſſuing out of the den [i] of the lioneſs, thoſe barbarous tribes in veſſels, called
" in their own language *Cyuls*, in our language long ſhips, with proſperous ſails, and good omens and pre-
" dictions portending that they ſhould poſſeſs for 300 years our country to which they directed their courſe,
" and that they ſhould ravage it for 150 years, which is half that time, firſt landed, and fixed their
" talons in the eaſtern part of the iſland, by order of the unfortunate tyrant, pretending to defend his country,
" but in reality the more eaſily to effect its ruin. Upon the ſucceſs of the firſt party their mother before-
" mentioned ſent out a ſecond, and more numerous ſwarms [k] of ſoldiers and dogs, which coming over in
" ſhips were incorporated with the former ſpurious brood. And now this ſtock of iniquity, this root of
" bitterneſs, this poiſonous plantation due to our ſins, puſhed out its vigorous ſhoots and branches in our
" ſoil. The barbarians thus admitted into the iſland as ſoldiers, and ready, as they pretended, to undergo
" every hazard for their good friends, obtained proviſion. This being dealt out to them for a good
" while, ſtopped (as the ſaying is) the dog's mouth. Preſently they began to complain their monthly
" payments were not duly made, watching every opportunity, and proteſting, if they were not gratified
" with profuſion, they would lay waſte the iſland, without regard to the treaty. And they ſoon put their
" threats in execution; nor did they want a pretence under colour of juſt revenge for former villainies.

[d] 1 Cor. v. 1. [e] Iſaiah i. 15. [f] Pſal. cvi. 49. [g] Prov. xxix. 19.
[h] Iſaiah xxii. 12. [i] Germany. [k] *Cataſta.*

" From

" From ſea to ſea a fire was lighted up by the eaſtern band of ſacrilegious wretches, and it ravaged all " the cities and country in the neighbourhood, till after conſuming almoſt the whole ſurface of the iſland, " its red and furious tongue licked up the very ocean. In this devaſtation, which may be compared " with that antiently made by the Aſſyrians upon Judah, was fulfilled in us that piece of hiſtory which " the prophet thus bewails[l]. ' They have ſet fire to thy ſanctuary, and polluted the tabernacle of thy ' name upon the earth.' And again[m], ' O God, the nations are come up into thine inheritance: they have ' defiled thine holy temple, &c.' So that all the colonies by frequent batteries, and all their inhabitants, " with the heads of the church, the prieſts and people, fell before the glittering ſword and crackling " flames, and, miſerable to behold! in the midſt of the ſtreets the pinnacles of lofty towers, the ſtones of " high walls, the holy altars, the mangled carcaſes covered with gore, ſeemed blended together as it " were in one dreadful wine-preſs, and the only burial was the ruins of houſes and the bellies of beaſts " and birds of prey."

We muſt forgive honeſt Gildas this ſevere invective againſt the vices of his countrymen the Britans, the ſavage outrages of the Picts and Scots, and the inſatiable cruelty of our Saxons. But ſince by a certain incorporation, or intermixture, during a courſe of ſo many ages, we are now all become one people, ſoftened by religion and liberal arts, let us reflect what they were, and what we ought to be; leſt for our ſins the ſovereign ruler of the univerſe ſhould deſtroy us, and bring in other nations, or give them dominion over us.

THE

ARMORICAN BRITANS.

IN this diſtracted and deplorable ſtate of things, ſome " of the miſerable remains of the Britans being " taken in the mountains were ſlaughtered in heaps, others ready to periſh with hunger ſubmitted to " the enemy to be ſlaves for life, if they were not immediately maſſacred, which was the greateſt favour. " Others went over to foreign countries with great howling, and, like the boatſwain's cry[n], ſinging theſe " words under the ſwelling ſails, ' *Thou haſt given us as ſheep to be ſlaughtered, and ſcattered us among the* ' *nations.*' Others ſtill continued in the mountains, hills, and ſteeps, entrenched in earthworks and thick " woods, or upon the ſea cliffs, dragging on life in a ſtate of perpetual alarm in their own country[o]." As for thoſe who went into foreign parts, they were ſuch as went over for ſafety in great numbers into Armorica in Gaul, and were kindly received by the Armoricans[p]. This is evident from the conformity of the language, which is nearly the ſame with that of our Britiſh[q] or Welſh. But not to mention all the authors who concur in this opinion, one that lived neareſt to that age, and was a native of Armorica, and wrote the life of St. Wingualof the Confeſſor, ſays, " The Britans croſſed over in ſhips to the country " beyond the Britiſh ſea, when the Saxons, a barbarous people, dreadful in arms as uncivilized in manners, " had poſſeſſed themſelves of their mother country. Then her dear offſpring ſheltered themſelves in the " boſom of this country, where after all their toils they have lived in quiet, undiſturbed by war." Our writers, however, make our Britans to have ſettled on this coaſt many years before. For Malmſbury[r] ſays, " Conſtantine the Great being ſaluted emperor by the army, intending an expedition into the upper " parts of the country[s], carried off a large body of Britans, by whoſe ſervices he ſoon made himſelf " maſter of the empire, and placed the veterans who had ſerved their full time in a certain part of Gaul " to the Weſt, on the ſhore of the ocean, where their poſterity remain to this day, having ſurprizingly " incorporated with the natives, and degenerated from our Britans in manners and language[t]." Conſtantine, it is certain, ordained that " the veterans ſhould have, according to his appointment, the unoccu- " pied lands, and enjoy them for ever free[u]." Ninnius[x] alſo ſays, " The emperor Maximus, who took " off Gratian, would not diſcharge the ſoldiers who followed him from Britain, but gave them many " countries, from the lake above Mont Jui to the city called *Cantguic*, and to the Weſtern hill or *Cruc-* " *occhidient*[y]."

[l] Pſalm LXXIII. 7. [m] Pſalm LXXVIII. 1. [n] *Celeuſmatis vice.* [o] Gildas.
[p] See the author of Charlemain's life. (MS. n. Gale.)
[q] See Cornwall; and Pontanus' letter to Camden (Camden's Epiſtles, p. 90), where he extends the conformity of the Gauliſh and Britiſh to the German language.
[r] De geſt. reg. Ang. lib. i. p. 1. [s] *Superiores terras.* Query if he means the northern parts of Britain.
[t] Baronius quotes a ſimilar paſſage from a Vatican MS. *De rebus Britannicis.* MS. n. Gale.
[u] Cod. Theod. lib. VII. c. 20. [x] c. 23. p. 104. Ed. Gale. [y] *Crutochidenit.* Gale.

The author of the notes on Ninnius adds this fable: "The Armorican Britans beyond the sea accompanying the tyrant Maximus in this expedition, and being prevented from returning, ravaged all the western parts of Gaul, and marrying the wives and daughters of the natives, cut out all their tongues that their issue might not learn the language of their mothers; whence we call them in our language *Lhet Vydion* [z], q. d. *half silent*, because they speak in a confused manner." I cannot dispute this authority; I even suppose the children of those veterans afterwards chearfully received the Britans who fled from their own country. The name of Britans however does not occur in these parts in the writers of that time, before the Saxons came into Britain, except of those whom Pliny seems to place in Picardy, who are called in some copies Brixani [a]. For if any one imagines with Volaterranus, from the fourth book of Strabo, that Britannia was a city in Gaul, let him only look at the Greek, and he will easily see that geographer is speaking of the island of Britain, and not of a city of that name [b]. As to that line of Dionysius Afer before cited [c], some chuse rather with Stephanus to understand it of our countrymen, than with Eustathius of those in Armorica, especially as Festus Avienus, an antient writer thus translates it:

——*Cauris nimium vicina Britannis* *,
Flavaque cæsariem Germania porrigit ora [c].

——Too near the British northern winds
Germania yellow-haired her coasts extends.

Britanniciani. Nor let any one imagine the *Britanniciani* mentioned in the Notitia came from hence; they being only cohorts of soldiers raised in our Britain.

Armorica. Before the arrival of our Britans this country was antiently called *Armorica*, q. d. *situate on the sea*; afterwards to the same effect in British, *Llydaw*, q. d. *on the shore*; in Latin *Letavia* in our writers of the middle age †. Hence I suspect came the Leti mentioned by Zosimus [d], when he says that the tyrant Magnentius was born among the Lœti in Gaul, of a British father. These Armoricans ‡, in the reign of that Constantine who was advanced to the empire for the sake of his name, when the barbarians overrun every part of Gaul, drove out the Roman garrisons, and erected a republic among themselves. But Valentinian the younger, by the help of Aetius, and the interposition of S^t. Germanus, brought them to order. At this time they seem to have been governed by Exuperantius, of whom Claudius Rutilius [e]:

Cujus Aremoricas Exuperantius oras
Nunc postliminium pacis amore docet:
Leges restituit, libertatemque reducit,
Et servos famulis non sinit esse suis.

His sire Exuperantius taught the shores
Of Aremorica to cherish peace:
Revives their laws, their liberty restores,
And gives them from their servitude release.

From which lines I suppose Egidius Maserius inferred that the Britans were slaves to the Armoricans, and that Exuperantius restored them to liberty. The first mention I find of the Britans in Armorica was A. D. 461, about thirty years after the Anglo-Saxons were invited over into our Britain. For then Mansuetus, bishop of the Britans, first subscribed at the council of Tours among the bishops of Gaul and Aremorica [f]. Nine years after, these new inhabitants of Gaul seeing the Visigoths possessing themselves of the best lands of the Andes and Pictones, fell upon them, and prevented the Goths from overrunning all Gaul. For they sided with Anthemius the Roman emperor against the Goths, insomuch that Arvandus was convicted of treason for writing to the king of the Goths, and advising him to attack the Britans above the Loire, and divide Gaul between the Goths and Burgundians. These Britans were "a shrewd, A. D. 470. "warlike, troublesome race of men, proud of their valour, number and alliances," as Sidonius Apollinaris [g] complains of them to his friend Riothimus, as he calls him (though Jornandes [h] calls him king of the Britans), who was afterwards invited by Anthemius, and came to the assistance of the Romans with 12000 men, but before he could join them, was defeated with his army in a pitched battle by the Goths, and fled to the Burgundians in alliance with the Romans. From this time the Armorici being gradually subdued, the name of the Britans prevailed so in their new habitations that all the inhabitants were by degrees comprehended under the general name of Britans, and the tract came to be called *Britannia Armorica*, and by the Franks *Britannia Cismarina*. Whence J. Scaliger,

Vicit Aremoricas animosa Britannia gentes,
Et dedit impositio nomina prisca jugo.

Armorica stout Britain overcame,
And with her yoke imposed her antient name.

* *i. e.* Britannia. † Perhaps the *Lexovii* of Pliny.
‡ Procopius calls them *Arborici*, and another writer their country *the born of Gaul.*
[z] *Letewicion.* Gale.
[a] All the copies of Pliny IV. 17. have *Britanni.* Cluver (Germ. ant. II. c. 27.) corrects it *Brianni.* They were the inhabitants of Ponthieu. See Hardouin in loco.
[b] I cannot find what Volaterranus alludes to, nor is it a mistake worth correcting.
[c] p. viii. Avienus takes some liberties in his translation. [d] Zosimus II. p. 134. ed. Ox. see also Zonaras.
[e] Itin. I. 215. [f] *Episcopus Britannorum.* See Stillingfleet's Orig. Brit. p. 181. [g] [h] P. 495. ed. Par. 1583. 4°.

For

For they turned their arms againſt their friends who had received them, as appears among other authorities from theſe words of Regalis, biſhop of Vannes [h], of himſelf and his people [i]. "We are under the "heavy yoke of bondage to the Britans." In after ages they defended themſelves and their property bravely, firſt under petty princes, afterwards under counts and dukes, againſt the Franks, though as Glaber Rodolphus writes, "their only wealth was freedom from public taxes, and plenty of milk;" and hence, 500 years ago, William of Malmſbury writes of them [k]. "They are a race of poor people at "home, and earn a livelihood abroad by their labour. If well paid they have no objection to wage a "civil war, without regard to right or kin, but will take either ſide according to the offer of money."

WELSH and CORNISH BRITANS.

THE reſt of the unhappy Britans who were forced to ſeek a country in their native country, ſtruggled with inexpreſſible calamities; harraſſed not only by the Saxons, Picts and Scots, in deſtructive and extenſive war, but oppreſſed every where by the horrid dominion of execrable tyrants. Who and what kind of men theſe tyrants were, about A. D. 500, take in brief from Gildas [l], who lived at that time, and was an eye witneſs. "Conſtantinus among the Danmonii, although he had ſolemnly ſworn "before God and his ſaints to diſcharge the duty of a good prince, murdered in two churches two youths "of the blood-royal, and their tutors, two brave men under the ſacred mantle [m] of the abbot, and many "years before he had put away his lawful wife, and defiled himſelf with various adulteries." Conſtantinus.

"Aurelius Conanus wallowed in murder and adultery, a foe to his country, and left alone like a "withering tree in a field, his father and brothers being hurried away by the wildeſt madneſs, and carried "off by untimely death. Aurelius Conan, or Caninus.

"Vortipore, tyrant of the Dimetæ, the wicked ſon of a good father, like a leopard in manners, and "as much ſpotted by crimes, his head grey with age, ſitting on a throne full of guile, defiled with "murder and adultery, divorced his wife, debauched her filly daughter, and then made away with her. Vortipore.

"Cuneglas, whoſe name in the Roman language ſignifies the yellow butcher, the bear that lay in wait "for many, driver of the chariot that carried the bear, a deſpiſer of God, an oppreſſor of the clergy, "fighting againſt God with crimes, and againſt men with arms, put away his wife, harraſſed the ſaints "with repeated oppreſſions, wiſe in his own conceit, and truſting in uncertain riches. Cuneglas.

"Maglocunus, the iſland dragon, who had deprived many tyrants both of their power and life, fore- "moſt in miſchief, ſuperior to moſt in power and malice, more profuſe in his liberality, more extravagant "in his crimes, more potent in arms, above all the chiefs of Britain in ſway, as well as by birth, when "but a youth took off the king his uncle by fire and ſword. Afterwards, agreeable to his vow, having "loſt his paſſion for violent dominion, ſtruck with remorſe, he turned monk, but ſoon after returning "to his vomit again, broke his vow, forſook his firſt wife, conceived a violent paſſion for the wife of his "brother's ſon in her huſband's lifetime, murdered her huſband, and his own wife, to whom he had been "long married, and married his brother's ſon's wife, with whom he was enamoured." But I leave theſe matters to hiſtorians, who have hitherto by miſtake made theſe princes ſucceed one another, whereas they all, at one and the ſame time, (as appears from Gildas, who addreſſes them ſingly) uſurped the government in different parts of the iſland. Maglocunus.

The remains of the Britans above mentioned retired into the weſtern parts of the iſland, what we now call Wales and Cornwall, ſtrongly fortified by nature with mountains and friths. The inhabitants of the former the Saxons called Bpitpealer, of the latter Copnpealer, as they did the Gauls Palpealer. For they give the name of *Walſh* [n] to every thing foreign; whence alſo the *Walloons* in the Low Countries, and the *Walachians* on the Danube had their name. Theſe Britowalli, a moſt warlike people for many ages, maintained their liberty under their own princes; and though ſeparated from the Anglo-Saxons by the ſtupendous ditch made by king Offa, frequently laid waſte their cities with fire and ſword, and ſuffered the ſame calamities from them in return. At length in the reign of Edward I. as that prince writes of himſelf [o], "Divine Providence in its unerring diſpoſal of events, among other favours which it has been pleaſed to "pour upon us and our kingdom of England, in an eſpecial manner, ſubjected to us the land of Wales "with its inhabitants, before ſubject to us by feudal right, now by its peculiar favour, all obſtacles "whatſoever being removed, intirely and abſolutely, and annexed and united it to the crown of the ſaid "kingdom as a part of the ſame body." In the next age however they could by no means be prevailed Cornwalia. Britweales. Walſh. Walli.

[h] *Venetenſis.* [i] Greg. of Tours, B. 10. c. 9. [k] [l] Ep. p. 18. Ed. Gale.
[m] Sub abbatis *amphibalo*, i. e. ſacra veſte utrinque villoſa. Gloſſ. vet. Camden.
[n] Or Pealh. See this illuſtrated in Somner's, Wilkin's, and Lambarde's Gloſſaries, and Lye's Dictionary in vocabulo, where Pealar is generally uſed for the *Britans*, though we have Dal pealar for the *Gauls*. Sax. Chron. ſub an. 1. Heylin, Geogr. p. 322; and Verſtegan ſay they were called *Waliſh* or *Walſh* by contraction for *Walliſh*, i. e. Galliſh, and deny the other etymology which Lambarde (explic. voc. Saxon. p. 20.) quoted from Giraldus Cambrenſis before Camden.
[o] Statute of Wales.

upon to continue in ſubjection, nor was there any poſſibility of accommodating matters, or extinguiſhing that deſtructive hatred that prevailed between the two nations, till Henry the Seventh, who derived his deſcent from them, extended his aſſiſtance to the undone Britans; and Henry the Eighth admitted them to an equal ſhare in laws and liberty with us Engliſh. From that time, and for many years before, the kings of England have found their fidelity and duty unſhaken. The *Cornwallers*, though they bravely exerted all their abilities in defence of their country, were quickly reduced by the Saxons, as being inferior in number, and their country not ſufficiently ſtrong by nature to ſupport their reſiſtance.

Vandals and Burgundians in Britain.

So much may ſuffice for the Britans and Romans. But ſince we are upon the ſubject of inhabitants, we muſt not forget what was before obſerved, that Zoſimus [p] tells us that the emperor Probus ſent into Britain the *Burgundians* and *Vandals* whom he had conquered, who ſettling here proved of great ſervice to the Romans whenever any diſturbances happened. Where they were ſettled I know not, unleſs it was in Cambridgeſhire. For Gervaſe of Tilbury [q] mentions an antient camp in that county called *Vandalſburg*, and ſays it was the work of the Vandals.

I would not have any fancy the Carthaginians were here in the time of Conſtantius from thoſe words of the orator Eumenius [r]. "Unleſs indeed, perhaps, no greater calamity had befallen Britain than if the "ocean had overflowed it, which being reſcued from the deep abyſs of the Pœni, emerged to Roman "light." For an antient MS. formerly belonging to Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, afterwards to the right honourable lord Burghley, high treaſurer of England, for *Pœnorum gurgite* reads *pœnarum gurgitibus*. The orator ſeems to allude to the calamities and puniſhments it had ſuffered under Carauſius.

Nor from Agathias' ſaying in the ſecond book of his hiſtory, "the Britans are a Hunniſh nation," ſhould any reflect on our countrymen for being Huns. I have been well aſſured by the learned Francis Pithæus that the reading in the MS. is Βιτ∫ορες, and not Britones; and Leunclavius, that able illuſtrator of hiſtory, has proved it in his edition.

THE PICTS.

Picts.

WE come now to other inhabitants of Britain, and firſt to the Picts, to whom hiſtorians give precedence in Britain in point of antiquity. Theſe people Hector Boetius derives from the Agathyrſi; Pomponius Lætus, Aventinus, and others, from the Germans; ſome from the Pictones in Gaul; Bede [s] from the Scythians [t]. "It happened (ſays the laſt mentioned writer) that the Picts came as they report "from Scythia, in a few long ſhips to Ireland," and after in vain ſoliciting a ſettlement among the Scots whom they found there, at their advice came over to Britain, and ſettled in its northern parts, and this happened about A. D. 78, as many think.

Though in ſuch a variety of opinions I confeſs myſelf at a loſs which to follow, I ſhall venture to ſtate the matter, and offer my opinion. If in this caſe the authority of venerable Bede did not outweigh all conjectures, that the Picts [u] did not come from other countries, but were original Britans, I ſhould incline to think them the deſcendants of the antient Britans [x], I mean thoſe Britans who before the arrival of the Romans poſſeſſed the northern parts of the iſland, and thoſe who afterwards repaired to them repelling the yoke of bondage, as they are moſt impatient of ſubjection. As upon the invaſion of the Saxons the Britans who would not give up their liberty retired into the weſtern parts of the iſland, among the craggy mountains of *Wales* and *Cornwall*; ſo doubtleſs, during the violence of the war with the Romans, the Britans rather than ſubmit to ſlavery, the worſt of evils, retired into theſe northern parts, expoſed to all the inclemency of air, and thick ſet with craggy places, ſea and bogs. There defended not ſo much by their own weapons as by the air and climate, they increaſed to a numerous people, together with the natives whom they found there. For Tacitus [y] informs us that his father in law Agricola drove the enemies of Rome into this part as into another iſland, and nobody doubts that the inhabitants of theſe remoteſt parts of the iſland were Britans. Can we ſuppoſe that all thoſe Britans who were at war with the Romans, and who brought into the field 30,000 fighting men againſt Agricola, who gave Severus ſo many defeats that in one expedition he loſt 70,000 Romans and auxiliaries, were utterly cut off, and not one left to

[p] B. I. [q] [r] Orat. pro ſchol. reſt. c. 18. Some read *prædonum*, others *Pictorum*. [s] H. E. I. 1.

[t] It is not improbable that they came from the Illyrians and Carni; there being a great conformity between the names given by both people to mountains and rivers, &c. and they painted their bodies like the other Illyrians. See Strabo VII. MS. n. Gale.

[u] See archbiſhop Uſher's Antiq. Brit. Eccl. c. 15. where their original is fully diſcuſſed. Biſhop Stillingfleet, Orig. Brit. p. 246, proves them to have come from Scandinavia. Gibſon.

[x] The Caledonian Britans, whom Tacitus makes a third race of men in Britain, and fetches from Germany, which he extends to Sarmatia, and ſo Bede's Scythia is the European. Vit. Agric. c. 11. [y]

propagate,

propagate, to make way for ſtrangers from Scythia and Thrace? I am ſo far from believing this, however Bede aſſerts it on the credit of others, that I ſhould rather affirm they were ſo increaſed that the ſoil could neither maintain nor hold them, on which account they were obliged to invade and overrun the Roman province, as we know was the caſe afterwards when the Scots came over. But becauſe Bede writes, agreeable to the current report of his time, I can eaſily believe that certain people came from Scandia, (which antiently, as well as all the north, was comprehended under the general name of Scythia) to thoſe northern Britans by the continued ſeries of iſlands.

Let no one imagine me impoſed on by a plauſible fiction. That the Picts were Britans I think may be proved from the manners, name and language, in all which articles we ſhall find a great correſpondence with thoſe of the Britans.

Not to mention that neither the Picts, as Bede tells us, nor the Britans, as Tacitus, refuſed to women any ſhare in the government, or excluded them from the throne, the practice of painting and ſtaining themſelves was common to both nations. We have already obſerved it of the Britans. Claudian will anſwer for the Picts in theſe lines [z]:

——— *nec falſo nomine Pictos*
Edomuit — — — — —
—— Picts not miſcall'd ſubdued.

And in another place [a]:

— — — — *ferroque notatas*
Perlegit exanimes Picto moriente figuras.
— — — — that whilome gaz'd
With wonder on the motley-pictur'd corſe.

Iſidore [b] is as expreſs in the following paſſage. "The Picts are not improperly named from their "bodies, on which they with great ingenuity prick marks [c] with a needle, infuſing the juice of their own "country plants, that their nobility may bear theſe ſcars with which they thus paint their limbs, to "make a parade of diſtinction." Can we then ſuppoſe theſe Picts to have been Germans, who never uſed this method of painting themſelves, or Agathyrſi from Thrace, which is at ſuch a diſtance? and not rather Britans, ſince they lived in the ſame iſland, and retained the ſame cuſtom of painting themſelves. Their manners.

Dio, Herodian, Vopiſcus, and other antient writers, give the general name of Britans to thoſe barbarians who ſo long, by their violent inroads from the Caledonian foreſt and remoteſt northern coaſt, gave the Romans ſo much trouble. Tacitus alſo, who fully deſcribes the wars carried on by his father-in-law Agricola in this diſtant part of Britain, calls the inhabitants by no other name than *Britans*, and *Britans from Caledonia*; notwithſtanding our later writers make the Picts to be new inhabitants arrived here about ten years before, which is worthy obſervation, ſince Tacitus in that age was abſolutely unacquainted with them. Nor would thoſe Roman emperors who had ſuch ſucceſs againſt them, viz. Commodus, Severus, and his ſons Baſſianus and Geta, have aſſumed the name of BRITANNICVS upon reducing them, if they had not been Britans. Certainly if the Romans, who magnified every thing they were unacquainted with, had ſubdued any nation diſtinct from the Britans, and till then unknown, whether they had been called Picts or Scots, the titles PICTICVS or SCOTICVS would have occurred on their coins and inſcriptions. Tacitus, from their red hair and large limbs, ſuppoſed them of German extraction, but preſently after aſcribes this more juſtly to the climate, which influences the habit of body. Whence alſo Vitruvius obſerves [d]. "Under the northern pole regions live nations of large proportion, tawny colour, with ſtrait "red hair." The panegyriſt likewiſe in ſome ſort inſinuates, that the Caledonians, who were indiſputably Britans, were the ſame people with the Picts, when he mentions "the woods of the Caledonians and "other Picts [e]," &c. as if the Caledonians were not diſtinct from the Picts. Martial intimates theſe Caledonians to be Britans in the following line [f]: Name.

Quinte Caledonios Ovidi viſure Britannos.
Ovid, my friend, who ſoon deſign'ſt to ſee
The Caledonian Britans ———

Auſonius [g] alſo, where he gives an account of their painting themſelves, compares their colour to green moſs among gravel.

[z] De III. Conſ. Hon. 54. [a] De Bello Get. 417.
[b] I do not find any mention of the Picts in Iſidore, but ſuſpect Camden miſquoted the following paſſage, which however ſerves his purpoſe, making them the ſame with the Scots. "Scotti propria lingua nomen habent a picto corpore, eo quod aculeis ferreis cum atramento variorum figuram ſtigmate annotentur." IX. 2. Ed. Gothof.
[c] Servius and Tertullian ſay that *Bridii* is Britiſh for *marks, ſtigmata*. MS. n. Gale.
[d] VI. 1. Camden probably quoted *memoriter*, for Vitruvius' words are, "ſub ſeptentrionibus nutriuntur gentes immanibus corporibus, *candidis coloribus*, directo capillo & rufo, *oculis cæſiis*, *ſanguine multo*."
[e] Eumen. ad Conſtantin. c. 7. [f] X. 44.
[g] Moſell. l. 67. Camden totally miſtakes his author. Auſonius is comparing the bed of the Moſelle with the appearance of the beach on the coaſt of Caledonia after the tide is in. A like ſcene (*pictura*) ſays he is very familiar to the Caledonian Britans: not a word of their being themſelves painted. Camden's miſtake ariſes from not citing or attending to the two next lines:
Quum virides algas & rubra corallia undat
Aeſtus, & albentes concharum germina baccas.

The PICTS.

—— Viridem diſtinguit glarea muſcum,
Nota Caledoniis talis pictura Britannis.

As the green moſs mix'd with the gravel grows,
The painting on the Caledonian Britans glows.

But as theſe people were long known by no other name than that of Britans, and that too derived from their painted bodies, ſo afterwards, about the time of Maximian and Diocleſian (for we do not meet with the name of Picts in writers before), when Britain had been ſo long a province that the inhabitants adopted the provincial Latin, they probably had the name of PICTS by way of diſtinction from thoſe who were in alliance with the Romans, and called Britans. And whence ſhould they get the name of Picts but from their painting themſelves? Should any deny that our Britans adopted the provincial Latin, let him conſider what pains the Romans took to make the provinces ſpeak Latin, and obſerve what a number of Latin words have got into the Britiſh language, not to alledge the authority of Tacitus, who writes, that the Britans in Domitian's time affected even the eloquence of the Latin language. The difficulty about the name of Picts will eaſily be removed by the authority of Vegetius [h], who in a manner demonſtrates that the Britans uſed the word *Pictæ* in the ſame ſenſe as the Latins, for any thing coloured. For he tells us the Britans called *Pictæ* thoſe light exploratory ſkiffs whoſe ſails and ropes were dyed blue [i], and the crews and ſoldiers dreſſed in the ſame colour. If the Britans called ſhips *Pictæ* from their blue ſails, what hinders their giving the name of PICTS to a nation ſtained with various colours, and particularly blue, which is the colour *(glaſtinus)* produced by woad.

To the ſame purpoſe the northern Picts converted to Chriſtianity by S[t]. Columbanus are called in the old Saxon chronicles Bpittaꝛ Peohtaꝛ, q. d. *Britiſh Picts* (D).

Language. Little can be inferred from the language, on account of the ſmall information given by authors about that of the Picts. It ſeems however to have been the ſame with the Britiſh. Bede writes, that the wall begun at a place called in the language of the Picts *Penvahel*; and *Pengwal* in Britiſh expreſsly ſignifies the *head* or *beginning of the wall*. All over that part of the iſland ſo long poſſeſſed by the Picts, viz. the eaſtern part of Scotland, the names of many places ſavour of Britiſh origin, as *Murray*, *Merne*, countries on the ſea, from the Britiſh word *Mor*; *Aberden*, *Aberlothnot*, *Aberdore*, *Aberneith*, q. d. *Mouth of Den*, *Lothnet*, *Dore*, *Neith*, from *Aber*, which in Britiſh ſignifies the mouth of a river. *Strathbolgy*, *Strathdee*, *Strathern*, q. d. *Vale of Bolgy*, *Dee*, and *Earne*, from *Strath*, Britiſh for a vale. *Edinburgh*, the capital of the Picts, has an evidently Britiſh name, being called by Ptolomy CASTRVM ALATVM, *Aden* ſignifying in Britiſh a wing. Nor ſhall I alledge that ſome of the petty princes of the Picts are called *Bridii* [k], which in Britiſh, as has been frequently obſerved, means *painted*. From theſe inſtances we may not unfairly conclude that the language of the Picts and Britans was alike, and conſequently the people the ſame. Though Bede [l] ſpeaks of the languages of the Britans and Picts as diſtinct (E); where he ſeems to put languages for dialects.

Nor need we wonder that the Picts did ſo much miſchief to their countrymen the Britans, ſince we ſee at this day the Iriſh, ſubject to the Engliſh government, have not more inveterate enemies than their countrymen the wild Iriſh. "For in like manner," as Paulus Diaconus obſerves, "as the Goths, Hypogoths, Gepidi and Vandals, only with different names, but ſpeaking the ſame language," often waged violent wars among themſelves, ſo likewiſe did the Picts and Britans, eſpecially after the latter had been ſome time in alliance with the Romans. Theſe circumſtances compel me to believe the Picts to be the remains of the Britans. But this may perhaps be overborne by the authority of Bede, and I am content that what ſo great a man relates upon the information of others ſhould outweigh theſe conjectures.

Deucalidonii. Vecturiones. Ammianus Marcellinus [m] divides theſe Picts into DICALIDONES and VECTVRIONES. I would propoſe to read *Deucalidonii*, and ſuppoſe them ſeated on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland, where the Deuca-

[h] IV. c. 37. [i] *Veneto.*
[k] See before under *the name of Britain*, the true meaning of *Bridh*, and Somners' Gloſſary ad X ſcript. v. *Britannia*. Gale.
[l] I. 12. [m] XXVII. 8.

(D) Biſhop Gibſon ſays, in all the copies of the Saxon Chronicle which he had ſeen, they are *ſimply* called *Pihtas*; not reflecting that a various reading in the Cambridge MS. quoted by him, p. 21. might moſt eaſily miſlead Camden, quoting haſtily and overlooking the ſtop. Colvmba Pꝛæꝛbiteꝛ com oꝼ Scottvm on Bꝛittaꝛ. Peohtaꝛ to læꝛnenne.

(E) The arguments adduced in favour of Bede's opinion by biſhop Stillingfleet (Orig. Brit. p. 23—48.) are, that Eumenius, who firſt mentions the Picts, expreſsly diſtinguiſhes them from the Britans, and ſuppoſes them enemies to each other. The Britans, ſays he, were harraſſed by the Picts and Iriſh. *Soli Britanni Pictis & Hibernis aſſueti hoſtibus.* Paneg. ad Conſtantium, c. 11. [This rather makes for Camden, as does Eumenius afterwards, Paneg. Conſtantino, c. 7. calling the Caledonians Picts, whether we adopt Valeſius' *Dicalydonas* or not.] Dio diſtinguiſhes the extra-provincial Britans into Meatæ and Caledonii [Xiph. in Severo] without mentioning the Picts. [This proves with Camden that the Picts and Caledonians were the ſame]. Zonaras alſo [in Severo] calls them all Britans. Ammianus Marcellinus, by Dicaledones and Vecturiones, into which he divides the Picts, means the northern and ſouthern ones. None of the claſſical writers mention the Picts; whereas the mention of them by later writers implies that they were a new people. If they were not, they were *painted* from the beginning, and the hiſtorians need not have dwelt ſo much on that at one time more than another. [But it is certain the circumſtance of painting alone could not diſtinguiſh them from the other Britans, who are all deſcribed ſo by early writers, conſequently the name of Picts muſt have ſome other derivation]. By the Scythians we are to underſtand the inhabitants of the north of Europe, according to Strabo, XI. 507. and Pliny IV. 12. VI. 23. Claudian, Conſ. Honor. makes Thule the country of the Picts, and Olaus Rudbeck [Atlant. c. 19.] makes Thule Scandinavia. The Scythians frequently put to ſea for booty and new ſettlements. Among them Pliny [IV. 12] reckons the Agathyrſi, whom Virgil, Georg. II. and the Geloni their neighbours call *Picts*, and Solinus, c. 15. they painted themſelves juſt like the old Picts, and Tacitus [de mor. Germ. c. 43] ſays the Arii, a ſavage northern people, ſtained their bodies *tincta corpora*. H. Boetius deduces the Picts from the Agathyrſi. Buchanan ſtrangely perverting the ſenſe of Eumenius, inſtead of the obvious meaning that the Britans *alone* were not a match for the Romans, though they had been for the Picts and Iriſh, infers from it that the Picts and Iriſh, or Scots, were *in ſolo Britanno habitantes*, inhabitants of the Britiſh ſoil; a moſt unaccountable conſtruction for a man of Buchanan's learning. Lluyd, whom he writes againſt, was leſs miſtaken when he miſtook the word *ſoli*, as if the Britans alone inhabited the iſland, whereas all Eumenius means is, that they ſtood alone unaſſiſted by the Romans under Julius Cæſar, who penetrated a very little way into Britain.

lidoniam ocean breaks in. Though I once conceived this name to mean black Calidonians[n], *Dee* ſignifying *black* in Britiſh, as to this day the Iriſh call the Scots thereabouts *Duf Allibawn* or *Black Scots*, and the Britans called the pirates that infeſted the ſea from theſe quarters *Ylu du* or the *black army*. We may, however, ſuppoſe their name derived from their ſituation. For *Dehen Caledonii* means the Caledonians living to the right, i. e. to the *Weſt*: as the other Picts who occupied the left hand or *Eaſtward* (which Ninnius ſtyles the left quarter (F)) were called *Vecturiones*[o], a word derived probably with ſome variation from *Chevithic*[p], which in Britiſh ſignifies *left*, whom ſome ſuſpect to be corruptly called in Ptolemy VERNICONES[q]. An antient Saxon fragment ſeems to call them Pe3peonn; for this is the name it gives to a nation at variance with the Britans; the antient Saxons naming the Picts *Pehits*[r] and *Peohtas*. Whence in Witikind we have *Pehiti* continually occurring for the Picts.

We have already from Dio and Herodian deſcribed the manners of the antient and barbarous Britans, who had afterwards the name of Picts. I am now to add a few more particulars. When upon the decline of the empire the Romans imprudently formed cohorts from among the barbarians, ſome of theſe Picts were invited into the Roman ſervice by Honorius, when peace was every where reſtored and named *Honoriaci* *. Theſe, under that tyrant Conſtantine who was advanced to the empire for the ſake of his name, opened the paſſes of the Pyrenaean mountains, and let the barbarous nations into Spain. After they had firſt by themſelves, and then in conjunction with the Scots, ravaged this Roman province, they began to be civilized. The Southern ones were converted to Chriſtianity about A. D. 630, by Ninnias or Ninianus the Britan, a perſon of exemplary ſanctity: but the Northern ones, who were ſeparated from the others by ſteep and frightful mountains, by Columbanus a Scottiſh monk of exemplary piety from Ireland A. D. 565, who taught them (wherever he learnt it) to celebrate Eaſter between the 14th and 20th of March, but always on a Sunday, and to obſerve a different method of tonſure from the Romans, leaving an imperfect appearance of a crown[s]. A warm diſpute ſubſiſted in this iſland about theſe matters, till Naitan, king of the Picts, with difficulty brought his ſubjects to the Roman rule. In that age many of the Picts went on a pilgrimage to Rome, as the faſhion then was, and among the reſt two perſons mentioned in the antiquities of St. Peter's church, ASTERIVS COMES PICTORVM ET SYRA CVM SVIS VOTVM SOLVERE, *Aſterius Count of the Picts, and Syra, with his countrymen, performed their vow*. At laſt, when the Scots from Ireland broke in, they were ſo reduced that about A. D. 740, they were defeated in a moſt bloody battle, and almoſt deſtroyed or gradually loſt their name and nation. The ſame happened to the powerful nation of the Gauls, who upon being ſubdued by the Franks, gradually paſſed as it were into the name of Franks.

Honoriaci.

Aſteriuscomes Pictorum.

As to the inſinuation of the panegyriſt[t] that before Cæſar's time Britain was "frequented by its half-"naked enemies the Scots and Picts," he ſeems to ſpeak agreeable to the ideas of his age, it being certain that the Picts did not exiſt in Britain by that name.

And when Sidonius Apollinaris in his panegyric to his father-in law, ſays

> ——— *Victricia Cæſar*
> *Signa Caledonios tranſvexit aduſque Britannos,*
> *Fuderit & quanquam Scotum & cum Saxone Pictum;*
>
> Though Cæſar his victorious ſtandard brought
> Far as the Caledonian Britans dwell,
> Routing the Scots, the Saxons, and the Picts;

I cannot help crying out with another poet,

> Sit *nulla fides augentibus omnia Muſis.*
>
> Believe not the all-magnifying Muſe.

Cæſar who is ſo laviſh of his own praiſes would never have concealed theſe exploits had he performed them. But theſe writers are like thoſe well-meaning and learned ones of this age, who in compiling Cæſar's hiſtory make him beat the Franks in Gaul, and the Angles in Britain, when the name of Franks and Angles had not ſo much as been heard of in either country, to which they came many ages after.

I dare not, with John Picard, believe the *Pictones* in Gaul to be the ſame with our Picts; the Pictones being very conſiderable in Gaul in Cæſar's time, and our Picts never called Pictones, except in a ſingle paſſage of the panegyriſt, where *Pictonum* got in by the careleſsneſs of the tranſcriber for *Pictorum*.

Pictones.

Pictones.

* Blondus.

[n] *Dy haled. Dy Gwyl.* black. Davis Welſh dict. v. *gwyll.* MS. n. Gale.

[o] A MS. of Ammianus reads *Veſturiones* h. e. Weſternwoners. MS. n. Gale, but if Uſher be right as to the idea of right and left, this derivation cannot ſtand.

[p] Vecturiones ſeems to be *Chivither rion*, q. d. people on the left hand. MS. n. on Stillingfleet's Hiſt. of the Britiſh church, pen. me.

[q] q. d. *Weſterniſhwoners*. MS. n. Gale.

[r] Biſhop Gibſon obſerves that *Pihtas* is the common name in the Saxon: but that he never obſerved *Pehits*. Pehtar in his Index to the Saxon Chronicle is not far removed from it. Zozimus in Gallieno joins the *Peucæ* (whom Suidas v. Σκυθαι called *Peucęſtae*) with the Heruli, Goths, and Scythians. MS. n. Gale.

[s] Bede Hiſt. Ec. III. 4.

[t] Eumen. Pan. ad Conſtant. c. II.

(F) Archbiſhop Uſher (de primord. p. 1021.) proves that by the right and left the Britans mean the South and North, agreeable to Bede's diviſion of the Picts into North and South by a ridge of mountains [Eccl. Hiſt. III. c. 4.] Fordun. II. c. 7. the Grampian which was afterwards the boundary between the Scots and Picts after the Scots had poſſeſſed themſelves of that part of the Pictiſh territories which lay next to Ireland. Stillingfleet, p. 241, 242.

THE

SCOTS.

THE next place to the Picts in Britan is juſtly due to the SCOTS. But before I ſpeak of them, to guard againſt the reflections of the malevolent and ill-diſpoſed what I ſhall here lay before the reader fairly and honeſtly out of antient writers about the Scots, I muſt advertiſe the reader that all theſe accounts relate to the antient and genuine Scots. From theſe are deſcended thoſe who ſpeak Iriſh, who overrun the weſtern part of what is now called Scotland and the adjacent iſlands, and are commonly called Highland-men. For the reſt more civilized, and inhabiting the eaſtern part, though comprehended under the name of Scots, are the fartheſt in the world from being Scots, but of the ſame German origin with us Engliſh. This both they and we cannot but own, as they are called by the former *Saſſones* as well as we; and, which is a convincing proof, ſpeak the ſame language with us, the Anglo-Saxon, only varying the dialect. I am, however, ſo far from intending any reflexion upon them on this account, that I always eſteemed them as of the ſame blood and race, and reſpected them even when the kingdoms were diſtinct; much more now when under Providence we are united under one auguſt ſovereign to the great bleſſing and happineſs of both nations.

Scota Pharaoh's daughter.

The origin and extraction of the Scottiſh nation is ſo invelopt in the ſame obſcurity with that of other nations that the clearſighted Buchanan either did not ſee it, or affected to conceal it, having in this inſtance diſappointed the general expectation. For this reaſon I was long unwilling to engage in this controverſy and to trifle in admiring fables with the reſt of the world. For the origin of the Scots may with juſt as much probability be referred to the gods as to Scota, the fabulous daughter of Pharaoh king of Egypt, wife of Gaithelus, ſon of Cecrops founder of Athens. But as the more candid Scottiſh writers reject this opinion which owes its riſe to ignorance of antiquity, ſo I ſhall abſolutely explode that other more modern one as abſurdly derived from a Grecian ſource, that the Scots have the name of Scoti quaſi σκοτιοι, q. d. *obſcure*, as the invention of malevolence to inſult a renowned and gallant people. Nor is the notion of our Florilegus univerſally adopted, that they were called Scoti from being deſcended from a confuſed mixture of people. I cannot, however, conceal my wonder whence Iſidore learned that "the Scoti have "their name in their own language from their painted bodies, on which they make marks with iron "needles, and ſtain various figures with ink [u]." Rabanus Maurus has the ſame ſtory in the ſame words in his geography, addreſſed to the emperor Lewis the Pious, preſerved in the library of Trinity college, Oxford.

Ireland the country of the Scots.

But ſince Scotland has natives of its own capable of tracing its origin from the remoteſt antiquity, and properly ſupporting their own and their country's honor if they would only turn their thoughts and apply themſelves a little to this matter, I ſhall but juſt point out the ſources whence they may probably derive the truth, and offer a few obſervations to their attentive conſideration. For in this point I have my doubts. And firſt as to original, next as to the place whence they came over to Ireland. For it is certain they came into Britain from the iſland of Ireland, antiently inhabited by Britans, and when they firſt became known to writers by this name they were ſettled in Ireland. For Claudian ſings thus of their irruptions into Britain:

* Iernem.

——— *Totam cum Scotus Hibernem* *
Movit, & infeſto ſpumavit remige Thetis [x]

——— what time the Scottiſh rage
Hyberne mov'd, while with their hoſtile oars
Old ocean foam'd.

And elſewhere [y] alſo,

† Ierne.

Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Hiberne †.

And heaps of Scots frozen Ierne mourn'd.

Oroſius [z] alſo writes, "Ireland is inhabited by Scots (G)." With him agrees Iſidore [a], "Scotland is the "ſame with Ireland, but called Scotland becauſe inhabited by the Scots." Gildas [b] calls the Scots "ra-

[u] B. IX. c. 2. See note b. p. xci.
[x] 1 Conſ. Stil. II. 251.
[y] 4 Conſ. Hon. 33.
[z] I. 2. p. 28. Ed. Havere.
[a] XIV. 6.
[b] Hiſt. c. 19.

(G) Biſhop Gibſon has ſufficiently refuted the conceit of one whom he calls a late learned advocate for the antiquity of the Scots in Britain who applied *Ierne* to Strathern in Scotland, ſo called from the river Ern, contrary to the expreſs teſtimony of Gildas, who ſays the Scots came and returned and were driven by the Romans *trans maria*, which can never be applied to the *friths* only; not to mention that both Gildas and Bede ſpeak of the wall as built between the two ſeas: and Buchanan himſelf admits the common meaning of Claudian.

"vagers

"vagers of Ireland." And Bede[c] ſpeaks of "the Scots who inhabited Ireland, an iſland contiguous to "Britain." And ſo in other places. Eginhard[d] alſo in the time of Charlemagne, expreſsly calls "Ireland "an iſland of the Scots." Cambrenſis[e] likewiſe tells us that "the Scotiſh nation came originally from "Ireland, as appears from the reſemblance of language, dreſs, arms, and cuſtoms at this preſent time."

But ſince the true and genuine Scots do not admit this name of *Scots*, but call themſelves *Gaiothel*, *Gael*, and *Albin*, and many people go by different names among their neighbours from thoſe they give themſelves, which frequently point out their original; as the inhabitants of Lower Pannonia who call themſelves *Magier*, are called by the Germans *Hungarians*, from their being Huns by extraction; the inhabitants of the Hercynian foreſt who call themſelves *Czechi*, are called by others Bohemians, from their being deſcended from the Boii of Gaul: the inhabitants of Africa who have a name of their own are called by the Spaniards *Alarbes* as being Arabs: the Iriſh who call themſelves *Erinach* are called by our Britans *Gwidhill:* and the Iriſh and Britans give us Engliſh no other name than *Saſſons* from our Saxon original; I recommend it to the Scots to conſider whether they were not ſo called firſt by their neighbours for Scythians: as the inhabitants of Lower Germany call the *Scythians* and Scots by one common name *Scutten*, ſo the Britiſh writers obſerve our Britans called both *Y-Scott*. Ninius[f] alſo expreſsly names the Britans who inhabited Ireland Scythians; and Gildas[g] calls the ſea which they croſſed from Ireland to Britain the *Scythian vale*[h]. For ſo it ſtands in the Paris edition, where others read *Stythica vallis*, which makes no ſenſe at all. King Alfred likewiſe, who 700 years ago tranſlated Oroſius's hiſtory into Saxon, renders the Scots *Scyttan*, and our countrymen who live neareſt to Scotland call them not Scots but *Scyttes* and *Sceetts*. "For as (according to Walſingham[i]) the ſame people are called *Getæ*, *Getici*, *Gothi*, *Gothici*; ſo "from the ſame origin the Scythians are called *Scythæ*, *Scitici*, *Scoti*, *Scotici*[k]."

Gaiothel or Gaithel and Gael.

Whether their neighbours gave them this name from their Scythian manners or Scythian extraction is a matter to be conſidered. Certain it is that both Diodorus Siculus[l] and Strabo[m] expreſsly compare the original Britans inhabitants of Ireland, which is the true country of the Scots, to the Scythians for ſavageneſs. Beſides the wild Iriſh the real Scots drink the blood flowing from the wounds of the ſlain, ratify their covenants by ſucking each others blood, and ſuppoſe their glory depends on the number of ſlain, as did the antient Scythians. Add to this that the chief arms of theſe Scots as of the old Scythians were bows and arrows. For Orpheus calls the Scythians τοξοφορους, as do Ælian and Julius Pollux; whence the learned have ſuppoſed both people had their name from their ſkill in archery. Nor ſhould it ſeem ſtrange that different people ſhould have the ſame name from the ſame cuſtoms, as thoſe who have been in the Weſt Indies tell us all good archers throughout India and the iſlands are called by the common name of *Caribes* *, though they are different people.

But that they came from Scythia we learn from the Iriſh hiſtorians themſelves, who reckon Nemethus the Scythian, and long time afterwards Dela, a deſcendant of Nemethus, among the firſt inhabitants of Ireland. Ninnius alſo the diſciple of Elvodugus, expreſsly writes[n], "In the 4th of the world (i. e. in "the interval between the building of the temple and the Babyloniſh captivity) the Scythians ſettled "in Ireland." To theſe may be added the authority of modern writers, Ciſner in his preface † to Crantzius, and Reinerus Reineccius, who writes, "There remains in Britan a nation of Scots deſcended from the "Scythians," &c. I much doubt, however, though the Getæ were a Scythian nation, whether Propertius means our Iriſh when he ſays,

Hibernique Getæ, pictoque Britannia curru[o] (H).

Hibernian Getes, Britain with painted car.

Whence the Scots came into Britain. Scythians in Spain.

But the Scots think it eſſential to their glory to have paſſed from Spain into Ireland, for which they and their hiſtorians contend with the greateſt warmth, and not without reaſon. They will, therefore, be diſappointed if Scythians are not found in Spain. But that they were there (not to mention the Scythicum promontorium among the Cantabri near Ireland, and what Strabo ſays of the conformity between the Cantabri and the Scythians in manners and ſavageneſs) Silius Italicus, a native of Spain, expreſsly ſays, ſo. For he ſhews in the following lines[p] that the CONCANI, a nation of Cantabria, were the offſpring of the Maſſagetæ, i. e. the Scythians:

Concani.

Et qui Maſſagetem monſtrans feritate parentem
Cornipedis fuſa ſatiaris, Concane, vena.

Concanians too, who ſhew their Scythian birth,
And horſe's blood drink as it's reeking forth.

A few lines lower he ſhews that the Sarmatæ, whom we all allow to have been Scythians, built Suſana a city of Spain.

* Benzo, B. 2. † Vol. I. p. 37.

[c] Ec. H. I. 1. [d] [e] Top. Hib. III. 7.

[f] Hiſt. c. 10. Scoto-Scythæ as Celto-Scythæ. MS. n. Gale. Σκολο-Σκυθαι Herodot. MS. p. 262. Strabo calls the Cottian Alps Σκοτιαι. MS. n. Gale, but this may be a miſtake for Κοττιαι.

[g] c. 15. *Tithicam* or *Styticam*. [h] See Mr. Pegge's illuſtration of this paſſage, Archæol. IV. 272. [i] Ypodigma Neuſtr.

[k] Stephanus joins the Σκιλτιοι with the Scordiſci as Pannonian nations. v. Σκορδισκοι. MS. n. Gale.

[l] VI. [m] IV. [n] c. 10.

[o] Eleg. IV. iii. 9. [p] III. 360. See alſo Hor. III. od. iv. 34.

(H) Flaherty (Ogyg. p. 67. 350.) declares that it appears by all their antient records that they had their original from the Scythians, and that part of their country is called in their own language *Goetbluighe*, i. e. Gothland, from the Goths or Scythians who took poſſeſſion of it. G.

Sarmaticos

Sarmaticos attollens Suſana muros.

Suſana rears Sarmatian walls [q].

Luceni. From theſe Sarmatians or Scythians the *Luceni*, whom Oroſius places in Ireland, ſeem derived (as the Spaniards themſelves place Suſana among the Lucenſii in Spain) as the *Gangani* of Ireland from the Concani beforementioned. For the Lucenſii and Concani among the Cantabri were neighbours to each other, as were the Luceni and Gangani on that coaſt of Ireland facing Spain. If any one ſhould aſk who thoſe Scythians were that came into Spain, I know not, unleſs you will ſuppoſe them Germans, and I propoſe it to the conſideration of the Scots themſelves. That the Germans formerly penetrated into Spain, beſides Pliny's calling the *Oretani* in Spain *Germans*, we learn from Seneca, who was himſelf a Spaniard. "The "Pyrenæan mountains (ſays he) have not kept out the Germans, the fickleneſs of human nature finding its "way through pathleſs unknown countries [r]." That the Germans were called Scythians, we learn not only from Ephorus and Strabo, who call all the northern nations Scythians, but alſo from Pliny [s], who ſays "the name of Scythian has extended every way to the Sarmatians and Germans." And Aventinus teſtifies that the Germans are called by the Hungarians *Scythæ* and *Scythulæ* [t]. It can be no reflection to any one to be deſcended from the Scythians, ſince the Scythians are the moſt antient people, the conquerors of many others, themſelves always unconquered and unſubdued by any other power. Nor muſt I here omit to obſerve, that the Cauci and Menapii, ſome of the moſt celebrated nations of Germany, have the ſame names and neighbourhoods aſſigned them in Ireland by Ptolemy; ſo that they probably derived both their name and extraction from Germany.

Germans in Spain.

If the Scots are not deſcended from theſe, I would recommend to them to conſider whether they are not ſprung from thoſe barbarous people, whom the Chronicles of king Alphonſus make Conſtantine the Great to have driven out of Gallæcia in Spain. For they ſay they emigrated from that part of Spain into Ireland. If it be aſked who were thoſe barbarians, I doubt not but they will agree with me that they were Germans. For in the reign of Gallienus "the remoter Germans," ſays Oroſius [u], "poſſeſſed themſelves of Spain then "waſted [x];" and who could theſe remoter Germans be but Scythians? But Aurelius Victor as publiſhed by Schottus calls thoſe Germans *Franks*. But ſince thoſe Franks and the remoter Germans ſetting ſail from Germany, were borne by the ſtreſs of weather into the wide ocean; and as Nazarius [y] tells Conſtantius, infeſted even the coaſts of Spain along our ſeas, who can ſuppoſe they would not prefer the plentiful iſland of Ireland ſo conveniently ſituated for the purpoſe of making deſcents upon Spain to the barren ſoil of Cantabria? But as the Norwegians in the reign of Charlemagne and afterwards frequently invaded Ireland from Scandinavia and ſettled there, ſo we may preſume with great probability that the Franks had done the ſame before, and croſſed over from hence into Spain, and upon their being driven out there by Conſtantine the Great reſorted hither. It is alſo likely that more flocked hither afterwards upon the devaſtation of Spain by the Goths and Vandals, when the barbarians waged war with and ſlaughtered one another, as alſo when the ſtorm of Saracens waſted Spain, and drove numbers of them into Gallicia and Cantabria [z]. But I leave this matter to others, contenting myſelf with diſcovering my inclination to diſpel this gloom.

I wiſh the Scots here to conſider how it happens, that the Iriſh, the anceſtors of the Scots, and the Scots themſelves, boaſt the name of *Gael* and *Gaiothel*, and that their language is called *Gaiothlac*, and call that part of Britain which they firſt occupied *Argathel*. Will they derive theſe names from the Gallæci of Spain, from whence numbers unboubtedly emigrated into Ireland, and whoſe origin is deduced from the Gallatæ or Gauls, or from the Goths, as ſome moderns ſuppoſe, who are far fetching *Gaiothel* as well as *Cathalonia* in Spain from the Goths. Here they may draw arguments from the reſemblance between the Gothic and Iriſh languages, which however have not the leaſt affinity that I can find with the other languages of Europe, except the Britiſh and German. Let others determine concerning the juſtneſs of Huntingdon's obſervation [a], that "the Scots came from Ireland in the fourth age of the world, and part of them, "which ſtill remains, uſe the ſame language, and are called Navarri." I ſay nothing of David *Chambres* the Scotch writer, who was told by the Jeſuits that the Scotch language was ſpoken in the Eaſt Indies. I fear the diſtance of the place gave the credulous man an opportunity not of inventing but telling a lie.

The dreſs of the Goths and wild Scots the ſame.

If any arguments could be drawn in this caſe from dreſs, we find that the wild Scots at preſent wear the ſame as Sidonius ſays the Goths did formerly; that author's deſcription of a Goth exactly ſuiting a wild Scot. "They ſhine," ſays he, "in bright yellow, their feet covered with a hairy ſandal tied up "to the ancles. Their knees, legs, and calves are bare, their dreſs ſhort, tight, particolord, ſcarce reaching down to their thighs. The ſleeves juſt cover the top of the arm. They wear green jackets with "purple fringes. Their belts hang from their ſhoulders. The tips of their ears are covered with locks [b] "of hair lying over them. (The word *flagella* is perfectly deſcriptive of the many locks into which the hair of the Iriſh and Scots is parted.) "They uſe likewiſe barbed [c] lances (Gildas calls them barbed [d] "weapons) and miſſive axes." "They wear, as Porphyrio [e] ſays, light jackets, that fit cloſe to their "breaſts without girding." Let them judge if this be not the exact dreſs of the Iriſh-Scots. Let them alſo conſider theſe words of Giraldus Cambrenſis in the firſt book of his inſtitution of a prince. "When

[q] l. 384. [r] Conſ. ad Albin. IV. c. 12. [s] IV. 25.
[t] Herod. IV. ſpeaks of the Scotoli. MS. n. Gale. [u] VII. 22. [x] *abraſa.*
[y] Pan. c. 17. [z] Oroſ. VII. 28. [a] l. p. 172. Ed. Lond. 1696.
[b] *flagellis* like whips. [c] *uncatæ* lanceæ.
[d] *uncinata* tela. Hiſt. I. c. 14. [e] in Hor. Art. Poet.

" Maximus went over from Britain into Gaul with the flower of the troops and the choiceſt weapons of the " whole iſland, Gratian and Valentinian, brothers and partners in the empire, ſent over from the extremity of " Scythia to the northern parts of Britain theſe Goths, a people brave and valiant in war; their allies or " ſubjects, and attached to their intereſts by imperial favours, to harraſs the Britans, and oblige them " to recall the tyrant with his troops. They by advantage of the martial ſpirit natural to the Gauls, and " the weak and deſolate ſtate of the iſland, poſſeſſed themſelves of no inconſiderable territory in the nor- " thern part, and of not a few provinces: thus from invaders becoming inhabitants." Who theſe Goths were, if not Scots, let others decide. Perhaps Procopius * will give ſome light, who makes Beliſarius return the following anſwer to the complaints of the Goths, that Sicily had been given to the Romans: " We will allow the Goths to hold Britain far more valuable than Sicily, and formerly belonging to the " Romans. For it is but right that thoſe who firſt beſtowed favours ſhould receive a ſuitable return or " equivalent for their favours." To this alſo muſt be referred the ſtory related by the Scots, that Fergus the Scot accompanied Alaric the Goth when he ſacked Rome, and what Irenicus † ſays of Genſeric, king of the Vandals, paſſing over to Scotland and Britain [f], and what Cambrenſis, though on what authority I know not, tells of the *Gaideli*, i. e. the *Scots*, deriving both their name and extraction from the Vandals, whom Paulus Diaconus ſhews to be the ſame with the Goths. Nor can it be any diſcredit to the Scottiſh name to acknowledge themſelves the offspring of the Goths, when the moſt potent kings of Spain glory in deducing themſelves from the ſame ſtock, and the Italian nobles ſhew, or pretend to ſhew, deſcents from the Goths. The emperor Charles V. himſelf uſed ſeriouſly to ſay, that all the nobility of Europe was derived from Scandia and the Goths ‡. But I do not lay ſo much ſtreſs on all theſe arguments as to aſſert poſitively that the Scots are of Gothic extraction.

To draw to a concluſion: I recommend it to the conſideration of the learned among the Scots, whether they are not deſcended from the oldeſt Britans that inhabited Ireland (for that the Britans antiently inhabited Ireland is certain), and were called Scythæ, or Scoti §, from the conformity of manners with the Scythians, or becauſe they were the Scythians who came from Vandalia or Scythia, to whom afterwards joined themſelves the Gallæci, Franks, or Germans, driven out of Spain, and the Goths or Vandals when Spain was deſolated by deſtructive wars, or that ſwarm of people that flocked to Ireland, and thence got a name among their neighbours. Giraldus [g] ſays, " the Iriſh language is called *Gaidelich*, q. d. compoſed " of all others;" and Florilegus ‖, whenceſoever he collected it: " The Scots had their origin from the " Picts and Iriſh, as being a collection of various nations; the word Scot ſignifying a heap formed of " various materials." As the Alemans, according to Aſinius Quadratus (I), had their name from being compoſed of an aſſemblage of all men **. Nor can one be ſurprized that ſo many nations formerly flocked to Ireland, which is an iſland ſituate in the midway between Britain and Spain, convenient alſo for the French ſea; and for the laſt 800 years it is certain from hiſtory that the Norwegians and Ouſtmen from Germany, and the Engliſh, Welſh and Scots from Britain ſettled there. Theſe particulars I propoſe to the conſideration of the Scots, wiſhing them at the ſame time to remember that I affirm nothing, but only point out certain hints which ſeem to illuſtrate the ſubject. If theſe throw any light on the origin of the Scots they muſt proſecute the enquiry elſewhere; I am totally in the dark on this ſubject, and have in vain purſued the truth, which eludes my ſearch, but with ſo much caution, that I hope not the leaſt offence has been given to any (K).

The Alemannins.

The time when the name of Scots was firſt known creates no ſmall difficulty; and had occaſioned a controverſy between Humphrey Lluyd, that excellent antiquary, and that excellent poet Buchanan. Lluyd having aſſerted that the name of Scots occurs in no author before the time of Conſtantine the Great [h], Buchanan falls upon him with great fury, and endeavours to overſet him by two feeble arguments, one taken from a panegyric, the other from conjecture. An antient panegyriſt [i] had ſaid that Britain in Cæſar's time was accuſtomed to Iriſh enemies. The Scots muſt therefore have been ſettled at that time in Britain, though nobody before ſaid that the Iriſh were then ſettled any where, or that they were exiſting. The panegyriſt certainly by a liberty uſual among authors refers to his own time, not to Cæſar's. The conjecture is not Buchanan's own, but the learned Joſeph Scaliger's. That critic, in his notes on Propertius, occaſionally correcting ſome lines from Seneca's ſatire,

When the Scots came into Britain.

* Bel. Goth. B. II. † B. VI. c. 25. ‡ Levinus Lemnius. § Diod. Sic.
‖ Ad A. D. 77. ** Agathias, l. 1.

[f] Diu per incerta vagantes Scoti. Ammian. XXVII. 8. MS. n. Gale. The paſſage is " per diverſa vagantes Scoti;" where *diverſa* relates to *Britain*, not to the *world*.
[g] ubi ſup. [h] Porphyry in Jerom. MS. n. Gale. [i] Eumen. ut ſup.

(I) Who wrote the Roman Hiſtory in 15 books in Greek, to the time of the Emperor Philip. Hoffman Lex. v. Quadratus.

(K) " The Iriſh deſcent of the Scots has been revived in the laſt " moments of its decay, and ſtrenuouſly ſupported, by the Rev. Mr. " Whitaker (Hiſt. of Mancheſter, vol. I. p. 430, 431; and Ge- " nuine Hiſtory of the Britons aſſerted, &c. p. 154—293). Yet " he acknowledges, ' 1. That the Scots of Ammianus Marcellinus " (A. D 340) were already ſettled in Caledonia; and that the Ro- " man authors do not afford any hints of their emigration from ano- " ther country. 2. That all the accounts of ſuch emigrations " which have been aſſerted, or received, by Iriſh bards, Scotch " hiſtorians, or Engliſh antiquaries (Buchanan, Camden, Uſher, " Stillingfleet, &c.) are totally fabulous. 3. That three of the " Iriſh tribes which are mentioned by Ptolomy (A. D. 150) were " of Caledonian extraction. 4. That a younger branch of Cale- " donian princes, of the houſe of Fingal, acquired and poſſeſſed " the monarchy of Ireland.' After theſe confeſſions, the remain- " ing difference between Mr. Whitaker and his adverſaries is mi- " nute and obſcure. The *genuine hiſtory*, which he produces, of a " Fergus, the couſin of Oſſian, who was tranſplanted (A. D. 320) " from Ireland to Caledonia, is built on a conjectural ſupplement " to the Erſe poetry, and the feeble evidence of Richard of Ciren- " ceſter, a monk of the fourteenth century. The lively ſpirit of " the learned and ingenious antiquarian has tempted him to forget " the nature of a queſtion, which he ſo *vehemently* debates, and ſo " *abſolutely* decides." Gibbon, Hiſt. of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. II. p. 528. n.

Ille Britannos
Ultra noti
Littora ponti,
Et cæruleos
Scuta Brigantes
Dare Romuleis
Colla Cathenis
Juſſit, &c.

reads *Scotobrigantes*, and immediately cries out the Scots are indebted for their original to him. I am ſorry I cannot ſubſcribe to the opinion of a man to whoſe abilities I have always looked up with reverence. For this conjecture is not ſupported by books, but fancy, and the ſenſe requires either *cæruleos ſcuta Brigantes*, as all the copies have it, or *cæruleos cute Brigantes*, as the learned Hadrian Junius reads it. Yet Buchanan, chooſing rather to pleaſe himſelf with his own and another man's ingenuity, than concur with the true and proper reading, wonderfully approves this conjecture: firſt, becauſe no authors mention the Britans painting their ſhields; next, becauſe Seneca calls them Scoto-Brigantes, for diſtinction ſake from the Brigantes of Spain and Ireland; and laſtly, becauſe thus the Britans and Brigantes are here ſeparated as diſtinct nations. But if we reflect maturely, what hindered the people who painted themſelves and their chariots from painting their ſhields? Why ſhould he invent a new word *Scoto-Brigantes* for diſtinction. Does he not ſufficiently diſtinguiſh them from the reſt of the Brigantes by calling them blue, and ſaying they were ſubdued by Claudius. This obſervation about the Britans and Brigantes as different people, is not in the manner of a poet, who could not have neglected the poetical rule of expreſſing the whole by a part. As therefore no ſupport can be derived to the cauſe from hence, I will bring to Buchanan's aſſiſtance Egeſippus *, who is commonly ſuppoſed an antient author, and treating of the Roman greatneſs, ſays, "Scotia † which owes nothing to the world, Saxony inacceſſible by marſhes fears "them (L)." Neither will this come up to the point; for this author lived after the time of Conſtantine the Great, as appears from himſelf; and therefore we can no more prove from him that the Scots lived in Britain, than from the line of Sidonius before cited. The celebrated and learned Cragius' refined diſcovery is certainly more worthy of regard, that in Joſeph Ben Gorion's account of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem the Scots are expreſsly named in the original Hebrew, where Munſter in his Latin tranſlation improperly ſubſtitutes *Britons* to *Scots*. But I am by no means clear when this Joſeph Ben Gorion lived. He is certainly poſterior to Flavius Joſephus, ſince he mentions alſo the Franks.

But if I may be allowed to interfere in this controverſy between ſo many great men, as far as I can obſerve the firſt mention of the Scots by writers occurs in the reign of Aurelian; for Porphyry, who wrote at that time againſt the Chriſtians, mentions them in theſe words, as we learn from St. Jerom ‡. "Neither "Britain, that province ſo productive of tyrants, or the Scotiſh nations, or all the barbarous people quite "round to the ocean, were ever acquainted with Moſes and the prophets." At which time, or a little before, the learned in antiquities have obſerved that the names of the potent nations of the Franks and Alemans were heard of under Gallienus.

The opinion therefore of ſome that the name and kingdom of the Scots ſubſiſted ſeveral ages before the birth of Chriſt, wants foundation. But take an account of that æra from Giraldus [k]. "When the "great Nell was monarch of Ireland, ſix ſons of Mured king of Ulſter poſſeſſed the northern parts of "Britain. Whence the people deſcended from them, and particularized by the name of Scotia [l], inhabit "that corner to this day." That this happened about the decline of the Roman empire is thus inferred. When Lagerius, ſon of that Nell, was king of Ireland, Patrick, the apoſtle of the Iriſh, came into Ireland, about 430 years after the birth of Chriſt; ſo that this ſeems to have happened about the time of the emperor Honorius, for at that time they ſeem to have ſettled in Britain, whereas before they uſed to wander about without ſettlement as Ammianus [m] relates, they had long harraſſed Britain, and "the tracts aſſigned for frontiers" They themſelves ſay they returned at that time from Ireland §, whither they had before retreated upon their defeats by the Romans and Britans, and underſtand this paſſage of Gildas [n] of that time. "The Iriſh ravagers return home to return here again in a ſhort time." About this time ſome ſuppoſe Reuda, mentioned by Bede ||, to have poſſeſſed himſelf of a ſettlement in this iſland North of the river Cluyd, by treaty or force of arms; from which leader, adds he, they have to this day "the "name of *Dalreudini*, *Dal* in their language ſignifying *part*;" and from this Reuda others have ſuppoſed we give them the name of *Redſhanks*. Simon Brech alſo, whom the Scots ſuppoſe the founder of their nation, is thought to have lived at this time. *Sinbrech* was his true name, q. d. freckly *Sin*, according to Fordon [o]. Perhaps this was the ſame with Brichus, who about the time of St. Patrick, together with the Scots Thuibay, Maclay and Auſpach, infeſted Britain, as we read in the life of St. Carantoc.

Alban and Albin.

But why the Scots, who live in Britain, call that country which they inhabit *Alban* and *Albin*, and the Iriſh *Allabany*, may be worth inquiring, and whether this *Allabany* retains any traces of the antient name

* B. V. c. 15. † i e. Ireland. ‡ Contra Pelagianos ad Cteſiphontem.
§ The Liber Paſletenſis, or Chronicle of Paiſley, puts this return under the year 404. || Bede I. 1.
[k] Top. Hib. III. 16. [l] The printed books have *Scotica*. [m] XXVII. 8. See the preceeding page, note f.
[n] c. 19. Bede, I. 14. cites this in the MS. of Gildas: Gale has printed, "revertuntur ad *hibernas domos*." Joſſelyn as Camden.
[o] *Smonbrecht*, Latine *Simon Varius* vel *lentiginoſus*. Fordun I. 26. Ed. Hearne.

(L) See Uſher's Ant. Brit. Eccl. p. 329.

of Albion, and is derived from Whiteneſs, which they call *Ban*, q. d. *Ellan ban*, or the white iſland by the Scots, or came from Ireland, which is called *Banno* by its own poets, ſo that *Allabany* may ſignify either *Another*, or *ſecond Ireland*. For hiſtorians have called Ireland *Scotia major*, and the country of the Scots in Britain *Scotia minor*. Further, as theſe Scots call themſelves in their own language *Albin*, whence Albin. Blondus calls them *Scoti Albienſes*, or *Albinenſes*, and Buchanan *Albini*, let the critics conſider whether Albinus. in that paſſage of St. Jerom where he inveighs againſt a certain Pelagian native of Scotland, we ſhould not alſo for *Alpinum* * read *Albinum*, when he calls him "the monſtrous fat Alpine dog, more capable of "doing miſchief with his heels than his teeth; for he owes his extraction to the Scotch nation in the "neighbourhood of Britain." In another place he calls him "ſtuffed with Scotch pulſe." I do not remember to have ever heard of Alpine dogs, but Symmachus † informs us Scotch dogs (M) were famous at that time at Rome. "Rome beheld ſeven Scotiſh dogs on the day before the ſports with as much aſto-"niſhment as if they had been brought over in iron cages."

But when the Scots came to the Picts in Britain, though they continually harraſſed the Britans with ſkirmiſhes, the Scotiſh power did not ſuddenly riſe to a height, but they continued a long time in the corner where they firſt landed; nor, if we believe Bede ‡, for near 120 years dared to lift up their heads againſt the petty princes of Northumberland, till at one and the ſame time they almoſt utterly deſtroyed the Picts, and the kingdom of Northumberland fell a prey to inteſtine broils and the Daniſh invaſions. Then all the Northern part of Britain took the name of Scotland, together with the hither part on this ſide Cluyd, and the *frith of Edenburgh*. For that this was part of the kingdom of Northumberland poſſeſſed by the Saxons is denied by none; and hence all the inhabitants of the Eaſtern part of Scotland called *Lawlandmen* are by extraction Anglo-Saxons, and ſpeak Engliſh. But the inhabitants of the Weſtern coaſt go by the name of *Highlandmen*, are Scots, and ſpeak Iriſh as was before obſerved, and are mortal enemies to the lowlanders who uſe the Engliſh idiom.

Ammianus Marcellinus [p] mentions, beſides the Scots, a warlike people called the ATTACOTTI (N) The Attacotti. as ravaging Britain, whom Humphrey Lluyd, how truly I know not, imagines to be Scots; St. Jerom § expreſsly ſays they were a Britiſh nation. He tells us, that when he was a young man (in the reign of Julian as it ſeems) "he ſaw in Gaul the Attacotti, a Britiſh people feeding on human fleſh, and when "they met with herds of ſwine, cattle, or ſheep, in the woods, cut ſlices out of the buttocks of the fat "ones, and the dugs of the females, reckoning them dainty meat." For in this paſſage is to be read on the authority of MSS. *Attacotti*, inſtead of *Scoti*, with Eraſmus who ſaw it was corrupted ‖. Though I muſt acknowledge one MS. gives *Attigotti*, another *Catacotti*, and another *Cattiti*. Nor can it by any means be underſtood, as it commonly is of the Scots, ſince Jerom there ſpeaking of the cuſtoms of different nations begins the next ſentence in the following manner: *Scotorum natio uxores proprias non habet*, &c. "The Scots have no wives of their own, &c." Elſewhere alſo, where he mentions the Attacotti, Eraſmus ſubſtitutes *Azoti*. Theſe people, as appears from the Notitia, ſerved under the Romans in the decline of the empire. For among the Palatine auxiliaries in Gaul are recited *Attecotti juniores Gallicani*, and in Italy, *Attecotti Honoriani juniores*. From this epithet *Honoriani* they appear to have been ſome of thoſe barbarians with whom Honorius made an alliance, and incorporated among his troops, to the great prejudice of the ſtate.

Among the nations that overrun Britain, John Caius, who has employed his time to excellent purpoſes, The Ambrones. and to whom the republic of letters has the higheſt obligations, reſtores the AMBRONES, on the authority of Gildas, who, treating of the Picts and Scots, has theſe words: "Theſe antient enemies, like rave-"nous wolves [*Ambrones lupi*] raging with hunger, overleaping the fold in the abſence of the ſhepherd, "came over the bounds on the wings of oars, by the arms of rowers, and with ſwelling ſails, and made "dreadful havock [q]." The good old man recollected to have read in Feſtus [r] that the Ambrones with the Cimbri overrun Italy. But the multiplicity of his engagements made him forget that Iſidore obſerves that *Ambro* ſignifies a *devourer*. In this ſenſe Gildas uſes the word, as does alſo Geoffrey of Monmouth [s], who alſo called the Saxons *Ambrones* (O). Nor have I ever met with any other writer who mentions any other *Ambrones* as invading Britain.

* St. Albinus is alſo called Alpinus in the Martyrology Sept. 15. † B. II. Ep. 76. ‡ I. c. ult.
§ B. II. againſt Jovan. ‖ Vincentius in Speculo reads *Attigotti*. Ethicus' Geography has *Cattigauci*.
[p] ubi ſup. [q] c. 13. [r] And Plutarch. MS. Gale. [s] See alſo Du Cange in voce.

(M) Of the Britiſh dogs ſee in Hampſhire. G. Of the Scottiſh ſee Caius de canibus Brit. p. 6. Ed. 1729. and Mr. Pennant's Britiſh Zoology, 4th Ed. 1774. 4°. vol. I. p. 51. "The Blood-"hound or *Sleuthounde* was in great requeſt on the confines of "England and Scotland, where the borderers were continually "preying on the herds and flocks of their neighbours. They were "likewiſe uſed by Wallace and Bruce during the civil wars."

(N) Perhaps Atagotti or Atacatti. Pancirollus on the Notitia, p. 139. thinks they came out of Germany. See Barthius on Claudian de Bell. Get. l. 420. *Cattos immanſuetoſque Cheruſcos*, where the Scinthi, &c. occur. Auteres, Auternith, Aregotti in Galway in Ireland, p. 757. Attyrith in Scotland. Atterotti: ſee the various readings in Labbé's ed. of the Notitia, § 8. as the Ottadini, Ottetini, Attetini. As the Attuarii or Atuarii are called by Strabo Χατθουαριοι, ſo the Attigotti, Chatigotti and Catagotti. Strabo places the Chatuarii next to the Chatti: ſo the Catagotti are the Gotti next to the Catti (the people about Catnes), probably near the Var. The Attacotti Gallicani were thoſe who ſtaid in Gaul after the migration of the Catti from their ſtation; other Attagotti in Britain were called ſimply ſo. See Valeſ. Notitia Gall. p. 52. Jornandes, p. 612, has the Gautigothi, q. d. Autigothi, Atticotti or gotti, Gotti, Kutten. Baudrand in Cotia. MS. n. Gale.

(O) So Nennius (c. 65.) ſays Paulinus archbiſhop of York baptized "*omne genus* Ambronum, i. e. Ald Saxonum."

ANGLO-SAXONS.

The Anglo-Saxons.

THE Roman empire being now under Valentinian the younger reduced to its loweſt decline, and Britain exhauſted of its youth by continual levies (A), and abandoned by the Roman troops, unable to bear up againſt the attacks of the Scots and Picts, Vortigern*, on whom the ſupreme command had been conferred by the Britans, or according to others who had aſſumed it, in order to eſtabliſh his power, and recover affairs from the confuſion into which they were fallen (B); "the Picts and Scots," ſays Ninnius[a], "keeping him in continual alarms on one ſide, and on others the Romans (C) and Aurelius Ambroſius," called over the Saxons from Germany to his relief. They under the command of Hengiſt and Horſa (D) quickly croſſed over into Britain in their *Ciulæ* (E), as their broad flat-bottomed boats were called; fought ſeveral ſucceſsful battles againſt the Scots and Picts with great glory, and ſent for more forces from Germany, the Britans confiding abſolutely in their proweſs to guard the coaſts and harraſs the enemy at ſea. "Vortigern," ſays Ninnius[b], "by the advice of Hengiſt invited over to his aſſiſtance Octha and Ebiſſa, "who with 40 Ciuls ſailed round the Pictiſh coaſt, ravaged the Orcades, and poſſeſſed themſelves of "ſeveral iſlands and countries beyond the Frefic ſea[c] to the frontiers of the Picts." At laſt affecting the lands, manners, and plenty of Britain, encouraged by the weakneſs of the inhabitants, on pretence that their pay was withheld and proviſion not properly furniſhed, they made an alliance with the Picts, and ſtirred up a moſt deſtructive war againſt their Britiſh hoſts, ſlaughtering them in their diſtraction, ravaging their lands, deſtroying their cities, and after the doubtful events of war againſt thoſe two heroes,

Aurelius Ambroſius.

Aurelius Ambroſius † (who had aſſumed the government here which his parents who were ſlain had borne before him), and the brave Arthur, ſtripped the Britans of the richeſt part of the iſland and the poſſeſſions of their anceſtors. In ſhort, at this time the miſerable inhabitants ſuffered all that the conqueror could inflict, or the vanquiſhed dread. For auxiliary troops came over daily from Germany, and renewed the war againſt the weary Britans, ſuch as the SAXONS, IVTES (for ſo we muſt read, and not *Vitæ*) and ANGLES, who had all theſe ſeveral names, though they were comprehended under the common one of Angles and Saxons. But of theſe diſtinctly, and briefly, that if poſſible we may diſcover the origin of our nation.

I ſhall firſt inſert what Witikind, a very antient Saxon writer, ſays of the arrival of the Saxons. "Britain, "which had been long before reduced by the emperor Veſpaſian in form of a province, and had long "enjoyed the protection of Rome, was now attacked by the neighbouring nations, who conſidered it as "abandoned by the Romans. For the Roman people after the emperor Martialis ‡ had been murdered "by the ſoldiers, greatly harraſſed with foreign wars, were not in a condition to furniſh their allies with "the uſual aſſiſtance. After having raiſed an immenſe work to fortify the kingdom on the frontiers from "ſea to ſea, where they thought the enemy's force was likely to fall, the Romans quitted the country. "But an active and warlike enemy having to do with an enervated inactive nation found no difficulty in "deſtroying this work. Report having made the Britans acquainted with the ſucceſſes of the Saxons, "they ſent an humble embaſſy to beg their aſſiſtance. The deputies on their arrival addreſſed them thus: "'Moſt noble Saxons, the wretched Bretti §, harraſſed by the frequent inroads of their enemies, and quite "worn out, hearing of your many glorious victories, have ſent us to you to beg you will not refuſe them "your aſſiſtance. They offer to your rule an extenſive ſpacious territory abounding with plenty of all "things. We have hitherto lived at our eaſe under the protection and power of the Romans; we know "no nation next to them braver than yourſelves, and therefore wiſh to take refuge under the wings of "your valour. By your valour, your arms, we ſhall be ſuperior to our enemies, and whatever conditions "you impoſe upon us we chearfully ſubmit to[d].' The Saxon chiefs briefly replied to this, that they "might depend on finding the Saxons faſt friends to the Bretti, ready to aſſiſt them in their diſtreſſes, and "to do them all the ſervice in their power. The deputies returned home with joy to communicate the

* Or Guortigern. † Gildas calls him Ambroſius Aurelianus. ‡ Perhaps Martianus. § For Britanni.

[a] Hiſt. c. 28. [b] c. 37. [c] The Frith, *quod inter nos Scotoſque eſt*, adds Ninnius.

[d] Neither Bede nor Aethelwerd, both Saxons, make the leaſt mention of ſubmiſſion on the part of the Britans. Stillingfleet's Orig. Brit. p. 320.

(A) It was moſt of all exhauſted by Maximus, who being ſet up for emperor by the ſoldiery in Britain, to ſecure himſelf againſt Gratian and Valentinian carried over the flower of the Britans, and would not let them return home. See Ninnius, c. 23. Stillingfleet's Orig. Brit. p. 288. G. See before, p. xcvii.

(B) He had moſt to fear from his own ſubjects, if we believe Gildas' account of them before cited, that they dethroned kings almoſt as ſoon as they had ſet them up. G.

(C) The Roman party left in the iſland, who might be ſuppoſed to have a greater reſpect for Ambroſius; for the inroads of the Northern barbarians into Italy effectually engaged the attention of the Romans at home. G.

(D) See Uſher, Antiq. Brit. p. 207, &c. G.

(E) Malmſbury, l. p. 3. b. gives this name to their *long ſhips*, which the Saxon Chronicle calls ſimply Scipar. Biſhop Gibſon therefore thinks it was a general name for their ſhips. See alſo Lye, Sax. Dict. v. Læle and Leo', which are explained *Canna* and *Celox*, q. d. light piratical veſſels. Ninnius calls them *Ceolæ*, c. 36.

" good tidings to their countrymen. The promiſed army was preſently ſent over to Britain, and wel-
" comed by its friends. It ſoon delivered the country from invaders, and reſtored it to its inhabitants. Nor
" was this a very difficult taſk; the enemy, who had before been terrified at the report of the Saxons, being
" eaſily repulſed on their appearance. The nations at enmity with the Bretti were the Scots and Pehits *,
" againſt whom the Saxons carried on the war, being furniſhed with all neceſſaries by the Bretti. They
" continued in this kingdom ſome time, improving the friendly diſpoſitions of the Bretti. But when the
" chiefs of the army ſaw that the country was extenſive and fruitful, and the inhabitants inactive in war,
" and themſelves and the greateſt part of the Saxons without any certain ſettlement, they ſent for a
" larger army over, and making peace with the Scots and Pehits, turned their united force againſt the
" Bretti, and drove them out of the kingdom, which they reduced and parcelled out among themſelves."
Thus Witikind.

The origin and etymology of the Saxons, like thoſe of other nations, have been involved in fable, not only by the monks unſkilled in learned antiquity, but by modern writers of correct judgement. Some derive them from Saxo, ſon of Negno, and brother of Vandal, others from their ſtoney [*ſaxea*] temper, others from the remains of the Macedonian army, others from daggers, whence that rhyme in Engelhuſius,

Quippe brevis gladius apud illa Saxa *vocatur,*
Unde ſibi Saxo nomen traxiſſe putatur.

The ſhorter ſword by them is *Saxa* called,
And thence ſome think the Saxon name derived.

The Saxons from the Sacæ in Aſia.

But Crantzius deduces them from the Catti in Germany, and the learned Capnio from the Phrygians. Each of theſe writers adopts the opinon moſt agreeable to them; I mean not to controvert any of them; but that of the moſt learned Germans ſeems moſt probable and worthy to be embraced, which makes the Saxons deſcend from the Sacæ, the moſt conſiderable people of Aſia, and to be ſo called *quaſi Sacaſones*, q. d. *Sons of the Sacæ* (F), and to have gradually overſpread Europe from Scythia or Sarmatia Aſiatica, with the Getæ, Suevi, Daci and others. Nor is this their opinion ill-founded, which brings the Saxons out of Aſia, in which the human race had both its riſe and increaſe. For beſides that Strabo † writes that the *Sacæ*, as before the Cimerians, invaded diſtant regions, and called part of Armenia after their name *Sacacena* (G); Ptolomy alſo places the Saſſones, Suevi, Maſſagetæ, and Dahi in that part of Scythia; and Ciſnerus obſerves, that theſe people kept almoſt as near to one another in Europe as before in Aſia.

Nor is it leſs probable that our Saxons came from theſe Saci or Saſſones of Aſia than the Germans from the Germani of Perſia mentioned by Herodotus, which indeed themſelves in ſome meaſure aſſert from the correſpondence of language ‡. For the very learned Joſeph Scaliger tells us, *Fader*, *Muder*, *Broder*, *Tutchter*, *Band*, and the like are ſtill to be found in the Perſian language for Father, Mother, Brother, Daughter, Band. But when the Saxons firſt became known in the world they lived in the Cimbric Cherſoneſus, now *Denmark*, where they are placed by Ptolomy, who firſt mentions them. Nor are we to read Saxones as ſome affirm, but Axones (H), in that line of Lucan [e]

The Axones, a people of Gaul.

Longiſque leves Axones in armis.

Axones nimble with unwieldy ſpears. ROWE.

From this Cimbrica Cherſoneſus they and their neighbours the Franks infeſted our coaſts in the reign of Diocleſian, and the Romans appointed Carauſius to repulſe them. Afterwards croſſing the river Elbe they gradually migrated into the territories of the Suevi, where is now the duchy of Saxony, and partly poſſeſſed themſelves of Friſia and Batavia deſerted by the Franks. For the Franks who before inhabited thoſe fens in the heart of Friſeland (ſome of which have been waſhed away by floods into the ſea, now called the *Zuider-ſee*) and poſſeſſed themſelves of Batavia, ſubmitting themſelves on terms to Conſtantius Chlorus, Conſtantine the Great and his ſons, and being tranſplanted to the waſte parts of Gaul, opened themſelves a way to richer countries by the ſword, or, according to Zoſimus, were driven out of Batavia by the Saxons. From this time all the inhabitants of that coaſt in Germany [I], who practiſed piracy, came to be comprehended under the general name of SAXONS, as before of Franks, viz. thoſe

* Picts. † B. II. Melanethon. Ciſnerus. ‡ Michael Neander.

[e] Pharſ. l. 423. Moſt copies read *Sueſſones*, others *Sexones*, whence Axones has been made by miſtake. Grotius in loc.

(F) See Selden on Polyolb. p. 27. G.—A reference nothing to the purpoſe.

(G) Biſhop Gibſon looks upon the deduction of the Saxons from the Sacæ of Aſia as a bare poſſibility, unſupported by hiſtorical evidence. Biſhop Stillingfleet, Orig. Brit. 307, 308. inclines to admit the derivation of their name from their ſwords (*Saxea* or *Saxa*), as the Quirites from *Quiris*, a ſhort ſpear, and the Scythians from *Scytten*, to ſhoot with a bow. Tacitus ſays of ſome of the Northern Germans, that their common badges are round ſhields and ſhort ſwords, and Pontanus obſerves, the arms of Saxony to this day are two ſhort ſwords acroſs. G. The names of Germans and Saxons are ſome of the later appellations of the European Scythians, both, though poſſibly not of the ſame extraction, expreſs the ſame thing, *warriors* and *ſwordſmen*, and aroſe from the ſame national character. But whether the later name came from the religious or military uſe of the ſword may be ſome queſtion. Herodot. IV. 62. tells us one clan of the antient Scythians worſhipped Mars under the ſymbol of a ſword. See alſo Mela II. 1. Clarke on Coins, 105. Their religion and morality, as well as their politics, in ſhort their whole ſyſtem was founded in the *ſword*.

(H) Επι τον αυχενα της Κιμβρικης Χερρονησου ΣΑΞΟΝΕΣ. Ptol. l. II. p. 53. in Bertius and Mercator. Biſhop Gibſon ſays, a MS. of him which belonged to Mr. Selden reads ΑΞΟΝΕΣ. Query where he had this.

(I) Whether the early piracies of the Saxons on that coaſt (mentioned by many authors) are to be underſtood as if they then dwelt between the Elbe and Rhine, or only drew down thither to carry on their piracies, whilſt ſtill their habitation was in the Cimbri Cherſoneſe, is a queſtion among the learned. Camden here, and biſhop Stillingfleet, Or. Brit. p. 309, favour the former opinion, but Uſher (Primord. c. 12. p. 215. fol.) thinks they came down much later. G.

people who inhabited Jutland, Sleſwic, Holſatia, Ditmarſh, the biſhoptic of Bremen, the county of Oldenberg, both the Friezlands and Holland. For the Saxons, as we learn from Fabius Quæſtor Ethelward[f] (K), who was himſelf a Saxon of the blood-royal, "were entirely a maritime people from the river "Rhine to the city Donia, now commonly called Danemarc." This author was firſt brought to light by that polite ſcholar Thomas Allen (L) of Oxford, who kindly communicated it to me with many others.

From this coaſt the Saxons, encouraged by the frequent defeats they had given the Romans, often invaded their territories, and long infeſted this iſland, till at length Hengiſt himſelf arrived. The annals of Batavia make him ſet ſail from Batavia or Holland for Britain, and build the caſtle at Lugdunum Batavorum or Leyden; ſo ſays alſo that eminent genius and ſcholar Janus Douſa *, who ſings thus of that burgh or caſtle:

Quem circinato moenium ut ambitu,
Sic arcuatis fornicibus novum,
Putatur Hengiſtus Britanno
Orbe redux poſuiſſe victor.

Which with the encircling compaſs of her walls,
And vaulted arches for her builder boaſts,
Hengiſt victorious from the Britiſh coaſts.

The Jutes. The JVTÆ, who are by many ſuppoſed to be named from the Gutæ, Getæ or Goths (for a certain MS. reads *Geatun* (M)), are known to have inhabited the upper part of the Cimbrica Cherſoneſus, ſtill called by the Danes *Juitland*, deſcendants perhaps from the *Gutti*, whom Ptolomy places in Scandia, whoſe habitation is now called *Gothland*. We muſt take care however not to ſuppoſe this, as Jornandes does, the country of the Goths who conquered Europe; for the moſt antient and credible witers † ſay they lived beyond the Iſter, on the Pontus Euxinus, and were antiently called Getæ.

The Angles. Where the *Angles* were ſettled is a matter of diſpute, and the opinions about it are various. Many place them in *Weſtphalia*, where is now *Engern*, and where the *Suevi-Angli* mentioned by Tacitus and Ptolomy dwelt. I agree with theſe authors if they ſpeak only of Tacitus' time; but I ſuſpect they came from thence down to the ſea. Others look for them in Pomerania, where is a conſiderable town called *Anglaen*. But ſince theſe people extend themſelves further from the ſea into the interior parts of Germany, we muſt look for another ſettlement for our Angles; and Bede directs our ſearch among the Saxons and Jutes. "The Angles," ſays he ‡, "have their name from that country which is called *Angulus*, and is reported "to continue waſte from that time among the provinces of the Jutes § and Saxons." But ſince between Jutland and Holſatia, the antient country of the Saxons, is a ſmall province in the kingdom of Denmark ſtill called *Angel*, below the city of *Flemſburg*, which Lindebergius in his epiſtles calls *Little England*, I think I may venture to ſay I have at laſt diſcovered the reſidence of our anceſtors, and that the Angles came from thence into England. I am the more confident in my aſſertion from the authority of that antient writer Ethelward, whoſe words are as follow ᵍ. "Antient England lies between the Saxons and "Gioti, having a capital town called in the Saxon tongue Sleſwic, but by the Danes, Haithby." Here alſo Ptolomy ſeems to place the Saxons; ſo that a poet of the middle age was not miſtaken in ſaying that

—— *Saxonia protulit Anglos.*
Hoc patet in lingua, niveoque colore.

Their riſe to Saxony the Angles owe;
Their language this and their white colour ſhow.

Some part of theſe Angles migrating into the interior parts of Germany, and mixing with the Longobards and Suevi, came into Italy, and are ſuppoſed to have left traces of their name in *Engelheim*, the country of Charlemagne, *Ingolſtadt*, *Englburg*, *Englerute* in Germany, and *Angleria* in Italy. The etymology of the name I do not preſume to aſſign. As to Angulus, ſon of Humble and queen Angela, whom ſilly writers pretend to have been founders of our nation, I have nothing to do with them. Nor are we to ſuppoſe the name derived from *angulus*, as being a corner of the world, as that well-known line pretends:

* Od. 2. Lugdunenſis. † Spartian, Treb. Pollio, Capitolinus. ‡ I. 15. § So the MS. [and the printed edition] not *Vitæ*.
[f] I. 833. ed. Francf. 1601. [g] ubi ſup.

(K) Ethelward was a younger ſon of Alfred, celebrated by Roſs and Rudburne as a great ornament of Oxford, where he had his education. He wrote four books of Chronicles, dedicated to his couſin Maud. They reach to the reign of Edgar 973, and the author died about that time, and was buried in the new monaſtery at Hide. The Chronicle was publiſhed by Sir H. Savile inter x ſcript. 1596 and 1602. Mr. Camden calls him *abnepos Adulfi*, and ſays he flouriſhed about A. D. 950. Tann. B. B. p. 268 and aut. ibi cit.

(L) Thomas Allen was a native of Staffordſhire, born at Uttoxeter 1542, admitted of Trinity College, Oxford, 1561, which he left for Glouceſter-hall 1570. There he led a retired ſtudious life, and became an eminent antiquary, mathematician and philoſopher. He was a great favourite of the earl of Leiceſter, inſomuch that the author of "Leiceſter's Commonwealth," aſperſes him for aſſociating with Dee in all that nobleman's unlawful deſigns. Selden on Eadmer, p. 200, pays him as high a compliment as our author. He wrote only notes on Ptolomy's Quadripartite Conſtructions left in MS. and died 1632, and was buried in Trinity chapel. His library of incomparable MSS. he left to Sir Kenelm Digby, who next year gave them to the Bodleian library, where they yet remain. Ath. Ox. I. 575.

(M) Sir Henry Spelman (Gloſſ. v. Guti & Jutæ) conſiders the *Guti*, *Gotti*, *Gothi*, *Goti*, *Jutæ* and *Jutones*, and Bede's *Vitæ* or *Witæ*, and Ethelward's *Gioti*, as one and the ſame people, called by the Romans *Getæ*, and by the Saxons Ieatar, from the old Gothic word Jæt, a giant [by which no more is meant than a ſtout man, great warrior or hero] They ſettled, as Bede ſays, in Kent and the Iſle of Wight, which laſt was ſo called from them, by the Saxons changing Iu into Fy. At the ſame time it ſeems not eaſy to account for the names of *Vectis*, *Ictis* and *Mictis*, given to the Iſle of Wight by Ptolomy, Diodorus, and Pliny, prior to theſe migrations, unleſs we ſuppoſe the Northern nations to have given them ſo early, and that theſe three are only ſo many corruptions or variations from the *Guith* of Nennius. Thus *Guith*, *Gutia* and *Guitlandia* are *Gothia* and *Gothlandia*, the Eaſtern part of Denmark, as *Jutia* and *Jutland* are the Weſtern, and ſo the Saxon tranſlation of Bede renders *Vitæ* by Ieatum.

Anglia terra ferax, & fertilis angulus orbis:
Inſula prædives quæ toto vix eget orbe.

Rich Anglia, fruitful corner of the world,
So ſelf ſupplied as ſcarce the world to need.

The conjecture of Goropius is fitter to be laughed at than credited, who derives the *Angli* from *Angle*, a *fiſhing rod* or *hook*, becauſe, ſays he, they have hooked in every thing to themſelves, and were, as we ſay, *Good Anglers*. But whoever conjectures the etymology of Engelbert, Engelhard, and ſuch like German names, will probably likewiſe find the meaning of Angli. It may ſeem from Procopius * that the Friſones came along with them into Britain. But as the book is not extant [h], I ſhall not think my time mis-ſpent to inſert the paſſage here at large, as copied for me from the king's library at Paris by that worthy and complete antiquary Francis Pithæus. Βριτ∫ιαν την νησον εθνη τρια τωολυανθρωποτα∫α εχυσι. Βασιλευς τε εις αυ∫ων εκαςω εφεςηκε, και ονομα κει∫αι τοις εθνεσι τυ∫οις Αγ∫ιλοι και Φρισσονες τε οι νησοι ομωνυμοι Βριτ∫ονες. Τοσαυ∫η δε ηλων εθνων τωολυανθρωπεια φαινε∫αι ουσα, ως∈ ανα τωαν ε∫ος κα∫α τωολλους ενθενδε με∫ανισαμενοι ξυν γυναιξι και τωαισιν εις Φρα∫γους χορυσι· οι δε αυ∫ους ενοικιζουσι ες γης της σφε∫ερας την ερεμο∫εραν δοκουσαν ειναι; και απ' αυ∫ε την νησον προσποιεισθαι Φασιν· ως∈ αμελει ου τωολλῳ προ∫ερον ο Φραγ∫ων βασιλευς επι τωρεσβεια των οι επι∫ηδειων τινας τωαρα βασιλεα Ιουστινιανον ες Βιζαν∫ιον ξειλας ανδρας, αυ∫οις εκ∫ων Αγ∫ιλων ξυνεπεμπε Φιλο∫ιμουμενος, ως και η νησος ηδε τωρος αυ∫ε αρχ∫αι: i. e. according to my indifferent tranſlation, " The iſland of Britain is inhabited by three very numerous nations, each " governed by their own king. They are called Angeli, Friſones, and from the iſland Britons. There " ſeems to be ſuch a number of inhabitants that they yearly paſs over from thence in large bodies with " their wives and children to the Franks, who receive them into their waſte lands. Hence they pretend " a claim to the iſland, and not long ſince, when a king of the Franks ſent ambaſſadors to Juſtinian at " Conſtantinople, he affected to ſend with them ſome of the Angeli, as if this iſland was ſubject to him (N)."

The Saxons, Angles and Jutes one people.

Theſe are the people of Germany who poſſeſſed themſelves of Britain, who appear to have been one nation comprehended under the common name of Saxons, Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe in Germany, as may be juſtly collected from Gildas, Bede, Boniface, Paulus Diaconus and others; but moſt frequently in Latin *Gens Anglorum*, and in their own language to the ſame effect *Engla-theod*.

When the Anglo-Saxons came into Britain.

As to the exact time in which Vortigern introduced them into Britain authors differ; but, paſſing by others, Bede, and thoſe who follow him, give the following account of thoſe very confuſed times.

In the twenty-third year of Theodoſius the younger, A. D. 430, the Britans oppreſſed by the Picts and Scots in vain implored aid from Ætius, then conſul for the third time.

Under Valentinian III. St. Germanus made more than one journey into Britain to oppoſe the Pelagians, and leading the Britans againſt the Picts and Saxons gained a victory for them by his prayers to God.

In the firſt year of Marcian, A. D. 449, the Anglo-Saxons came over to Britain.

But ſince it appears from the Faſti Conſulares that the third conſulſhip of Ætius falls in the thirty-ninth year of Theodoſius above-mentioned, and A. D. 446, and from authors of moſt approved credit, that Germanus died A. D. 435 †, we may fairly ſuſpect the numbers in Bede are corrupted, and that the Saxons were introduced here before A. D. 449 (O). How elſe could Germanus, who died in 435, have led the Britans againſt the Saxons, when they were not yet arrived? For Ninnius writes, that St. Germanus " re- " turned home from Britain after the death of Vortigern," who received the Saxons in Britain, ſo that their arrival muſt needs have preceeded the year 435, which was the laſt of Germanus' life. Farther; under the ſecond year after Leo the Great was advanced to the popedom, which was A. D. 443, Proſper Tiro, who then lived, writes, that " Britain after various calamities was reduced by the Saxons," ſo that they muſt undoubtedly have been here before that time, viz. A. D. 449. But the following calculation added in ſome copies of Ninnius appears deciſive, and will remove all difficulties.

" From the two Gemini, Rufus ‡ and Rubellius, to the conſulſhip of Stilico, 373 years.

" From Stilico to Valentinian, ſon of Placidia, and to the reign of Vortigern, 28 years.

" From the reign of Vortigern to the quarrel between Guitholin and Ambroſius 12 years, which is " Guoloppum, i. e. Cathguoloph. But Vortigern reigned in Britain during the conſulſhip of Theodoſius " and Valentinian, and in the fourth year of his reign the Saxons came to Britain, and were received by " Vortigern, in the conſulſhip of Fœlix and Taurus.

" From the year in which the Saxons arrived in Britain, and were received by Vortigern, to Decius " Valerianus §, 69 years."

* De Bello Gothico IV. † Baronius. ‡ Read *Fuſius*. § Elſewhere *Decius Paulinus*.

[h] Procopius was firſt printed at Paris 1662.

(N) Uſher (Primord. p. 216.) refers this paſſage to *Brittia*, which Procopius places between Britain and Thule, which laſt in him is Scandinavia. Tzetzes is to be underſtood of the ſame, when he ſpeaks of the iſland of *Britain* (r. *Britia*) having Britain on the Weſt, and Thulè on the Eaſt. Procopius ſeems hardly to have known what he was talking about.

(O) Moſt of our early hiſtorians concur in placing the arrival of the Saxons about the year 449, or not later than 453. It is therefore to be wondered that Mr. Camden ſhould ſo confidently affirm that it was before the firſt of theſe dates. But there are three things which he goes upon which are to be conſidered; 1. That Vortigern died before St. German's return; but of this the only evidence he produces is Nennius; whereas there are convincing proofs that German was living 444, and he ſat thirty years after his predeceſſor St. Amator, who died in 418 or 420. 2. Tiro's date plainly contradicts Gildas, who deſerves the greater credit, even ſuppoſing it the true Proſper Tiro, and Tiro's date preceeds the third conſulſhip of Aetius five years. 3. Felix and Taurus were conſuls in 428, near twenty years before the third conſulſhip of Aetius, when the Britans continued to ſeek the aſſiſtance of the Romans. Stillingfleet's Orig. Brit. 316, 317.

According to this computation, therefore, the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain falls in the 21ſt year of Theodoſius the younger, which comes near Bede's calculation, A. D. 428, for then Fœlix and Taurus were conſuls; and ſo all circumſtances of perſons and time agree. I ſhall juſt obſerve here, without affecting the critic, that in ſeveral copies of Gildas, whence Bede had his account of Ætius, we find *Agitio III. coſ.* in others without any number *Aegitio*, and in one *Aequitio cos.* But I meet with no conſul of that name in the Faſti at that time, unleſs we ſuppoſe him Conſul extraordinary (P).

The ſucceſs of the Saxons.

At whatever time they came they ſhewed great bravery, as well as prudence. For in a ſhort time they ſo accommodated themſelves to the natives[i], their manners and lands, that they became at once both proſperous and powerful, and their victory in a manner full and complete. For all the conquered incorporated with the nation, law, name, and language of the conquerors, except a few who defended themſelves in the uncultivated Weſtern parts. Not only beſides England, but the far greater part of Scotland was poſſeſſed by the Anglo-Saxons (ſtill called *Saſſones* by the wild and true Scots), and adopted the ſame language with us, except a ſmall variation in the dialect. This language we and they have now retained in a manner unaltered, as well as poſſeſſion of the kingdom, 1150 years, and this may prove the falſeneſs and fallacy of that prophecy[k] (as well as others) of the Saxon prophet when they ſet ſail for this iſland, that they ſhould keep poſſeſſion of it only 300 years, but frequently ravage it for 150 of them. It ſeems now a proper place to ſay ſomething of the antient manners of our Saxon anceſtors; and what I have obſerved I ſhall here inſert.

Their manners.

The whole nation of the Saxons was very warlike, being, as Zoſimus[l] tells us; "accounted the braveſt "of the Germans for greatneſs of ſpirit, ſtrength of body, patience of fatigue." "The Romans," ſays Marcellinus[m], "dreaded them moſt on account of the ſuddenneſs of their inroads." "Their valour and "activity rendered them very formidable," ſays Oroſius[n]. "Saxony is inacceſſible by marſhes, and ſur-"rounded by impenetrable tracts; yet though theſe circumſtances ſeem to increaſe the hazard of war, "this nation frequently graced the Roman triumphs. They are ſaid to be a brave race of men, excelling "other nations in piracy, yet truſting more to their flat bottomed boats than their ſtrength, more ready for "flight than fight." Thus Egeſippus[o]. Iſidorus[p], who follows him, ſays, "the Saxons dwelling on "the ocean and among inacceſſible marſhes are of experienced valour and activity. Hence they have "their name, being a hardy and ſtout race of people, and excelling others in piracy." They were remarkably tall, well made and comely. Hence Witikind the monk ſays of them, "The Franks ad-"mired theſe well-made ſpirited people, with their new dreſſes and arms, and their hair flowing on their "ſhoulders, and above all their great reſolution. They wore cloſe coats[q], carried long lances, reſted "themſelves on ſmall ſhields, and had great daggers at their ſides." Before this they uſed to ſhave their hair cloſe only on their crowns, and bind a plate round their heads, as we learn from theſe lines of Sidonius Apollinaris:

Iſtic Saxona cærulum videmus
Adſuetum ante ſalo ſolum timere,
Cujus verticis extimas per oras,
Non contenta ſuos tenere morſus,
Altat lamina marginem comarum.
Et ſic crinibus ad cutem reſciſſis,
Decreſcit caput, additurque vultus.

There the Saxons blue we ſee,
Long accuſtom'd to the ſea;
Fearful of the novel ſhore,
Round their head a border wore,
Which preſſing up on high the hair,
While all the reſt they cloſely ſhear,
Leſſens the head, and makes the face appear.

As to their dreſs, we learn from Paulus Diaconus' account of the Lombards, that their "garments were "looſe, and chiefly of linen, ſuch as are worn by the Anglo-Saxons, with broad trimmings[r] of various "colours."

The Saxon ſhores.

They were perfectly ſkilled in naval affairs, having ſo long followed piracy that they were ſo accuſtomed to the ſea as to fear the land, as the poet ſays; and they had ſo ravaged the coaſts of Britain and Gaul, as far as Spain, that officers and ſoldiers were ſtationed along the coaſts of each country to check their ravages, thence ſtyled *Counts of the Saxon ſhore through Britain and Gaul* (Q). But notwithſtanding this they frequently plundered theſe coaſts in their wicker flat-bottomed boats. To this relate theſe lines of Sidonius Apollinaris.

[i] Compare Gibſon's tranſlation.
[k] Gildas, c. 23.
[l] III. p. 147. Ed. Ox. καρτερια περι τας μαχας, is rather *perſonal bravery*. Camden quotes the old Latin tranſlation.
[m] XXVIII. 2. Camden quotes this paſſage memoriter, though the ſenſe is the ſame.
[n] VII. c. 32.
[o] De Excid. Hieroſ. V. 15.
[p] Orig. IX. 2.
[q] *Saga.*
[r] *Inſitis.*

(P) See Thomas Saville's letter to Camden. Camd. Ep. p. 7. where Ætius appears to be a more modern reading, but the true one; for Aetius was a third time conſul with Symmachus, A. D. 446. (Reland. Faſti Conſ. p. 620.) ſo that Selden miſtook in ſuppoſing Aetius only a perſon of diſtinction, and not a conſul. Agitius is a corruption in the MSS. See Stillingfleet, Or. Brit. p. 300.

(Q) See more in Kent, and before p. lvi. and Spelman's Iceniana.

The

Quin & Aremoricus piratam Saxona tractus
*Sperabat *, cui pelle ſalum ſulcare Britannum*
Ludus, & aſſuto glaucum mare findere lembo.

The Armoric coaſt the Saxon pirate feared,
Who oft in leathern boat on Britiſh ſea appeared,
Plowing the azure main in wanton ſport
In well-ſtitched keel.

They alſo poſſeſſed themſelves of, and long held, a tract in Gaul near Armorica about Bayeux, as appears from Gregory of Tours, who calls them Saxones Baiocaſſinos, as they were commonly called *Seſnes Beſſins*. Saxones Baiocaſſini.

With what cruelty they ravaged theſe coaſts may be learnt from Sidonius himſelf †. " The meſſenger " whom I diſcourſed with about you aſſured me repeatedly that you lately charged the enemy at ſea, and " amid the various employments, one while in the character of a ſailor, another in that of a ſoldier, were " cruizing upon the winding ſhores of the ocean againſt the broad flat-bottomed boats ‡ of the Saxons. " You may conſider every one of their rowers as an arch pirate; all at once command and obey, teach " and learn to rob; ſo that there is now more reaſon than ever to warn you to be upon your guard. They " are the moſt ſavage of all enemies; they fall on by ſurprize, or, if they give you any warning, imme- " diately ſlip away, deſpiſe the danger of an attack, diſpatch thoſe whom they ſurprize. If they purſue, " they are ſure to take you; if they fly, as ſure to eſcape; ſhipwrecks harden inſtead of diſmaying them. " They are not only acquainted with, but familiarized to all the dangers of the ſea. A ſtorm ſecures " their eſcape, and prevents their purſuers from ſeeing them. They riſk themſelves among the waves and " craggy rocks in hopes of a good prize. Beſides, before they ſet ſail from the continent homewards, " and weigh their anchors from the enemy's coaſt, they have a cuſtom on their return to kill every tenth " priſoner by regular and horrid tortures, a cuſtom the more horrid as it is founded in ſuperſtition; and " after they have collected a number of wretches devoted to death, they pretend to counterbalance the " unfairneſs of the death by the equity of the lot. By ſuch vows they bind themſelves, and then by " ſacrifices releaſe themſelves, and being thus not ſo much purged by ſacrifices as polluted by ſacrileges, " they think it an act of religion for the perpetrators of ſuch dreadful murders rather to torture than ran- " ſom the captive." To this alſo may be referred this fragment of antient hiſtory in Iſidore §. " The " Saxon nation truſt more to their boats than their ſtrength, more equipped for flight than fight." And this paſſage of Salvian ‖, a contemporary writer about the barbarous nations: " The Alans are lewd, but " not faithleſs; the Francs liars, but hoſpitable; the Saxons ſavage in their cruelty, but reſpectable for " their chaſtity." They were ſo ſtout-hearted (if I may ſo call it) that they would ſooner die, and throw away their lives, than be expoſed to contempt. So that when Symmachus had provided a number of them for a public exhibition, the day they were to be brought into the theatre they diſappointed the ſpectators by ſtrangling themſelves. Symmachus himſelf ſays of them ¶, " Death has deprived me of many " of my Saxons; for the deſperate people not being ſeparately and cloſely guarded, twenty-nine of them " ſtrangled themſelves without halters on the firſt day of the ſhow of gladiators."

The Saxons were extremely addicted to ſuperſtition, and on this account in their deliberations on affairs of moment, beſides ſoothſaying, they paid particular regard to the neighing of horſes [u], whence probably the dukes of Saxony antiently bore a horſe in their banners [x]. But why Hengiſt and Horſa ſhould take their names from horſes (both their names having that meaning in Saxon), I confeſs myſelf ignorant, unleſs as an omen of ſucceſs in war, agreeable to that line of Virgil [y], A horſe the banner of the Saxons.

Bello armantur equi, bella hæc armenta minantur.

Train'd to the fight theſe ſteeds denounce the war. PITT.

They alſo attended much to lots; for they cut a twig from a fruit tree, and ſplit it into ſmaller twigs, which they diſtinguiſhed by certain marks, and threw down at random upon a white cloth ‖. If there was a council on public affairs the prieſt, if on private ones the head of the family, after putting up prayers to the gods, and looking up to heaven, took up each twig three times, and interpreted them according to the mark put on them before. In order to inform themſelves about the iſſue of a war, they cauſed a priſoner of the nation with whom they were at war to fight with one of their own countrymen, each with the arms of their reſpective country, and from the victor they formed a conjecture which people would come off victorious. Their principal worſhip was paid to Mercury, whom they called *Woden* [z], to whom they offered human victims, and dedicated the fourth holy day in the week, whence our preſent *Wedneſday* has its name, as they did the ſixth to Venus, whom they called *Frea* and *Frico* [a], whence our *Friday*, as *Tueſday* from Tuiſco, the founder of the German nation. They had likewiſe a goddeſs named *Eoſter*, to whom they offered ſacrifices in April, whence Bede [b] ſays they called April *Eoſter Moneth*, and we ſtill call the paſchal feaſt *Eaſter*. " The Angles and other neighbouring nations concur in worſhiping *Herth*, i. e. " Mother Earth, who they ſuppoſe interpoſes in human affairs, and influences nations [c]." We to this day uſe that word for the earth, though the Germans have ſubſtituted *Arden* to it. Of theſe ſuperſtitious The gods of the Saxons. Wedneſday, Friday, Tueſday, Eoſter day. Herthus a goddeſs. Earth.

* i. e. *timebat*. † Lib. VIII. Epiſt. ad Numantium. ‡ Ciuli. § B. ii. Ep. 46.
‖ Adam Bremenſis aſcribes to the Saxons what Tacitus, ubi ſup. gives to the Suevi.
[a] From Hegeſippus, ubi ſup. [t] [u] Tacit. de mor. Ger. c. 10.
[x] See Wiſe's letter to Mead, 28, 29. and Further Obſervations on the White Horſe, p. 14, &c. [y] Æn. III. 550.
[z] From him *Wodenſdyke*, vulg. Wanſdyke and *Wodenſborough* in Wilts. G. See p. 87. 95.
[a] Malmſb. de geſt. reg. I. prin. [b] [c] Tac. de mor. Ger. c. 40.

practices Ethelwerd before-mentioned writes concerning his time: "In ſuch error are the infidels of the "North ſunk that to this day Woodan is worſhipped as the ſupreme Lord by the Danes, Normans, and "Swedes[d]:" and elſewhere[e], "the barbarians worſhip Woodan as a deity, and the Pagans offer ſacrifices to "him to obtain victory or valor."

But Adam Bremenſis expreſſes this more fully: "In the temple, called in the language of the country "Ubſola[f], intirely fitted up with gold, the nation worſhips the ſtatues of three gods. The chief of them "Thor has an altar[g] in the middle, and on each ſide are placed Wodan and Tricco. The meaning[h] of "theſe names is as follows: Thor, they ſay, preſides in the air over thunder and lightning, wind and rain, "fair weather and the fruits of the earth: the ſecond deity Wodan or the ſtrong has the conduct of wars, "and inſpires men with courage againſt their enemies. Tricco, the third deity, confers peace and pleaſure "upon mankind, and his ſtatue is repreſented with an immenſe priapus. They repreſent Wodan armed "like our Mats: but Thor with a ſceptre like Jupiter." Theſe errors were at length diſpelled by Chriſtianity.

Monarchy always obtained under the Saxon heptarchy. A. D. 596. Auſtin the apoſtle of the Anglo-Saxons The Angles converted to Chriſtianity.

After theſe people had eſtabliſhed themſelves in Britain, they divided it into ſeven kingdoms, and conſtituted an heptarchy, in which the moſt powerful monarch had the name of *King of the Angles*, according to Bede[i], ſo that there ſeems to have been a monarchy in the heptarchy. At length Auguſtine, commonly called the Apoſtle of the Engliſh, ſent hither by Gregory the Great, aboliſhing the monſters of heathen impiety, and moſt ſucceſsfully inculcating the doctrines of Chriſtianity in their minds, converted them to Chriſtianity. What gave riſe to ſuch an anxious concern for the ſalvation of the Angles in Gregory's mind is thus related by venerable Bede[k], from tradition: "It is ſaid, that on a certain day when a great com-"pany of merchants were aſſembled, and variety of goods expoſed to ſale, where many buyers were aſ-"ſembled, among the reſt came Gregory himſelf, who ſeeing among other articles certain boys offered "to ſale, of extraordinary whiteneſs and beauty, with fine hair, after looking on them, he is ſaid to have "aſked from what country they were brought, and received for anſwer, that they came from the iſland of "Britain, all the inhabitants of which were like them. He next enquired, whether the people of that "iſland were Chriſtians, or ſtill bewildered in Paganiſm? Being told that they were Pagans, he fetched a "deep ſigh, and ſaid, Alas! that the father of darkneſs ſhould have poſſeſſion of ſuch bright countenances, "and that ſuch graceful perſons ſhould have minds without grace! He then proceeded to demand the "name of that nation, and being told they were called Angli; he replied, Not without reaſon, for they "have angelic countenances, and deſerve to be coheirs with the angels in heaven. What, continued he, "is the name of the province they come from? It was anſwered, the people of the province are named "DEIRI*. Then, ſaid he, theſe DEIRI are *de ira Dei eruti*, delivered from the wrath of God, and called "to mercy through Chriſt. And what is the name of the king of that province? They anſwered, AELLE. "Upon which alluding to the name he ſaid, Alleluia ought to be ſung in thoſe parts to the glory of God "the Creator. He then went to the Pontif (for he was not himſelf yet advanced to that dignity) and de-"ſired him to ſend ſome miniſters of the word to the nation of the Angles in Britain to convert them to "Chriſt, offering himſelf for that work, with divine aſſiſtance, provided the Pope approved the deſign."

Of this converſion Gregory the Great himſelf gives the following account: "Behold it has reached the "hearts of almoſt all nations. Behold the bounds of eaſt and weſt united in one common faith. Behold "the Britiſh tongue, which ſcarce knew any thing but barbarous diſcords, begins now to utter Hebrew "Halleluias in divine praiſe." And in his epiſtle to Auſtin, "Who is able to relate here what joy over-"ſpead the hearts of all the faithful that the Engliſh nation by the grace of Almighty God and the labours "of our brother being delivered from the darkneſs of error was illuminated with the light of our holy "faith, and with perfect devotion now tramples upon idols to whom a ſilly fear had before enſlaved them." We read alſo in an antient fragment of the time, "Auguſtine on one Chriſtmas day, which will be for "ever celebrated with general glory to the Engliſh, regenerated by the baptiſm of life above 10,000 men "beſides an innumerable multitude of women and children. What number of prieſts or rather ſacred "orders was ſufficient to baptize ſuch a multitude? The high prieſt†, therefore, bleſſed the river, called "by the Engliſh Swale‡, and made proclamation by cryers and principal perſons[l], that all ſhould go in "boldly by two and two, and baptize one another in the name of the Trinity. Thus were they all born "again by as great a miracle as antiently the people of Iſrael croſſed the divided ſea, and afterwards "Jordan driven backwards to the oppoſite ſhore. Thus placed in ſo deep a ſtream among ſuch crouds of "different ſexes and ages, which is ſcarce credible, not one was hurt. This was a great miracle; but "exceeded by a far greater; all weakneſs and infirmity was left behind in that river; every ſick and de-"formed perſon came out of it ſound and whole. Tranſporting ſight to angels and men, when ſo many "thouſand converts[m] came out of the chanel of one river as out of the womb of one mother, and from "one ſtream ſuch an offspring was born for the city above in heaven. The holy father Gregory (and all "the heavenly choir) tranſported with joy could not conceal this tranſaction, but wrote to Eulogius the "holy patriarch of Alexandria, congratulating him on the baptizing of ſuch an hoſt on one Chriſtmas "day."

The religion of the Angles.

As ſoon as the name of Chriſt was preached, the Engliſh ſhewed ſo much eagerneſs to dedicate themſelves to his ſervice, that with incredible diligence in ſpreading his name they ſet about the ſeveral duties

* *Hl-de'r-neſs.* † Bede relates this of Paulinus archbiſhop of York, and not of Auſtin. ‡ in Yorkſhire.
[d] l. 833. Ed Francf. 1601. [e] Ib. [f] Q. Upſal.
[g] *ſolarium*, a *throne* or *bed*. Holland. a *room*. Gibſon. [h] *ſignificationes*. G. *emblems*. [i] II. c. 5.
[k] B. II. c. 1. [l] *magiſtros*. [m] *candidatæ gentis*.

of piety, building and endowing churches, ſo that no part of the Chriſtian world could ſhew more or richer monaſteries. Some of their kings forſook their thrones for a religious life. And it produced ſo many holy men, who for their ſteadfaſt profeſſion of the Chriſtian religion, unwearied perſeverance, and ſincere piety, were ranked among the ſaints, that in this reſpect it yielded to no other province in Chriſtendom, and as Britain was called by the profane writer Porphyry, "a province productive of tyrants," ſo England might juſtly be called, "an iſland moſt fruitful of ſaints."

The doctrine of the Angles.

They alſo applied themſelves to revive the liberal arts and ſpread the ſeeds of the divine word, together with thoſe of learning throughout Germany, by means of Winifrid, Wiliebrod and others; which a German poet has thus expreſſed:

Hæc tamen Arctois laus eſt æterna Britannis
Quod poſt Pannonicis vaſtatum incurſibus orbem
Illa bonas artes & Graiae munera linguæ,
Stellarumque vias & magna ſydera celi
Obſervans, iterum turbatis intulit oris.
Quin ſe religio multum debere Britannis
Servata, & late circum diſperſa fatetur.
Quis nomen, Winfride tuum, quis munera neſcit?
Te duce Germanis pietas ſe vera, fideſque
Inſinuans cæpit ritus abolere prophanos.
Quid non Alcuino facundo Lutetia debes?
Inſtaurare bonas ibi qui feliciter artes,
Barbariemque procul ſolus depellere cæpit,
Quid? tibi divinumque Bedam, doctiſſimus olim
Tam varias unus bene qui cognoverat artes,
Debemus ——— ———

Let this to Northern Britain's praiſe be ſaid,
That when Pannonian troops the world o'erſpread,
She all good arts and literature reſtor'd,
The ſtarry courſes of the ſpheres explor'd.
New life and ſpread to her religion owes.
Who not thy name, thy duty, Winfred, knows!
With thee true piety and heavenly light
From Germany expell'd each heathen rite.
By learn'd Alcuin how is Paris grac'd,
Who arts alone reviv'd, and Barbariſm chac'd.
To thee we owe the venerable Bede
Deep vers'd in all the various arts.

Britain twice inſtructreſs of Gaul.

Peter Ramus adds, that Britain had twice the honour of inſtructing Gaul by the Druids and by Alcuin, which laſt was of ſingular ſervice to Charlemagne in eſtabliſhing the univerſity of Paris.

The Anglo-Saxons return to Germany.

They transferred their military diſcipline, together with learning and religion, into Germany, and which is very extraordinary, thoſe Saxons who inhabit the duchy of Saxony are deſcended from them if we may believe theſe words of Eginhardus: "The Saxons, according to antient tradition, proceeding from the "Angles who inhabited Britain, ſailing acroſs the ocean in queſt of a ſettlement, to which both inclination "and neceſſity led them, landed on the coaſt of Germany in a place called Haduloha[n], at the time that "Theodoric, king of the Franks, making war againſt his ſon-in-law Herminfrid duke of Thuringia, cru-"elly ravaged the country with fire and ſword. After fighting two battles with doubtful ſucceſs and great "loſs, Theodoric deſpairing of victory, ſent deputies to the Saxons, whoſe commander's name was Hadu-"gato[o], and as ſoon as he heard the occaſion of their coming, promiſed them a ſettlement if they gained "him the victory, and ſo engaged them to aſſiſt him. By their bravery fighting as if for liberty and their "country he overcame his enemies, and having laid waſte the countries neareſt to him, and almoſt de-"ſtroyed their inhabitants, beſtowing their lands agreeable to his promiſe on his victorious auxiliaries. "They parcelled them out by lot; but as many of them had fallen in battle, and the reduction of their "numbers put it out of their power to occupy the whole, they granted that part of it towards the eaſt to "tenants[p] ſeverally paying a certain tribute: the reſt they inhabited themſelves. On the ſouth they had "for neighbours the Franks and part of the Thuringians, whom the late ſtorm of war had not reached: "on the north the Normans, a very fierce people: on the eaſt the Obotriti: on the weſt the Friſians, "againſt whom they had conſtant employment to defend their borders by treaty or fighting." But to return to the Saxons among us.

England.

The Saxon power long flouriſhed under the heptarchy before-mentioned, till thoſe kingdoms conſumed by civil war fell out laſt under the power of the Weſt Saxons. For Egbert, king of the Weſt Saxons,

[n] in Uſperg. MS. n. Gale. [o] Adam Bremenſis. Id. [p] *colonis.*

making

making himſelf maſter of four of theſe kingdoms by conqueſt, about the year 800, and being already poſſeſſed of the remaining two in proſpect, in order to unite under one name kingdoms which had fallen under one ſovereign, and to preſerve the memory of his own nation, iſſued an order for calling the heptarchy, which the Saxons had held, Englelonð, *i. e. Angle Land.* Hence in Latin it is called ANGLIA, a name formed from the Angles, who were moſt numerous and braveſt of theſe three people. For they had occupied Northumberland and Mercia, the largeſt countries, together with Eaſt Anglia, while the deſcendants of the Jutes held only Kent and the iſle of Wight, and the Saxons only Eaſt, South and Weſt Saxony: a very ſmall tract compared with the extenſive territory of the Angles. They had been long before called from theſe in general Angles, and in their own language *Englatheod**, *Anglcynne*, *Englcynne*, *Engliſcmon*, though each kingdom went by its own particular name. This appears among others from Bede, who intitles his work the *Hiſtory of the Engliſh Nation*; and in the Heptarchy thoſe princes who exerciſed ſovereignty over the reſt were called *Kings of the Engliſh nation*. At that time the name of Britain was loſt among the inhabitants of this iſland, and preſerved only in books not in common uſe: whence this our country is called by Boniface biſhop of Mentz a native of it† *Tranſmarina Saxonia*. At laſt king Eadred about A. D. 948, aſſumed the title of *king of Great Britain*, as did Eadgar about 970 that of *Monarch of all Albion*, in ſome charters.

Upon its taking the name of England the Angles were in the height of their glory, and according to the revolutions of human affairs haſtening to their decline. For the Danes, who had for many years together infeſted our coaſts, at laſt began to deſolate this kingdom in a moſt miſerable manner.

ANGLO-SAXON NAMES.

I Had intended to have annexed here a ſeries of ſucceſſion of Anglo-Saxon kings, both under the heptarchy and monarchy[R], but as this does not ſeem a proper place, and a bare liſt of names would be very unentertaining, it may perhaps be more agreeable to ſubjoin ſome brief obſervations on the power, import, and meaning of their names, made in a courſe of reading, particularly of our grammarian Alfric. Not with a deſign to explain every one; that would be a laborious taſk, and it is no eaſy matter to tranſlate into another language ſuch barbarous names which have great emphaſis, ſuccinct brevity, and no ſmall ambiguity‡. But as moſt of them are compounded and that of a few ſimple words, I ſhall explain thoſe ſimple words that the ſignification of the compounds, which were all fortunate and lucky, may the better appear, and that we may ſee the ſame correctneſs or as Plato calls it *Orthotes*, of names, prevailed among all nations.

Aelf, Eal, Al. AEL, EAL, and AL, in compoſition, like the Greek Παν, ſignifies *all* or *altogether*. Hence *Aelwin* altogether victorious, *Albert* altogether illuſtrious, *Aldred* all-reverend, *Alfred* all-peaceable. To theſe in ſome meaſure anſwer Pammachius, Pancratius, Pamphilius, &c.

Aelf, Ulf, &c. AELF, pronounced in different dialects *Ulf*[q], *Wolph*, *Hulph*, *Hilp*, *Helfe*, and now *Helpe*, implies aſſiſtance, as *Aelfwin*, victorious help: *Aelfwold*, the helping governor: *Aelfgiva*, ſhe that gives help: to which correſpond Boetius, Symmachus, Epicurus, &c.

Ard. ARD implies natural diſpoſition or affection: as *Godard*, divine diſpoſition: *Reinard*, upright diſpoſition: *Giffard*, benevolent and liberal diſpoſition. *Bernard*, filial diſpoſition, &c.

Athel and *Ethel.* ATHEL, *Adel* and *Ethel*, noble. Thus *Æthelred*, noble in council; *Æthelard*, noble diſpoſition: *Ethelbert*, noble and illuſtrious: *Ethelward*, noble preſerver.

Bert. BERT is the ſame as *bright* with us, or *illuſtris* and *clarus* in Latin. Thus *Ecbert* ever illuſtrious: *Sigbert*, illuſtrious Conqueror, as Bertha in German, Eudoxia in Greek, according to Luitprand. And of the like import were Phædrus, Epiphanius, Photius, Lampidius, Fulgentius, Illuſtrius.

Bald. BALD, according to Jornandes, is equivalent to the Latin *Audax*, and ſtill retains the ſame meaning. Thus *Baldwin*, and by inverſion *Winbald*, is bold Conqueror: *Ethelbald*, noble brave: *Eadbald*, fortunately brave: to which correſpond Thraſeas, Thraſimachus, Thraſibulus, &c.

Ken and *Kin.* KEN and *Kin* denotes conſanguinaty: as *Kinulph*, kindred's help: *Kinhelm*, kindred's defender: *Kinburg*, kindred's fortreſs: *Kenric*, mighty in kindred.

Cuth. CVTH conveys an idea of knowledge and ſkill: as *Cuthwin*, ſkilfull conqueror: *Cuthred*, ſkilfull counſellor: *Cuthbert*, for ſkill renowned: to which correſpond Sophocles, Sophianus, &c.

Ead. EAD in compoſition, and alone *Eadig*, denotes felicity and happineſs. Thus *Eadward*, happy preſerver, *Eadulph*, happy help. *Eadgar*, happy power: *Eadwin*, happy conqueror; not very different from which are Macarius, Eupolemus, Fauſtus, Fortunatus, Fælicianus, &c.

Fred. FRED ſignifies peace, as places of refuge were called by our anceſtors *Fredſtole*, i. e. chairs of peace: ſo *Frederic*, powerful or rich in peace: *Winfred*, victorious peace: *Reinfred*, ſincere peace.

* Deod. a nation. † Ep. to Pope Zachary. ‡ Porphyrius de theolog. Phœnicum.

[q] ULF *auxilium.* Lye. where ſee theſe compounds.

[R] The reader will find this ſupplied in the account of the Saxon *coins* hereafter.

GISLE[r] was the Anglo-Saxon term for an hoſtage; as *Fredgiſle*, hoſtage of peace: *Giſlebert*, illuſtrious hoſtage; as Homer among the Greeks. *Giſle.*

HOLD, in antient Gloſſaries as well as *Wold*, is to be tranſlated governor and chief magiſtrate; alſo in other places Love, as *Holdlie* lovely. *Hold.*

HELM implies defence; as *Eadhelm*, happy defence: *Sighelm*, victorious defence: *Berthelm*, illuſtrious defence: agreeable to the Greek names Amyntas, Boetius, &c. *Helm.*

HARE and *Here* differently pronounced ſignify Army and Lord: thus *Harhold*, commander of an army: *Hareman*, chief in the army: *Herebert*, diſtinguiſhed in the army: *Herwin*, victorious army: not unlike the Greek names Stratocles, Polemarchus, Hegeſiſtratus, &c. *Hare* and *Here.*

HILD, in Alfric's grammar, is explained Hero and Heroine[s]: thus *Hildebert*, illuſtrious hero: *Mathild*, heroic virgin: and *Wiga* occurs in the ſame ſenſe. *Hild.* *Wiga.*

LEOD, i. e. people: thus *Leodgar*, powerful among the people. *Leod.*

LEOF ſignifies love: thus *Leofwin*, gainer of love: *Leofſtan*, beſt beloved: as Agapetus, Eraſmus, Eraſtus, Philo, Amandus. *Leof.*

MVND, peace, whence our lawyers call *Mundbrech* breach of peace: ſo *Eadmund*, happy peace: *Acthelmund*, noble peace: *Alcmund*, all peace: nearly equivalent to which are Irenæus, Heſychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c. *Mund.*

RAD, *Red* and *Rod* in different dialects ſignify council; as *Conrad*, powerfull or ſkilfull council: *Ethelred*, noble counſellor: *Rodbert*, in council illuſtrious: ſimilar to which are Eubulus, Thraſibulus, &c. *Rad*, *Red*, and *Rod.*

RIC ſignifies powerfull, rich, brave, as we learn from theſe lines of Fortunatus: *Ric.*

Hilperice potens, ſi interpres barbarus adſit
Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.

Hilperic potent, in barbarian tongue
Thy name implies the brave auxiliary.

As *Alfric* all brave: *Athelric*, noble hero: parallel to which are Polycrates, Crato, Plutarch, Opimius.

SIG[t] was uſed among them for victory: whence *Sigbert*, by victory renowned: *Sigward*, victorious preſerver: *Sigard*, victorious diſpoſition; and almoſt to the ſame effect Nicocles, Nicomachus, Nicander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius, &c. *Sig.*

STAN among this antient people was a termination of the ſuperlative degree: as *Athelſtan*, moſt noble: *Betſtan*, beſt: *Leofſtan*, deareſt: *Wiſtan*, wiſeſt: *Dunſtan*, higheſt. *Stan.*

WI[u] is holy. Thus *Wimund*, holy peace: *Wibert*, eminent for holineſs: *Alwi*, all holy: like Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hoſius, &c. *Wi.*

WILLI and *Vili* among the Anglo-Saxons, as *Billi* at preſent among the Germans, ſignifies many. Thus *Willielm* defender of many: *Wildred*, reverenced by many: *Wilfred*, peace to many: to which anſwer Polymachus, Polycrates, Polyphilus, &c. *Willi* and *Vili.*

WOLD and *Wald*[x] denoted a chief or governor: whence *Bertwold*, illuſtrious governor; *Ethelwold*, noble governor; *Herwald*, and by inverſion *Waldher*, commander of the army. *Wold.*

But enough of this ſubject; and more than enough for others as well as myſelf on ſo trifling a matter.

It will perhaps be more intereſting to inform poſterity (if theſe papers have the good fortune to reach them) of what I myſelf have ſeen; how as Egbert ordered this hithermoſt part of his kingdom to be called ENGLAND, ſo after near 800 years, while I was reviſing this work, king James, by the favour of heaven and hereditary right ſovereign of the whole iſland, with the applauſe of all good men, that this iſland lying within itſelf, ſurrounded by the ocean, ſhould henceforth be united in his perſon, under one crown, in one common ſyſtem of language, religion, laws, and judicial proceſs, and for the advancement of laſting happineſs, and extinction of antient enmity, bear alſo one common name, did, by proclamation in the ſecond year of his reign, aſſume the name, title, and ſtyle of king of GREAT BRITAIN, in all forms except thoſe of law. The name of Britain reſumed.

[r] Ethel.
[s] *Lord* and *Lady*. G. without authority.
[t] Sige.
[u] Fig.
[x] Falo only. Saxon Dict.

To theſe Etymologies of Saxon proper Names Biſhop Gibſon has added the following general Rules for deducing the Names of PLACES in England, which with all due deference to his Lordſhip's ſkill in Saxon Literature, are here improved from Mr. Lye's Dictionary, publiſhed by Mr. Manning.

AB prefixed is frequently a contraction of *Abbod*, implying that the place had or belonged to a monaſtery.
AC, AK prefixed, ſignifies an *Oak*.

AL, ATTLE, ADLE, ſeem corruptions of Æthel, Æþel, *noble, famous*, as ALLING and ADLING are of Æþelinʒ.

AL, ALD, from ealð, *antient*, and ſo is frequently the Norman *all*.

AL, HAL, from healle, *hall* or *place*.

ASK, ASH, AS, from æſc, an *aſh* tree.

BAM, BEAM, imply a *woody* ſituation, from beam or beom, as BARROW a grove from bearu or beaꝛꝛe.

BRAD, from bꝛað, *broad, ſpacious*.

BRIG, and perhaps BRIX, from bꝛicʒ, bꝛiʒʒ, a *bridge*, ſtill pronounced in the northern counties *brig*.

BRVN, BRAN, BROWN, BOVRN, BVRN, are all derived from buꝛn, buꝛna, a *ſtream, river*, or *brook*.

BVRROW [BVRROVGH], BVRH, BVRG [BVRGH], from buꝛʒ, buꝛh, bẏꝛiʒ, a *city, town, tower*, or *caſtle*.

BYE, BEE, from bye, a *dwelling*.

CAR, CHAR, perhaps from the Britiſh *Caer* a *city*.

CASTOR, CHESTER, from ceaſtep, c pronounced as k, a *city, town*, or *caſtle*, from the Roman *Caſtrum*, the Saxons chuſing to fix in ſuch places of ſtrength and figure as the Romans had before built or fortified.

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, from cẏppan, ceapan, to *buy*, imply a market.

COMB or COMP, from the Britiſh *cûm*, a *valley* or low ſituation.

COT, COTE, COAT, from coꝛ, a *cottage*.

CRAG, Britiſh, a *ſteep rock*, as ſtill uſed in the northern counties.

DEN, from ðen, a *valley*.

DER, from ðeoꝛ, *wild beaſt*, or, if the place ſtand on a river, from *dwr*, Britiſh, water.

ER, in the middle of a name, may be contracted for paꝛa, *dwellers*.

ERNE, ERON, are to be derived from eꝛn, æꝛn, a *place*.

EY, EA, EE, from ıʒ an *iſland*, or ea *water*, a river.

FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT, from ꝼleoꝛ, a *bay, æſtuary*, or *river*.

GRAVE, from ʒꝛæꝼ, a *grove, grave*, or *cave*.

HAM, from ham, a *houſe* or *abode*.

HOLME, HOWME, from holm, a *river iſland*, a plain ſurrounded by water; alſo a *hill* or *mountain* as Somner.

HOLT, from holꝛ, a *wood*.

HYRST, HVRST, HERST, from hẏꝛſꝛ, a *grove*.

INGE, from ınʒ, a *meadow*.

LADE is the mouth of a river, from laðe, a *ſtream* or *channel*, or from laðıan to *purge* or *diſcharge*.

LEY, LEE, LAY, from leaʒ, a *field* or *paſture*.

LOWE, from hlæp, a *hill, heap*, or *barrow*, Gothic *hlaiw*.

MARSH, MERSE, from meꝛſc, a *fen*.

MER, MERE, from meꝛe, a *pool* or *lake*.

OVER; if the place be near a river it is derived from oꝼeꝛ or oꝼꝛe a *bank*; or it diſtinguiſhes two places, whereof the other has uſually the epithet of *Nether*, from uꝼeꝛ andn ıꝺeꝛ.

PRES, PREST, perhaps from ꝑꝛeoꝛꝛ, a *prieſt*.

RIG, RIDGE, the ſlope of a hill, from hꝛıcc, hꝛıcʒ, Iſlandic *hriggur*, a *back*.

STED, STEAD, from ſꝛteð, ſꝛteðe, ſꝛtẏð, ſꝛtıðe, a *place*, or, if on a river or harbour, from ſꝛaðe.

STOKE, STOCK, from ſꝛtocce, the *trunk* of a tree.

STOW or STOWE, from ſꝛtoꝛ, a *place*.

THORP, THROP, TROP, TRHREP, TREP, from ꝺoꝛꝛpe, a *village*.

TON, TVN, from tun, a *town*.

WEALD, WALD, WALT, from ꝑealð, a *wood* or *wold*.

WERTH, WEORTH, WYRTH, from ꝑeoꝛðıʒ, a *farm, court, village*, or *ſtreet*.

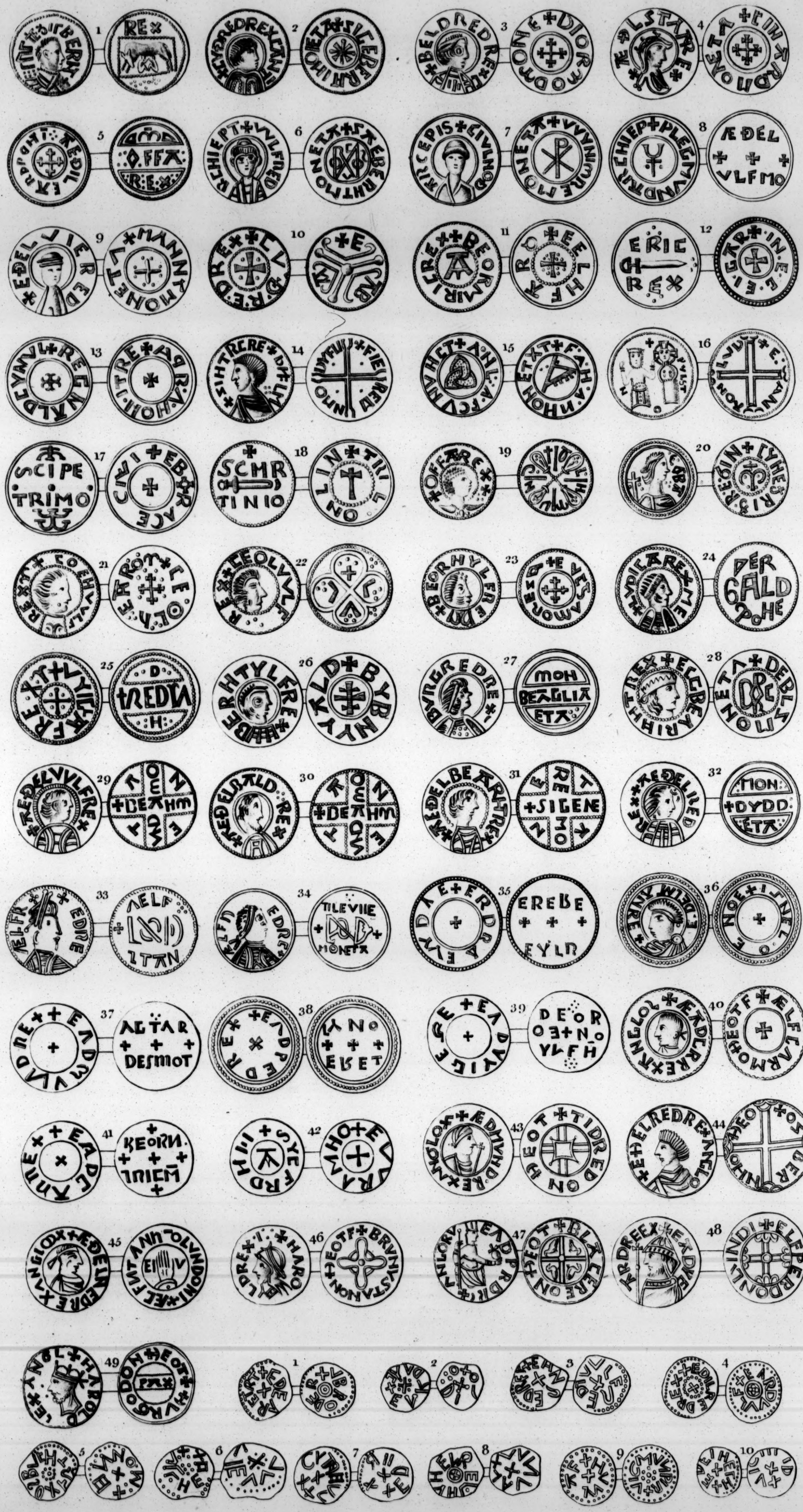
WIC, WICH, from ꝑıc, a *village*, a *bay, creek*, or a *caſtle*.

WIN implies a *battle*, from ꝑın, *war*.

WOLD from ꝑolð, a *plain* or place clear of wood, and ſometimes alſo a *wood*.

SAXON

SAXON COINS.



Fra.s Cary, sculp.

SAXON COINS.

IN imitation of the Roman coins ſubjoined by Mr. Camden to the hiſtory of that people in Britain, biſhop Gibſon annexed five * tables of Saxon coins, with notes by Mr. Walker, who ſeems to have underſtood very little about them, and Mr. Thoreſby, who read the legends with as little truth or certainty as Mr. Thwaites or even ſir Andrew Fountaine. As this branch of our numiſmatic ſcience has been more fully underſtood ſince Mr. Walker, Mr. Thoresby, or Dr. Wotton commented on thoſe tables, in order that this edition may not want any of the improvements adopted in preceding ones, it has been thought not amiſs to annex a ſeries of ſuch Saxon coins whoſe genuineneſs may be depended upon, in the order of ſucceſſion both of kings and prelates, in the ſeveral diviſions of the Heptarchy, and after the Heptarchy to the Conqueſt, comprehending a period of above 300 years, from A.D. 758 to A.D. 1096. Many more coins might have been added, but theſe may ſuffice as a ſpecimen of our early coinage both by princes and prelates, which may ſerve to trace the progreſs of the mint-maſter's art among us, as well as to illuſtrate ſeveral hiſtoric facts. Many of ſir A. Fountaine's are only duplicates of the ſame kings, and too many in biſhop Gibſon have no relation to the time. I ſhall content myſelf, therefore, with giving one or at moſt two, of the moſt remarkable of each of the kings, aſcertained by later and more experienced numiſmatic antiquaries, with a ſhort illuſtration. Still leſs ſhall I enter the liſts with Mr. Salmon or Mr. Wiſe, who on ſuch miſtaken grounds contend that the coins commonly aſcribed to the Britans belong to the Saxons.

"It is highly probable the Saxons were too much engaged in ſubduing their enemies, eſtabliſhing "themſelves in their new acquiſitions, and other more neceſſary employments, to turn their thoughts to "the mint very ſoon after their arrival in Britain. There was ſome ſpecie ſtill remaining in the iſland, "and perhaps ſufficient for their uſe at firſt. It might poſſibly be a century or two before they bent their "thoughts this way, or had occaſion to do it; and they might begin in ſome kingdoms ſooner than in "others, and in none very early. Hence it may ariſe that nobody has ever ſeen any money of thoſe il-"luſtrious princes of the weſtern kingdom, Ceaulin, Ceadwalla, nor even of Ina, the predeceſſor of Ethel-"weard [b]." The princes of Kent living on the coaſt might be the firſt to coin money for the purpoſe of commerce with the continent.

Mr. Pegge is of opinion that we have not a ſingle Saxon penny older than Ethelweard, king of Weſſex, who acceded 727 or 728 [c]; nor one piece of Saxon coinage that does not preſent us with the mint-maſter's name and the place of coinage, or both [d].

"Mr. Thoreſby's famous unique of Edwin king of Northumberland, who died A.D. 631, the coin in-"ſcribed PENDRED, ſince loſt from the Cotton collection, that aſcribed by Selden and Speed to Adulph "king of the Eaſt Angles, who died 680, or ſoon after, and two others by them referred to Sighard and "Offa kings of the Eaſt Saxons 694 and 709, and a fourth to Aelfred king of Northumberland 705, are "all of dubious authority. Nor to inſiſt on the neatneſs of the Anglo-Saxon letters, the title of *Rex "Anglorum* on the firſt is by no means applicable to a ſingle heptarch, however ſo applied in Bede, who "lived a century after the times he treats of, and in ſome charters which are thereby proved ſpurious; "and it is further to be obſerved, that the place of coinage appears on no coins, except on ſome pecu-"liar, till after Athelſtan's time, nor does the particle ON, without the word *Monetarius* or ſome ab-"breviation thereof, appear till after that. The ſecond bearing the name of ADVLFVS PRINCEPS or "PRISIN, q. d. Eſſingenſis, Rev. VICTVRIA ADVLFO is to be referred to Adulph duke of Guel-"derland 1467 [e]."

"We have no Saxon coins remaining for almoſt a century after the laſt laws of theſe firſt legiſlators, "which were not enacted till almoſt 150 years after their firſt ſettlement in this kingdom. The coins "are all of the eighth century, none older than Eadberht of Northumberland, or Offa of Mercia, "when all the little appearance of a Roman taſte was entirely loſt. The engravers, inſtead of raiſing "relief for the head, were ſcarce able to cut a few lines for a viſage. Their approaches to the "firſt ſtages of barbariſm began as early, and made as equally rapid and diſaſtrous progreſs in France. "The very thoughts of exhibiting any figures upon their coins, or preſerving the leaſt remains of "their former taſte, were entirely given up. Charles the Bald, ſucceſſor of Charlemagne, thought it "neceſſary to eſtabliſh this deteſtable practice by a law. In an edict of his eſtates of France held at

* In the firſt edition there were only *four* tables: a *fifth* was added ſince Mr. Thoreſby's death. The coins in theſe tables have ſucceſſively copied and irregularly numbered the ſeveral German and other coins hereto in among Saxon.

[b] Mr. Pegge's MS. view of the Anglo-Saxon coins in the Cottonian library, page 1.

[c] Archæologia of coins, p. 243.

[d] Pegge's edit. Archæol. p. 38.

[e] MS. fo. Archæol. p. 11.

"Piſtes

SAXON COINS.

SAXON COINS.

IN imitation of the Roman coins ſubjoined by Mr. Camden to the hiſtory of that people in Britain, biſhop Gibſon annexed five [a] tables of Saxon coins, with notes by Mr. Walker, who ſeems to have underſtood very little about them, and Mr. Thoreſby, who read the legends with as little truth or certainty as Mr. Thwaites or even ſir Andrew Fountaine. As this branch of our numiſmatic ſcience has been more fully underſtood ſince Mr. Walker, Mr. Thoresby, or Dr. Wotton commented on thoſe tables, in order that this edition may not want any of the improvements adopted in preceding ones, it has been thought not amiſs to annex a ſeries of ſuch Saxon coins whoſe genuineneſs may be depended upon, in the order of ſucceſſion both of kings and prelates, in the ſeveral diviſions of the Heptarchy, and after the Heptarchy to the Conqueſt, comprehending a period of above 300 years, from A.D. 758 to A.D. 1096. Many more coins might have been added, but theſe may ſuffice as a ſpecimen of our early coinage both by princes and prelates, which may ſerve to trace the progreſs of the mint-maſter's art among us, as well as to illuſtrate ſeveral hiſtoric facts. Many of ſir A. Fountaine's are only duplicates of the ſame kings, and too many in biſhop Gibſon have no relation to the time. I ſhall content myſelf, therefore, with giving one or at moſt two, of the moſt remarkable of each of the kings, aſcertained by later and more experienced numiſmatic antiquaries, with a ſhort illuſtration. Still leſs ſhall I enter the liſts with Mr. Salmon or Mr. Wiſe, who on ſuch miſtaken grounds contend that the coins commonly aſcribed to the Britans belong to the Saxons.

" It is highly probable the Saxons were too much engaged in ſubduing their enemies, eſtabliſhing " themſelves in their new acquiſitions, and other more neceſſary employments, to turn their thoughts to " the mint very ſoon after their arrival in Britain. There was ſome ſpecie ſtill remaining in the iſland, " and perhaps ſufficient for their uſe at firſt. It might poſſibly be a century or two before they bent their " thoughts this way, or had occaſion to do it; and they might begin in ſome kingdoms ſooner than in " others, and in none very early. Hence it may ariſe that nobody has ever ſeen any money of thoſe il- " luſtrious princes of the weſtern kingdom, Ceaulin, Ceadwalla, nor even of Ina, the predeceſſor of Ethel- " weard [b]." The princes of Kent living on the coaſt might be the firſt to coin money for the purpoſe of commerce with the continent.

Mr. Pegge is of opinion that we have not a ſingle Saxon penny older than Ethelweard, king of Weſſex, who acceded 727 or 728 [c]; nor one piece of Saxon coinage that does not preſent us with the mint-maſter's name and the place of coinage, or both [d].

" Mr. Thoreſby's famous unique of Edwin king of Northumberland, who died A. D. 631, the coin in- " ſcribed PENDRED, ſince loſt from the Cotton collection, that aſcribed by Selden and Speed to Adulph " king of the Eaſt Angles, who died 680, or ſoon after, and two others by them referred to Sighard and " Offa kings of the Eaſt Saxons 694 and 709, and a fourth to Aelfred king of Northumberland 705, are " all of dubious authority. Not to inſiſt on the neatneſs of the Anglo-Saxon letters, the title of *Rex* " *Anglorum* on the firſt is by no means applicable to a ſingle heptarch, however ſo applied in Bede, who " lived a century after the times he treats of, and in ſome charters which are thereby proved ſpurious: " and it is further to be obſerved, that the place of coinage appears on no coins, except on ſome prela- " tical, till after Athelſtan's time, nor does the particle ON, without the word *Monetarius* or ſome ab- " breviation thereof, appear till after that. The ſecond bearing the name of ADVLFVS PRISIN or " FRISIN, q. d. Friſingenſis. Rev. VICTVRIA ADVLFO is to be referred to Adulph duke of Guel- " derland 1467 [e]."

" We have no Saxon coins remaining for almoſt a century after the lateſt laws of their firſt legiſlators, " which were not enacted till almoſt 150 years after their firſt ſettlement in this kingdom. The next " are all of the eighth century; none older than Eadberht of Northumberland, or Offa of Mercia, " when all the little appearance of a Roman taſte was entirely loſt. The engravers, inſtead of raiſing " a relief for the head, were ſcarce able to cut a few letters for a legend. Theſe approaches to the " laſt ſtages of barbariſm began as early, and made an equally rapid and effectual progreſs in France. " The very thoughts of exhibiting any figures upon their coins, or preſerving the leaſt remains of " their former taſte, were entirely given up. Charles the Bald, grandſon of Charlemagne, thought it " neceſſary to eſtabliſh this deſpicable practice by a law. In an aſſembly of the eſtates of France held at

[a] In the firſt edition there were only *four* tables: a *fifth* was added from Mr. Thoreſby in the ſecond. The coins in theſe tables have been incorrectly copied and irregularly claſſed, and ſeveral German and other coins have got in among Saxon.
[b] Mr. Pegge's MS. view of the Anglo-Saxon coins in the Cottonian library before cited p. lxv.
[c] Aſſemblage of coins, p. 47. 123.
[d] Pegge's MS. ubi ſup. Aſſemb. p. 21 48.
[e] MS. Ib. Aſſemb. p. 21.

" Piſtes A. D. 854, not long after the union of the Saxon kingdoms, it was thought worthy the care of a " great monarch to enact, ' Ut in denariis novæ noſtrae monetæ ex una parte nomen noſtrum habeatur in " gyro & in medio nominis noſtri monogramma, ex altera vero parte nomen civitatis, & in medio crux[f].' " This was all the little ornament which theſe princes required on their coins, and ſure none of the French " edicts were ever more readily or univerſally obſerved. It is no wonder that their neighbours the Saxons, " who did not make ſo conſiderable a figure, ſhould ſoon fall into the ſame way of coining: not but ſome " obſcure traces of a better manner were ſtill preſerved among them. We ſee from almoſt the beginning " of the ninth century ſome rude remains of that original from which their coins were taken. We have " there the imperial coronet the ſame as upon the Byzantine coins, the ſceptre and mund, the helmet and " diadem, the Roman habits, as the imperial robe and fibula upon the ſhoulder, the ſymbols of public " Peace and Serenity, the pontifical ornaments, as the pall upon the archbiſhop's coins, and the mono- " grams ſuch as were frequently uſed on the Byzantine. One of them where the head is adorned with an " imperial diadem, and round it ALFRED REX, has a monogram or cypher on the reverſe[g], which " Mr. Thwaites explains *Civitas Nordwic* or Norwich, and is a proof that the coin belongs to Alfred the " Great, and not to Alfred of Northumberland as Mr. Walker and ſir A. Fountaine had conjectured. " The ſeries ends with a penny of Harold, the laſt of our Saxon kings[h]."

" It has been the general opinion that our Saxon kings coined no gold at all. But in a late contro- " verſy between two learned members of the Antiquarian Society[i], it was agreed on both ſides, that the " Saxons had their gold coins. They differed only on another point, to whom, or to what claſs the gold " coins lately diſcovered in England were to be aſcribed.—Theſe coins are called *Mancuſi* or *Mancs*[k]." One in the Pembroke cabinet is by Mr. Pegge referred to the Daniſh kings of Northumberland, as is another, in the hands of Mr. Simpſon of Lincoln, which he firſt engraved. It is of little conſequence whether this laſt was a Daniſh or Saxon coin. If it was either of them it proves the ſame thing, the real utterance of ſuch coins from the mints of this kingdom[l].

The ſilver coins are extremely thin, the better to prevent counterfeiting. Their value is equal to threepence Engliſh, and they were called *Pennings*. Their weights differ according to the value of ſilver at different times. The legal weight and eſtimate of the Saxon penny continued the ſame invariably through the whole period of their government, though often very irregularly minted. It was always the 240th part of their pound, and the true weight ſhould have been about 22½ Troy grains[m].

The Saxon penny was called *Nummus* by the Anglo-Norman hiſtorians. They had alſo a *haefling* or halfpenny, and a farthing; both of them moſt probably of ſilver. Sir A. Fountaine's Tab. VIII. 1. and 4. may be of the firſt ſort: the farthings would not weigh above five grains and an half[n].

Another coin was a *Sceatta* (Sceatta), twenty of which made a *Scilling* or fivepence, conſequently it was a quarter of a penny[o].

Their copper coin was the *Styca* or half a farthing[p]. Of theſe ſome few remain. They are ſuppoſed to be peculiar to the Northumbrian kingdom, and found only within it. A ſpecimen is inſerted at bottom of our plate from Hickes's 10th plate.

Mr. Clarke has clearly deduced the conformity of the Saxon coinage to the Greek and Roman.

The ſeveral kings of the Heptarchy expreſſed their kingdoms after their own names: thoſe of the monarchy ſtyle themſelves *Rex Anglorum*, and Athelſtan and Edgar *Rex totius Britanniæ*[q].

The uſual ſtyle of the Saxon coinage is to exhibit on the head ſide the name of the king round a buſt or croſs, and on the reverſe the monetarius or mintmaſter's[r].

[f] Baluzii Capitularia II. 177. [g] See our fig. 33.
[h] Mr. Clarke's Connexion of Roman, Saxon, and Engliſh Coins, p. 416. 424.
[i] Mr. Pegge's diſſertation on ſome Anglo-Saxon remains, 1756, 4°. and Mr. North's epiſtolary diſſertation on ſome ſuppoſed Saxon gold coins at the end of his remarks on Mr. Clark's conjectures, 1752, 4°.
[k] Clarke's Connexion, p. 273. 280. 353. 354. [l] Ib. p. 371. [m] Ib. p. 425.
[n] Ib. 424—427. [o] Ib. 429. [p] Ib. 432, 433. [q] Wiſe, ib. p. 231.
[r] "The Saxon mintmaſters (Mýnetepe, *Monetarii*) being perſons reſponſable for their reſpective performances, their names are generally expreſſed on the ſpecie; ſometimes alone, as univerſally on the ſticas, and ſometimes along with the place of coinage. Our beſt antiquaries of the laſt age have frequently miſtaken the name of the mintmaſter for ſaints, biſhops, abbots, kings, earls, and other great perſons, for places or offices, and I know not what; and among other errors imagined that the parties coined money for themſelves, and in their own right, than which nothing can be more falſe; and this they have farther conceited by miſreading M. MO. MO. MON. MONE. MONET. and MONETA *Moneta* inſtead of *Monetarius*." Pegge's Aſſembl. 68, 69.
The few ſpecimens here given of our Saxon coinage, may ſerve to enforce the expediency of a reviſal of ſir A. Fountain's plates, with a new and enlarged Commentary, ſo ſtrongly inculcated by Mr. Pegge (Ib. 77.) and a continuation of ſir Andrew's ten plates with many more containing the coins of that ſeries diſcovered ſince 1705, with an account of the mints and mintmaſters, each coin properly authenticated to be placed at the head of the reſpective reign.

SAXON ENGLAND

according to the

SAXON CHRONICLE

FOR the better Illuſtration of the annexed Map of Saxon England, we ſhall give the Names of the Places, in alphabetical order, from Biſhop Gibſon's Liſt of them at the End of his Edition of the Saxon Chronicle, adding thoſe in Bede, &c.

A.

Abbandun, Abingdon. I. 147.
Acſbercuring, Bede, I. 12. IV. 26.
Acemanceaſtep, Akemanceſter, Bath. I. 81.
Aclea, Okeley, c. Surrey, I. 168. or, as Spelman, Acle, c. Durham.
Acran-minſtep, Axminſter, I. 38.
Adgefren, Bede, I. 14. Yeverin, in Glendale.
S. Ædmundbyrig, St. Edmundſbury. II. 72.
Æbercurnig, Bede, I. 7.
Ædpinescliff, Edwin's-cliffe, ſuppoſed Eggeſcliffe, c. Durham, on the banks of the Tees.
Ad Barvac, Bede, III. 3. Barton on Humber.
Ad Lapidem, Bede, III. 16. Stoneham, Hants. I. 117.
Æzelepbyrig, Ayleſbury. I. 314.
Adtuityrdi, Bede, IV. 28. Twyford, Northumberland.
Æzelepford, Aylesford, I. 213.
Æzelepforde, Eccleſworth, in Nasſburgh Hundred, c. Northampton.
Æzlea, Leigh, Wilts. II. 100.
Ælm, Elm, in the Iſle of Ely. II. 141.
Æſcepdun, Aſhdown, c. Berks. I. 155.
Æſcton, Aſhton, Æſtfeld, Eaſtfield, Æſton, Eaſton, } c. Northampton.
Æſtepzetocē, Taviſtock.
Æðandun, Eddington, near Weſtbury, Wilts. I. 89.
Æðelbrihtep minſtep, Hereford.
Æðelinza dene, Alton, c. Hants.
Æðelingaizze, Iſle of Athelney. I. 57.
Æfene, Avon river.
Æfene muð, Mouth of the Avon.
Æzmunderham, Amerſham, I. 314.
S. Albane, St. Alban's. I. 336.
Alcluið, Dumbarton.
Aldepingle, Aldwinkle, c. Northampton. II. 180.
Aldby, Villa Regalis, Bede, II. 9.
Ambreſbyri, Ambreſbury.
Anacaſtiz, Thorney, c. Cambr. II. 127.
Andeſeſna, Andover. I. 7.
Andred, Newenden, I. 123.
Andredeslеaz,
Andredesceaſtep,
Andpadpald, The Weald of Suſſex. I. 185. 122.
Anzleſeze, Angleſea.
Apuldre, Appledore. I. 223.
Apoſtettan, people living on the river Arrow. I. 43.
Arundel, Arundel. I. 186.
Arpan, Arrow river, c. Warwick. IV. 329.
Arraundune, Aſhdown, c. Eſſex. II. 42.
S. Auguſtines minſtep, St. Auſtin's Monaſtery at Canterbury.
———— ace, St. Auſtin's Oak, c. Worceſter. II. 354.

B.

Badonicus mons, Bede, I. 16. Bath, or Banneſdown. Smith.
Baccancelð, Beckingham.
Baðanceaſtep, Barh, ſpat Baðan. I. 61.
Baddanbyrig, Badbury.
Badecanpylla, Bakewell. II. 303.
Bæbbanburh, Bamburg, c. Northumberland. II. 238.
Baneſbyrig, Banbury. I. 286.
Bappe, Barrow, c. Rutland.
Bancornaburg, Banchor, in Flintſhire, Bede, II. 2.
Bappac, Beappucſcire, } Berkſhire.
Baſing, Baſing, Hampſhire. I. 120.
Baðanceaſtep, Baðon, Baðe, Baðan, Bath.

Beamðnne, Bampton, c. Devon. I. 44.
Beamfleot, S. Bemflete, Eſſex. II. 42.
Beapðanig, Bepðanen, Bapðanig, } Bardeney. II. 229.
Bedanford, Bedford. I. 323.
Bedanheaðe, Bedwin, c. Wilts. I. 109.
Bedericesſeoð, St. Edmundſbury, II. 72.
Benefica, Bennington river, c. Hertford. I. 336.
Benningtun, Byningtun, Beneſingtun, Benſon, c. Oxford. I. 292.
Beoſeplic, Beverley.
Beopcle, Beopkenlau, } Berkley, c. Gloceſter. I. 252.
Beopzhford, Burford, c. Oxford. I. 285.
Berekinz, Berking. II. 41.
Beornicaſ, Bernicia.
Berrocſcire, Berkſhire. I. 147.
Berrabyrig, Banbury Caſtle, Wilts. I. 113.
Berrinceaſtep, Burceſter. I. 287.
Bolhiðezeat, Bulldyke-gate, on the ſouth-ſide of the Abbey of Peterborough.
Boſenham, Boſeham, c. Suſſex. I. 185.
Bpadan æ, Broadwater, c. Kent.
Bpadanpelic, Steepholme, in the Severn.
Bpadenford, Bradford, Wilts. I. 89.
Bpamtun.
Bpecenanmepe, Brecknockmere, near Brecknock.
Bpætene, Bredon-foreſt, Wilts. I. 87.
Bpentford, Brentford, Middleſex. II. 3.
Bpeodune, land near Peterborough. II. 167.
Bpetenlond, Brytenlond, Bpittene, Bpitene, Bpetene, Britain.
Bpicztop, Bpiſtop, Briſtol. I. 63.
Briadun, Bede, V. 23. Bredon.
Bpizze, Bpicze, Bridgenorth. II. 396.
Britpalaſ, Britans.
Bpunnaburh, Ford near Bromridge, in Northumberland; as Camden, III. 238. Brunburh, c. Cheſhire.
Buccingaham, Buckingham. I. 315.
———— ſcyre, ————ſhire. I. 313.
Burh, Burch, Peterborough. II. 167.
Burnepudu, Bernwood-foreſt, Oxford. I. 299.
Burenceaſtep, Burceſter. I. 287.
Buttingtun, Butdizingtun, Buttington on the Severn in Shropſhire.
Byfeneſtan, Beverſton, c. Gloceſter. I. 263.
Byrtune, Burton on Trent.

C.

Cæne, Carehouſe, c. Northumberland.
Calne, Calne. I. 88.
Caelcacaeſter, Bede, IV. 23. Tadcaſter.
Caninganmærſcef, Cannington marſhes, c. Somerſet, or,
Cantingamærſcef, Kentiſh marſhes.
Campodunum, Bede, II. 14. Almondbury.
Cant-papa-burh, or byrig, Canterbury. I. 215.
Cant-pare, the people, Cant-pare-pice, the kingdom } of Kent.
Capleol, Carliſle.
Carrum, Charmouth, Dorſet. I. 43.
Cattaracta, Bede, II. 14. Catteric.
Caſtra, Caſtor, c. Northampton. II. 166.
Cealchyðe, the ſcene of a council called by Offa king of Mercia A. D.
Ceaſtep, Cæſtep, Cheſter.
Cent, Centlond, Kent.
Centingaſ, Kentiſhmen.
Ceoptef-ige, Cherſey. I. 169.

Leoncefne, Kefteven. II. 225.
Lepdicefford, Charford, Hants. I. 115.
Lepdicefleag, Chardfley. I. 315.
Lefdicefopa, Yarmouth. II. 96. or Southampton.
Leftpefcÿne, Cheſhire. II. 421.
Lice, Chich, St. Oſyth, Eſſex. II. 46.
Lingefdelf, Kingſdelf, a boundary between Ramſey and Peterborough abbies.
Lÿngeftun, Lÿningeftun, Kingſton.
Liffefceaftef, Chicheſter, I. 185.
Liftun, Clifton, c. Dorſet. I. 45.
Litepn, Chiltern, I. 313.
Llive, Cliff, or King's Cliff, Northamptonſhire. II. 187.
Lofefhoo, Abingdon, c. Berks, I. 136.
Lnobbenfburg, Bede III. 19. Burghcaſtle, Suffolk.
Lolne, Colne, Eſſex. II. 46.
Lolneceaftef, Colcheſter, II. 46.
Loluðerburh, Coldingham.
Lonceaftef, Cheſter le Street, III. 107.
Lopfergeate, Corfe caſtle, Dorſet. I. 44.
Coqued inſula, Bede, Cuthb. 24. Coquet river.
Lopnpealaf, Cornwall.
Lorham, Coſham, Wilts. I. 88.
Lorteffopð, Cosford.
Lotingham, Cottingham.
Loventre, Coventry, II. 330.
Lpæccilaðe, Lpeccageladе, } Cricklade, Wilts. I. 87.
Lpeccanford, Lpecganford, Lpeaganford, } Crayford, Kent. I. 212.
Lpiðiantun, Crediton, Devon. I. 27.
Lpiftefcÿric, Chriſt Church, Canterbury.
Lpocefm, Crookhern, I. 56.
Lpuland, Lpoÿland, } Croyland, II. 223.
Lpundal, Crundale, Hants, I. 197.
Lumbra, Lumefland, Cumberland.
Lantaric, Canterbury.
Lpatbrigge, Cambridge, c. Salop.
Lpichelmeſleape, Cuckhamſley-hill, Berks, I. 157.
Lÿmeneſora, near Wittering, Suſſex, I. 192.
Lÿnemeneſford, Cummerford, Wilts, I. 98.
Lÿnet, Kennet, Wilts.
Lÿningeſcliffe, Kingscliffe, c. Northampton. II. 187.
Lÿppanham, Chippenham, I. 88.
Lÿpenceſtef, Cirenceſter, I. 263.
Lÿricbÿrig, Cherbury, c. Salop. II. 403.

D.

Dacore fl. Bede, IV. 32. Dacre river, between Weſtmoreland and Cumberland.
Dægftan, Dægftan-ſtan, } Dauſton, c. Cumberland.
Dælfeodaf, Dalreudini of Bede, I. 1.
St. David, St. David's.
Deafe fice, Defaf, } The kingdom of Deira.
Defenaf, Denaf, } The inhabitants of Defenafcÿne, Ðefnanfcÿne, Ðefnafcÿne, Devonſhire.
Denifburna, Bede IV. 2. Dilſton.
Deomoð, Demetia, the part of Wales comprehending the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan.
Denafoða.
Deorabÿ, Derby. II. 301.
Deorbirciſe, Derbyſhire.
Deorham, Derham, Norfolk, and Gloceſter.
Decrhurſt, Deerhurſt, c. Gloceſter, I. 261.
Depapuða, the ſpot where Beverley monaſtery was founded. III. 14.
Deruwentio, Derwentio, } fl. Bede, II. 13. Derwent river in Yorkſhire.
Dereuorð, a place near Peterborough.
Dic, St. Edmund's Ditch, the boundary of Eaſt Anglia and Mercia, II. 125.
Dÿfelin, Dufelin, } Dublin. III. 548.
Dodenðorp, Doſtrop, c. Northampton.

Dofre, Dover, I. 219.
Domuc, Dunmoc, } Dunwich, II. 76.
Doncefceaftef, Dorcheſter, c. Oxford. I. 290.
Dorcie, Bede III. 7.
Dofe, Dore in Northumberland.
Dofnrætaf, Dofrætaf, } Dorſetſhire.
Doppitceaftef, Canterbury.
Driffelda, Driffield, III. 14.
Duneftaple, Dunſtaple.
Dunholm, Durham, III. 105.

E.

Eaðerðÿrig, Eddeſbury, in the foreſt of Delamere, in Cheſhire, II. 424.
Eadmunðerÿrig, St. Edmundſbury.
Eadulfef nerfe, the Neſs in Eſſex.
Ealfentun, Allerton, III. 20.
Ealðminſtef, the old minſter at Wincheſter.
Ealnric, Alnwick, III. 238.
Eaft Lentingaf, Eaſt Kent.
—— Engle-af-an, Eaſt Angles.
—— Seaxe, Sexaf, Eſſex, II. 41.
—— Sexnafice, the kingdom of the Eaſt Saxons, comprehending Eſſex, Middleſex, and Herts.
Eaxlholme, Axholm, II. 233.
Ecgbÿhtea ſtan be eaftan gealpuda, Brixton in Wilts, near Selwood, in Somerſet,
Ege, Eye, near Peterborough.
Egonefham, Enſham.
Ellanðun, Wilton, I. 89.
Elge, Bede IV. 19. Elig, } Ely, II. 127.
Elmete, Bede II. 14. Berwick in Elmet.
Elmham, Elmham.
Englafelða, Englefield, c. Berks, I. 150.
Eofen, Eofon, Efen, Euon, Euen, } ric and ſcÿre, York, III. 9. and ſhire, III. 3.
Ebona Erfnoc } ſcÿre.
Eoverham, Euerham, } Eveſham, II. 353.
Erendic, Aſendyke, a drain or cut in Cambridgeſhire, belonging to Croyland abbey.
Erſtun, Eaſton, c. Leiceſter.
Exan ceaftef, Exeter, I. 27.
Exan muð, Exmouth.

E.

Fauneffeld, Feverſham,
Feanndun, Farringdon.
Farne, Bede IV. 27. Farne iſland.
Feannham, Farnham, I. 169.
Feðanleag, Frethern, c. Gloceſter.
Fepcnmuð.
Fleamburg, Flamborough, c. Leiceſter, III. 15.
Finchamſtede, Finchamſted, c. Berks.
Fleaðanbÿrig, Fladbury, II. 354.
Folcef-ſtan, Folkſtone.
Fnome, Frome river.
Fno, Fnau } muð, { Mouth of the river Frome, near Poole, I. 44.
Fullanham, Fulham, II. 3.
Fennlag, Hereford, II. 442.
Fifburgas, III. 271.

G.

Gaetſheafeð, Gateſhead, Ad capræ caput, Bede III. 21. III. 107.
Gafulford, Camelford, c. Cornwall.
Gafmuð, Yarmouth, II. 95.
Gegnerburh, Gainſborough, II. 233.
Gellinг, Gilling, III. 24.

Gildenburh,

Gildenburh, Peterborough, ſo called from the gilding beſtowed on the church by abbot Leofric. Sax. Chron. A. 1052.
Genlade, Bede V. 8. Yenlade in the iſle of Tanet.
Gillinga, Gillingham.
Glæſtingabyrig, Glaeynep, } Glaſſenbury, I. 58.
Gleapan, Gleape, Glep, Glou } ceaſtep, Gloceſter, I. 261.
Glevi, Bede II. 14. Bowent.
Godmundingaham, Godmanham. III. 140.
Grantanbrycge and ſcyre, Cambridge and ſhire. II. 123.
Grant, Gront } ceaſtep, Bede, III. 19. Cheſterford. II. 123.
Grenawyc, Greenwich. I. 211.
Gruffinnegehealo, Griffin's caſtle, or Rhudlan, c. Flintſhire.
Guepf, Wharf river. III. 7.
Gypeppic, Ipſwich. II. 75.
Guallingaford, Wallingford. I. 148.
Guldford, Guilford. I. 167.
Gyddlepe, Iſlip, Oxfordſhire. I. 298.
Gyrvum, Bede, V. 21. Jarrow.

Þ.

Þæpe, Hæfeld, c. Northumberland.
Hacanos, Bede, IV. 23. a place on Whitby Strand, 13 miles from Whitby, 3 from Scarborough. Smith.
Þæſtingaceaſtep, Haſtings. I. 190.
Þagulſtald, Þagulſtaldeſham, } Hexham.
Þamtun, Southampton and Northampton. I. 116.
Þapepic, Harwich. II. 46.
Þeamſtede, one of the three towns called Hamſted, in Berks.
Þeadlege, Hadleigh. II. 74.
Þeatfeld, Þeðfeld, } Hatfield, c. Herts.
Þeladýn, Ellerton, c. York.
Þengeſtesdoun, Hengſton hill, in Cornwall. See I. 7.
Þeopt, Þeopot } ford, Hertford. I. 336.
Þeaptu, Þeptu, } Bede, III. 24. Hartlepool. III. 104.
Þepeford, Hereford.
Þepbottle, Harbottle. III. 237.
Þeðfelda, Hatfield, c. York.
Þecſtoldeſham, Hexham. III. 234.
Þibernia, Ireland.
Þlidaford, Lidford river, Devon.
Þocnepatun, Hokenorton.
Þolme, Holmwood, Suſſex.
Homelea, Bede, III. 16. Hamble.
Þpeopandum, Repton, c. Derby. II. 301.
Þpeodford, Bede, III. 15. Redford, Hants. I. 117.
Þripum, Ripon. III. 8.
Þrofeſceaſtep, Rocheſter. I. 213.
Þumbep, Humber river.
Þunshoge, Huncot in Sparkenhoe hundred. c. Leiceſter.
Þuntandune and ſcýre, Huntingdon and ſhire. II. 153.
Þpeallæge, Whaley. c. Lancaſter.
Þpeppille, Whorwell abbey, Hants.
Þpiccar, Wiccii, in Worceſterſhire, near the Severn.
Þpitcipe, Whitchurch.
Þpitepne, Whithern in Galloway in Scotland.
Þpitſand, Witſan, near Calais.
Þyrtling beri, Irtlingborow, c. Northampton.
Þyðe, Hithe.

I.

Icanhoe, Boſton.

Idle, Idle river in Sherwood foreſt.
Incuneningum, Bede, V. 12. Cuningham in Scotland.
Iglea, Clayhill, between Brixton and Eddington, Wilts.
Ingetlingum, Bede, III. 14. Gillingham, Richmond, Yorkſhire.
Ieſmuð, Yarmouth. II. 95.
Ii, Þii, Heiu, Icolmkill.
In ſeppingum, Reppington, or Heppingham, Bede, III. 23.
Inis bofinde, Bede, IV. 6. Bophin, Ireland.
Ipcingafeld, Irchinfeld, c. Hereford.
Iðanceaſtep, Bede, III. 22. Tillingham, Eſſex. II. 43.

K.

Kalcaceaſtep, Tadcaſter. III. 8.
Keteprinz, Kettering.
Kyntlingtun, Kyrtlington. c. Oxford.

L.

Lambhýðe, Lambeth. I. 170.
Læge, Leg, Lig, } ceaſtep, Cheſter. II. 423.
Lærtingam, Leſtingham, near Whitby, Bede, III. 23.
Legef, Legna, Legona, Ligona, Lýgna, } ceaſtep, Leiceſter, II. 193. 194.
Licetfeld, Lichfield. II. 376.
Ligea, Lee river. I. 336. II. 41.
Ligeceaſtre, Legionum urbs, Caerleon, Bede, I. 7.
Ligtun, Layton in Eſſex, or Leighton in Bedfordſhire.
Limene muð, the mouth of the river Rother, or New Romney. I. 222.
Lincolne, Lindcýlne, Lincolla, Lindcýllan, } Lincoln. II. 227. ſcire, ſhire. II. 223.
Lindiſfarna éé, Holy-iſland.
Lindeſig, Lindiſſe, or deſſe, Lindiſſapas, } Lindſey, c. Lincoln, and its inhabitants. II. 227.
Loðene, Lothian.
Lhýdes, Bede, II. 14. Leedes. III. 5.
Lundene, Lund-one, Lund-une, Lund-denbýrig, Lund denburh, Lundepic, } London. I. 3.
Lýgeanburh, Longborrow, c. Leiceſter, as Camden. II. 195. or Leighton, c. Bedford.

M.

Maelmin, Bede, II. 14. Milfield.
Mageretas.
Mældun, Maldon.
Mailros, Bede, IV. 27. Melros.
Mænige, Mancýe, Mann ie, } Angleſey.
Mæplebeorge, Marlborough.
Mærſige, Merſige, } Merſey iſland.
Malueiſin, Malvoiſin caſtle, built by the Conqueror, near Bamburgh. II. 236.
Manigceaſtep, Mancheſter.
Maſenfeld, Oſweſtry. III. 399.
Meadelmeſbyrig, Malmeſbury.
Meancneberburnanſtede.
Meanvari, Bede, IV. 13. part of Hants among Eaſt and Weſt Meonſborough, &c.

Mederhamſtede, Peterborough. II. 167.
Medepæge, Medway river.
Medeley, Medley. III. 5.
Memera, Mimeram river, c. Herts. I. 336.
Mevaniæ inſulæ, Bede, II. 9. Angleſey and Man.
Merantun, Meretun, Merendun, Meredune, Merton, c. Surrey, I. 170. or Oxford; or Merdon, Wilts. I. 110.
Merſc, Merſcare, } The marſhes of Kent about Romney, and their inhabitants. I. 222.
Michaelſtope, St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall. See I. 4.
Middel Angla, the inhabitants of Middle England, or the counties of Warwick, Stafford, &c.
——— Seaxe, thoſe of Middleſex. II. 2.
Middelton, Milton, in Eſſex, Kent, and Dorſet.
Muntgumeri, Montgomery.
Myrce, the Mercians.
Mæra, Mere. I. 102.

N.

Næſſe, the Neſs point in Kent.
Natanleag, Natley, c. Hants. I. 115.
Nen, Nyne river. II. 166*.
S. Neod, St. Neot's. II. 153.
Niduari, people on the river Nid and Solway Frith. Bede vit. Cath. 611.
Nipe mynſter, New Minſter at Wincheſter, founded by Edward the elder, A. D. 903.
Norðburh, Norburgh, near Peterborough, and north of it.
———-folc, Norfolk. II. 93.
———-hamtun, Northampton.
———-mannercroſ hundred, Norman's croſs hundred in Huntingdonſhire.
———-muð, Buoy of the Nore at the mouth of the Medway.
———-apendon. II. 167. Northampton.
———————ſcyre, ſhire. II. 165*.
Norðan-hymbra, Norðhymbra, Norðanhumbaland, } Northumberland, and its inhabitants. III. 231.
Norð-Wallas or Weal-cyn, North Welſhmen.
———-worðig, Derby. II. 301.
Norð, Norþ, Nor } wic, Norwich. II. 94.

O.

Olanege, the Eight, an iſland in the Severn, in Gloceſterſhire. I. 261.
Ottan ford, Otford. I. 212.
Oxna, Oxene } ford, Oxford. I. 287.
———ſcyre, ———ſhire. I. 285.

P.

Parranham, Paſham, c. Northampton. I. 313.
Parton, Paſton, c. Northampton.
Patricſea, Batterſea. I. 170.
Peaclond, the Peak in Derbyſhire.
Pedrida, Parret river, c. Somerſet, on which ſtands Petherton.
Pedridan muð, mouth of the river Parret, near Huntſpill, where it empties itſelf into the ſea. I. 56. 57.
Peanfahal, Pennultun, } Bede, I. 7.
Penrihtſteort, the Land's-end. See I. 8.
Penta, Bede, III. 22. Pant, or Freſhwell, Eſſex.
Peohtas, Pihtas, Pyhtiſc, } the Picts.
Peonna, Peonho, Peonnum, } Pen, c. Somerſet.
Peperneſea, Peferneſea, Pefenſea, } Pevenſey. I. 189.

Perſcora, Perſhore. II. 354.
Pincanheal, Paegnalac, Bede, III. 27. Jaghele, Sax. Chron. p. 46. } Finchale, c. Durham, on the eaſt ſide of the river Were.
Pinenden.
Port, Portland. I. 43.
Portelocа, Portlock bay, c. Somerſet. I. 55.
Portesmuð, Portſmouth. I. 118.
Pruuterfloð, Pryferterfloðan, Pryfear, } Prevet, c. Hants.

R.

Rathmelſigi, Bede, III. 27. Mells or Mellfont.
Raculf, Bede, V. 8. Reculver. I. 215.
Rendlesham, Bede, III. 22. Rendleſham, Suffolk.
Reding, Reading. I. 150.
Rihala, Rihale, c. Rutland.
Riðerhamfeld, Rotherfield. I. 191.
Rokingaham, Rockingham, in Northampton. II. 168.
Rugenore, Rowner, c. Hants.
Runcorа, Runkhorne, c. Cheſter. II. 426.
Rumenea, Romney.
Rumerige, Romſey. I. 117.
Reptacestes, Richborough. I. 217.
Rotelond, Rutland. II. 219.

S.

Sæfern, Severn river.
Sandpic, Sandwich.
Scæftesbyrig, Shaftſbury. I. 45.
Sceapige, Shepey iſland.
Sceobyrig, South Shobury, Eſſex. II. 42.
Sceorſtan, Sherſtan, Wilts. I. 96.
Scierſtan, I. 286. by Camden in his notes on the Saxon Chronicle, places it at the ſhire ſtone, parting the counties of Oxford, Gloceſter, Worceſter, and Warwick.
Scirburn, Shirburn. I. 45.
Scoreham, Shoreham. I. 188.
Scotland, Scottas, Scottia, Bede, IV. 26. } Scotland and its inhabitants.
Scirſyp ſcyre, Shropſhire. II. 395*.
Screobbesbyrig, Shrewſbury. II. 398.
Sealwudu, Selwood, c. Somerſet. I. 61.
Sealsea, Selſey, Suſſex. I. 186.
Searbyrig, Searobyrig, Seareberi, Searesberi, } Saliſbury, I. 90.
Sceardburg, Scarborough. III. 17.
Seccandun, Seckington, c. Warwick. II. 331.
Seletun, Silton, c. York.
Selæseu, Bede, IV. 13. V. 19. Selſey.
Sempringaham, Sempringham, c. Lincoln, or Empringham, c. Rutland.
Seoforburgas, the ſeven cities which Mr. Camden ſuppoſes to have been in Northumberland. III. 241. See Fifburgas.
Sheoverham, Abingdon. I. 147. *Seukeſham*, Leland. IV.
Shrobbescyre, Shropſhire. II. 395*.
Sliofaford, Sleaford. II. 226.
Snaðun, Snowden hills.
Snatingaham and ſcyre, Nottingham and ſhire. II. 283.
Soccabyrig, Socburne, c. Durham.
Solent, Bede, III. 16. the ſea between England and the Iſle of Wight.
Stæfford, Stafford.
Statfordſcyre, ———ſhire. II. 375.
Stana, Stanes. II. 2.
Stægfordesbrycge, Stanford-bridge, c. York.
Stanerig, Stanwick, c. Northampton.
Stanford, Bede, V. 19. Stanford, } Stamford. II. 225.
Steort, Stert Point. I. 26.

Strælced, Strælæd, } peallaf, { Inhabitants of Galloway, who to avoid the inroads of the Scots and Picts, returned into Wales, and ſettled near the Vale of Cluyd. II. 575.
Strecneſheale, Whitby. III. 17.
Stretford, Stratford on Avon.
Sturemuð, Mouth of the river Stour at Harwich.
Sualva fl. Bede, II. 14. Swale r.
Sumurætas, Somerſetſhire.
Sumurtun, Somerton.
Suðberi, Sudbury. II. 74.
Suðfolc, Suffolk. II. 72.
Suðhymbraf, inhabitants of the ſouth ſide of the Humber.
Suðpihtaf, Southern Picts.
Suðrige, Suðrie, Suðrea, } Surrey. I. 167.
Suð Seaxe, Suſſex. I. 185.
Suðpeorc, Southwark. I. 170.
Spanapic, Swanwich, in the iſle of Purbeck.
Spineſhæfeð, Swineſhead, c. Lincoln.

T.

Tadencliff, Topcliffe. III. 25.
Tamanpeorðeze, Tamapeorðize, } Tamworth. II. 375.
Tame, Tame.
Tameſmuð, Mouth of the Thames.
Tantun, Taunton. I. 57.
Teztun, Teignton in Devon.
Temeſe, Tæmeſe, } Thames river.
Temeſſord, Tempsford.
Tenet, Thanet. I. 217.
Thælpeale, Thelwel on the Merſey, Cheſhire. II. 426.
Theotenhall, Tettenhall. II. 375.
Theodford, Thetford. II. 93.
Thorneie, Thorney, in Cambridgeſhire.
Thopp, Thorp by Kettering.
Throkonholt, Trokenhole, Cambridge, near Lincolnſhire.
Tina, Tine river.
Tilaburg, Bede, III. 22. Tilbury.
Ðuangceaſtef, Caſter, Lincolnſhire. II. 232.
Tinanmuð, Tinemuð, } Tynmouth,
Tillaburgh, Tilbury. II. 41.
Toteceaſtef, Towceſter. II. 165*.
Tinus fl. Tine river in Lothian. Bede vit. Cuthb.
Tonebricze, Tunbridge.
Treonta, Treanta, Bede, IV. 21. Trent river. II. 283.
Turceſize, Torkſey. II. 227.
Tunnaceſtef, Bede, IV. 22. Tinmouth. III. 237.
Treonea, Treoxnea, } Chriſt Church, Twinham.
Truðabrig, Trowbridge. I. 89.
Tiorulfingaceaſtef, Southwell. II. 285.

U.

Uetadem, Bede, V. 3. Watton in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire.
Undale, Oundle. II. 166.
Ura, Þura, Ouſe river.
Uttoceaſtef, Uttoxeter. II. 376.

W.

Walaleg, Whalley. III. 129.
Wanating, Wantage. I. 148.
Wæreham, Wareham. I. 45.
Weringwic, Warwick. II. 328.
———ſcyre, ——ſhire. II. 327.
Wætlingaceaſtef. Verulam, Bede. I. vii.
Wætlingſtræt, Watling ſtreet. I. 336.
Waltun, Ad murum, Bede, III. 21. Walton, Suffolk.
Walðun, Walton, near Peterborough.
Wealh, the Saxon name for foreigners. See I. 1.
Weallaf, Wales.
Welmeſford, Walmsford.
Wealingaford, Wallingford. I. 148.
Weorg, Were river. III. 105.
Wealðam, Waltham, II. 41.
Werlamceaſtef, Verulam. I. 331.
Wearðbyrig, Warborough, c. Oxford.
Weſt Centingas, people of Weſt Kent.
Wecedport, Watchet, c. Somerſet. I. 55
Wenta, Bede, III. 15. Wincheſter.
Weſtminſtef, Weſtminſter. II. 6.
——Seaxe, Weſſex.
——Wealaf, Cornwall. See I. 1.
Weſtanpuðu, Weſtwoode, Wilts. I. 100.
Wetmoſi, Wedmore, c. Somerſet.
Wibbandun, Wimbledon. I. 170.
Widringtun, Witherington. III. 237.
Wiganbeorche, Wenbury, c. Devon.
Weogaraceaſtef, Wegeornaceaſtef, Wigeraceaſtef, } Worceſter. II. 315.
Wiceaſ teſrcyne, ———ſhire. II. 351.
Wiggangamere, Wigmore.
Wiht, Wihtland, iſle of Wight. I. 123.
Wihtgarabyrig. Careſbrook caſtle. I. 123, 124.
Wilnetta, Wiltſhire. I. 87.
Wiltun, Wilton.
Wilfaraerðun, Wolfreðdon, } Bede, III. 14. q. Ellerton.
Winchelſea, Winchelſea. I. 190.
Winburnham, Winburn Minſter. I. 41.
Windleſorna, Windleſora, } Windſor. I. 151.
Wintanceaſtef, Wincheſter. I. 117.
Winpadmeref, Wimander Meer. III. 132.
Winridfeld, near Leedes. III. 5. 45.
Winraed, Bede, III. 25. Winraed ſtreame, Alfred. } Broadare river near Leedes.
Winheale, Wirhall, Cheſhire.
Winan muð, Monks Weremouth. III. 107.
Wirebec, Wiſbeach. II. 128.
Witham, Witham.
Wiſtingtun, Warrington, c. Northampton, near Peterborough.
Wite, Courtfield, Wilts. I. 100.
Witlemære, Witleſea mere.
Wocingaf, Woking.
Wodneſbeorge, Wodneſburgh, Wilts.
Wodeneſdic, Wanſdyke. 187.
Wudeſtoke, Woodſtock. I. 286.
Wulfrunehamtun, Wolverhampton. II. 375.
Wudiham, Odiam.
Wyppedefleot, Wippedfleet, Kent. I. 217.
Wrecenceaſtef, Wroxceter. II. 397.

Y.

Ytingaford, ſomewhere in the New foreſt, Hampſhire, antiently called *Itene*, I. 115. or perhaps *Ifforde*, near Chriſt Church.

EXPLANATION OF THE SAXON MAP.

THE following are from that handſome edition of King Alfred's genuine Will diſcovered in a regiſter of Hyde abbey now in Mr. Aſtle's library, and printed at Oxford, with a tranſlation and notes by Mr. Manning.

Æſcenʒ, Eſhing, near Godalming.
Æſetun, Aſheton, Wilts.
Anʒmeþinʒ, Angmering, Suſſex.
Apeltýne, Alton, Wilts.
Axanmouð, Axmouth.

Beaðinʒ, Beden, Suſſex.
Beaðinʒhamme, Bedingham, Suſſex.
Beccaulen, Beckley, Suſſex.
Bedepinð, Bedwin.
Bþanceþcumbe, Branſcomb, Devon.
Burnhamme, Burnham, c. Somerſet.
Burnham, Barnham, Suſſex.

Cantuctune, Quantock, Somerſet.
Caþumtune, Carhampton, Somerſet.
Cenðeþeþ, Condover, Hants.
Ceoðre, Chedder, Somerſet.
Cippanhamme, Chippenham.
Ciptune, Chewton, Somerſet.
Cleaþe, King's Clear, Hants.
Columptune, Columbton.
Cþuæþn, Crewkhern.
Cþuðell, Crundal.
Cumtune, Compton, Suſſex.
Cýſelðene, Cheſelden, Wilts.

Dene, } Down in Dorſet or Devon.
Deone, }
Diceliʒ, Ditchling, Suſſex.

Eaðþinʒtune, Adrington, Suſſex.
Eþandune, Edingdon, Wilts.
Exanmýnſteþ, Axminſter.

Felham, Felpham, Suſſex.
Fifle, Gidley, Devon.

Foðelminʒ, Godelming.
Fýlðeford, Guilford.

Heoptiʒtune, Hardington, Somerſet.
Hýſſebuſſe, Huſborn, Hants.

Kilþantune, Chilhampton, Wilts.

Lambourn, Lambourn, Berks.
Leaðþiðe, Leatherhead.
Leptune, Letton, Dorſet or Somerſet.
Lullinʒminſteþ, Lullington, Suſſex.

Meon, Eaſt and Weſt Meon, Hants.
Mýlenburn, Milbourn, Dorſet.

Peſeſſiʒe, Pewſey.

Rýðerfeld, Rotherfield, Suſſex.

Steníʒ, Steyning.
Stuþemýnſteþ, Sturminſter, Dorſet.
Suþeþþýſþ,
Suttune, } Sutton.
Suþeune, }

Tiſford, Twyford.
Thunceſſeld, Thunderfield in Herley, Surrey, where was a large caſtle.

Fanetinʒ, Wantage, where Alfred was born.
Feal, the weſt of England.
Fedmore, Wedmore.
Felepe, Wellow.
Feliʒ, Willy, Wilts.
Fitceorce, Whitchurch, Hants.

Explanation of the TABLE of SAXON COINS.

The firſt twenty-ſeven belong to the Heptarchy, and are, with ſeveral of the others, copied from the Tables publiſhed by Mr. Bellamy.

KENT.

1. EƷILBERHT . . . .
   REX.

Ethelbert, ſon of Withred king of Kent, ſucceeded his brother Edbert in the throne of Kent 725, and reigned till 760, when he died [a]. The reverſe ſeems borrowed from the Roman coins of the lower empire frequently diſcovered at Canterbury where the mint was [b].

This rare coin belongs to Mr. Charles Lindergreen, and is perhaps the oldeſt or ſecond in the ſeries.

2. ƷVƉRED REX ƊANT
   SIƷEBERHT MONETA.

Cuthred began to reign 798, became tributary to Mercia, and died 805; when he was ſucceeded by his ſon *Baldred* or Beldred, whoſe coin follows, and who was depoſed 823 by Egbert who conquered Kent.

3. BELDRED REX Ɗ.
   DIORꝊOD ꝊONE.
4. ÆƉLSTAN REX.
   ƊINARD MONETA.

Athelſtan is ſuppoſed to have died 851 or 2. His illegitimate father Ethelwulf ceded this kingdom with Eſſex, Surrey, and Suſſex to him 841, and at his death reſumed them.

CANTERBURY.

5. AETHILEARD PONTƮ
   Ꝋ OFFA REX.
6. VVLFRED RƐHIEPƮ
   SAEBERHT MONETA
   Monogram DORO CV i. e. Doro*vernia* civitas.
7. ƊIVLNOƉ ARCEPIS.
   VVYNIꝊRE MONETA. The Chriſtian Monogram.
8. PLEƐMVND ARƐHIEP.
   ÆƉELVLF MO

N° 5, 6, 7, 8. are from the mint of the archbiſhops of Canterbury. N° 5. is the moſt antient of our prelatical coins. *Athelard* filled the ſee of Canterbury from 793 to 806. The inſcription on the obverſe is to be read *Offa rex Merciorum*. The croſs croſlet is a device of great antiquity. The name of Offa, who died 796, aſcertains the date of this coin between 793 and 796. Offa had fixed an archiepiſcopal ſee in his own dominions at Lichfield, and was ſo powerful in Kent that the primates at Canterbury were forced to ſubmit to him [c]. N° 6. belongs to archbiſhop *Wulfred* who ſat from 806 to 830 or 832 [d]. N° 7. is of *Ceolnoth*, archbiſhop from 832 to 870 or 872 [e]. N° 8. comes from the mint of *Plegmund*, archbiſhop from 889 to 915 [f].

The archbiſhops of Canterbury enjoyed this privilege of coinage by the ſtatute of king Athelſtan A. D. 928. who allowed them two mints at Canterbury, the abbot of St. Auguſtin there another, and the biſhop of Rocheſter another. This indulgence ſeems to have been continued to them on account of their having enjoyed it immemorially, and therefore they were not to be *totally* diveſted of their right [g]. The archbiſhops of York appear to have had the ſame excluſive privilege at leaſt till the law of Athelſtan, and ſo Mr. Pegge [h] underſtands *S. Petri moneta* and *Vigmund arep* [i] [A.D. 831—854] and *Wulſtan* [A.D. 1022, 1023.]

WESSEX.

9. EƉELVIERED.
   MANNA MONETA.

Ethelard, *Ethelward*, or *Ethelvierd*, was brother in law and immediate ſucceſſor to Ina 727, and died 740 [k].

10. ƷVƉRED REX.
    EABA.

Cuthred was relation and immediate ſucceſſor to Ethelard 741, and died 753, or as Mr. North [l] 805. Mr. Pegge doubts if this be juſtly aſſigned [m].

[a] Saxon Chron. p. 52. 56. 60. [b] Pegge's Aſſemb. p. 123, 124. [c] Ib. p. 1—4.
[d] Ib. p. 9. [e] Ib. p. 13. [f] Ib. p. 16. [g] Ib. p. 55.
[h] P. 57, 58. [i] See his Diſſertation on ſome Anglo-Saxon Remains, p. 16, 17. [k] Sax. Chron.
[l] MS. account of Saxon and Engliſh coins, with drawings by Mr. Hodſol, pen. Edit. [m] MS. ſup. cit.

11. BEORMIRIC REX
    C EELHFARD.

Beormiric, or *Brithric*, ſucceeded his father Cynewulf 789, was poiſoned by his wife 800, and buried at Wareham [n].

NORTHUMBERLAND.

12. ERIC REX. A ſword.
    IN. E. G. FI. CAR.

This was appropriated to the Eaſt Angle kingdom till Mr. Pegge transferred it to Northumberland, there being one of theſe coins mentioned at York, and another whoſe legend is ERIC REX. N. This is the *Yric* of the Saxon Chronicle, ſon of Harold, ſet up king of Northumberland 952, and driven out two years after [o].

13. REGNALD CYNVL
    AQR. A. MON. ITRE.

14. ZIHTRIC REX DYFLM.
    FIEREMN MODYFLI.

15. A·NL.·.A·F C·VNVNCT
    F·A·H·A·N MONETAT.

A. D. 944 king Edmund reduced all Northumberland, and drove out two kings, *Anlaf*, ſon of *Sithric*, and *Regenald* or *Rægnold*, ſon of Guthferth [p]. Upon Edmund's death 946, Anlaf returned to Northumberland 949, but 952 the people drove him out, and ſet up in his room *Yric*, ſon of Harold [p]. This is the *Eric* whoſe coin is given N° 12. Anlaf had joined Conſtantine king of Scotland to invade Northumberland, but the two kings were defeated by Athelſtan at Brunanburgh 938. Mr. North does not make the diſtinction between the two Anlafs. He ſuppoſes the triangle was the Cnipm or white linen cloth put over the face immediately after baptiſm, and worn for eight days [q]. Query if not an emblem of the Trinity, which is equally appoſite on the coin of a new convert.

YORK.

16. PVLSTON.
    E:ANA ON LVD.

17. SCI PETRI MO.
    EBORACI CIVI.

18. SC MARTINIO.
    TRIL ON LIN.

N° 16, 17, 18. are from the mint of the archbiſhops of York. Mr. Pegge refers N° 16. to the ſecond archbiſhop of the name of *Wulſtan* who was tranſlated from Worceſter 1002, and died 1023. He explains the figures on the reverſe to repreſent St. Peter and the Virgin Mary, patrons of the reſpective churches, and underſtands LVD, on the reverſe to be *Leedes* [r]. From the reverſe it ſeems rather to belong to Wulſtan biſhop of London 938—996.

N° 17. bears only the name of the patron Saint of the church of York and not of any archbiſhop; ſo that we know not to which to appropriate it. The mention of *Civitas* proves that theſe archbiſhops coined in ſubordination to the mint and not excluſively as the archbiſhops of Canterbury had done till 928 [s].

N° 18. is by Mr. Bellamy, given to the church of York, though the Saint is Martin, and Lincoln the mint on the reverſe. Mr. Pegge [t] has very plauſibly conjectured that this was ſtruck by an archbiſhop of York, in whoſe province Lindſey and Lincoln were. St. Martin's church might be the principal church before the cathedral was built by Remigius.

MERCIA.

19. OFFA REX.
    TOL.HMVND.

Offa began his reign 756, and died 794.

Another coin of this prince; OFFA REX ᵯ. Rev. EÐELNO Ð; found at St. Alban's, and lately in the collection of Mr. Weſt, is engraved in Pl. XVII. of this volume.

20. ·E· O·BA.

CYNE ÞRIÞ R· E·LI N· ᵯ in centre like *Monetarius*. Query, if the other words expreſs his name.

Quinàrida, queen of Offa. This ſingle inſtance of a queen appearing on the Saxon coins may be accounted for by ſuppoſing that Charlemain, Offa's intimate friend, appriſed him of the Roman cuſtom of putting empreſſes on their coins, and ſhe was ambitious enough to adopt it; or Quindrida may have been not wife of Offa, but ſovereign of ſome province in her own right.

21. COENVVLF REX ᵯ.
    CE·⊙L·.·Þ·.·EARÖM

Cenulf aſcended the throne of Mercia 796, and died 819.

[n] Sax. Chron.
[o] Bellamy.
[p] Sax. Chron. p. 115.
[q] MS. ſup. cit.
[r] Pegge Diſſertat. ubi ſup. p. 20.
[s] See Pegge's Aſſemb. 54.
[t] Aſſemb. p. 63. 67.

22. ꝺEOLVVFL ·.· REX.
LVL.

Ceolulf ſucceeded his nephew Cenelm 819, but was two years after depoſed by Bernulf.

23. BEORNVLF RE ᵯ.
VESA ᵯORE ZA

Bernulf, who was a nobleman of Mercia, uſurped the throne 821, and two years after was defeated and ſlain in battle with the Eaſt Angles.

24. LVDIꝺA REX ME
VER GALDH MONE.

Ludecan another nobleman aſſumed the government 824, but was ſlain in battle or aſſaſſinated by the Eaſt Angles the next year [u].

25. VYIꝺLAF RE✕
REDVALD M.

Witglaf another nobleman aſcended the throne 825. His reign was much interrupted, and the period of it is uncertain.

26. BERHTYLF REX Y
BYBNVVALD.

Bertulf another nobleman ſucceeded his brother Witglaf, and died 850 or 851.

27. BVRꝺRED REX
BEAꝺLIA MONETA·.·

Burgred became king 850, and after a reign of twenty-two years fled from the Danes to Rome, where he died, and was buried. With him ended the kingdom of Northumberland which had ſubſiſted 292 years.

28. ECꝺBEARIHHY REX.
DEBLZ MONETA.

This coin belongs to *Egbert*, king of Weſſex, who gradually reduced the heptarchy to a monarchy 828; after it had ſubſiſted from the coming of Hengiſt 378 years, and from the foundation of Mercia, the laſt of the ſeven kingdoms, 243 years [x]. Egbert began his reign 819, and died 838, and was buried at Wincheſter. "The work of this monarch's coins is ſo bad and rude as juſtly to be wondered at, eſpecially as the money of Offa who died but 50 years before him expreſſes a degree of elegancy. It may in general be obſerved, that what coins we have remaining of the Weſt Saxon kings are inferior to the reſt of the Saxon money [y]."

29. AEÐELVVLF REX.
BEAHᵯVND MONETA.

Ethelwulf ſucceeded his father Egbert, but finding himſelf not a match for the Danes, gave up Kent, Eſſex, and Suſſex, with the title of king of Kent to his natural ſon Athelſtan, and afterwards had Weſſex forced from him by his legitimate ſon Ethelbald. He died 857, and was buried at Wincheſter.

30. AEÐELBALD::REX.
BEAHᵯVND MONETA.

Ethelbald held the kingdom of Weſſex till his death 860, when he was ſucceeded by his brother Ethelbert.

31. AEÐELBEARHT REX.
SIꝺENRE MONETA.

Ethelbert held the crown of Kent from 857 to 866, when he died, and was buried at Sherborn.

32. AEÐELRED REX.
DYDÞ MONETA.

Ethelred, his younger brother, ſucceeded by virtue of his father's will. He died 872 of a mortal wound received in battle with the Danes at Merdon, c. Wilts [z], and was buried at Winburn minſter, where ſee his epitaph, p. 53.

33. ÆLFRED RE.
AELFZTAN.
34. ÆLFRED RE.
TILEVIIE MONETA.

} On the reverſe a Monogram; LONDI or LOND CI for *Londinium civitas*.

Mr. Pegge [a] has ably appropriated this curious penny here engraved after him to the Great *Alfred*, who reigned from 872 to 900.

35. ERDRAEVVDAE.
EREDE EYLR.

Edward the Elder, ſon of Alfred, ſucceeded his father, and died 925.

36. EÐELZTAN REX.
IZNEL. OENOE.

Athelſtan ſucceeded his father Edward, and dying 941 was buried at Malmſbury.

In the plate of coins in the Hiſtory of Thetford are two inſcribed EÐELSTANI. Reverſe, EADHDTH MON. and EÐELSTAN. Reverſe, EADNDD MO. but whether they belong to *Athelſtan*, ſon of Ethelwulf before-mentioned, under N° 29, or to *Ethelſtan* the Dane, ſo named by Alfred at his baptiſm 878, is uncertain. Mr. North inclines to aſcribe them to the firſt of theſe two princes. Athelſtan, ſon of Edward, was the firſt we read of who attempted a regulation of the money and the coinage of it, enacting by law that there ſhould be but one ſort of money throughout his whole kingdom, ⁊ nan man ne mynetiȝe butan

[u] Sax. Chron. [x] Rapin, I. 221. [y] North MS. [z] See p. 110. [a] Aſſemb. p. 92.—102.

ꝑoꝛꝺ, that no man ſhould have right of coinage but towns. From which laſt particular we may conclude, that every great lord or thane did before coin as he pleaſed, in the ſame manner as William of Newburgh tells us the barons and biſhops did during the civil war between Stephen and Maud. All coins that have the *place of mintage* on the reverſe are undoubtedly not ſo antient as this king's reign. The archbiſhop of Canterbury's right of coinage did not as commonly ſuggeſted commence from this king's law [b].

37. EADMVND REX.
ALTARDES MOT.

Edmund, brother of Athelſtan, reigned eight years, and was murdered by a notorious robber 948, and buried at Glaſtonbury. This coin from Mr. North's MS. plainly belongs to him, having the ſame mint-maſter as on his brother Edred's coins. Sir A. Fountaine has given one (Tab. V. 13.) with OTIL, whom we find on a coin of Athelſtan: from both which circumſtances the pennies without the head do not, as that learned knight conjectures, belong to Edmund the Martyr king of the Eaſt Angles. Theſe obſervations, minute as they may ſeem, are the only means we have to aſcertain the coins of kings of the ſame name [b].

In the Hiſtory of Thetford this coin is aſcribed to Edmund the *Martyr*.

38. EADRED REX.
LVER NOET or MOET.

Edred ſucceeded his brother Edmund, and dying 955 was buried at Wincheſter.

39. EADVVIGE REX.
DEORVLF MON EO.

Edwy, ſon of Edred's elder brother Edmund, ſucceeded, and died after a reign of four years 959, and was buried at Wincheſter.

This coin is from Mr. North's MS.

41. EADGAR REX.
BEORM TRIG M.

40. EADGAR REX ANGLOR.
ÆLFGAR MO ÐEOTF.

Edgar having at the inſtigation of the monks partizans of Dunſtan torn from his brother the kingdom of Mercia, ſucceeded him as ſole monarch of England, reigned ſixteen years, and dying 975 was buried at Glaſtenbury. Mr. North very learnedly points out the difference in this monarch's coins as king of Mercia and king of England. "The Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 956, tell us, that the ſame year Eadgar æðelinȝ ꝼenȝ to Myrcnaricе, *took the kingdom of Mercia*, which was the year before his brother Edwy's death, at which time the firſt of theſe coins might be minted. The next year he ſucceeded his brother in the kingdoms of Weſſex and Northumbria: and then the ſame Chronicle ſays he was king ouer eal Bryтene, or *Rex totius Britanniæ*, or *Anglor*, as is expreſſed on the laſt coin. This is one inſtance out of many of the great agreement of thoſe annals and the Saxon coins."

42. SYGERD NIII.
EVVRA MHO.

"Here, ſays Mr. North, I venture to place this coin, which Mr. Walker and ſir A. Fountaine aſcribe to *Sigebryght* king of Weſſex, who, according to the Saxon Chronicle, died 755. The conſtant conformity of ſpelling the ſeveral kings' names in that Chronicle and on their coins, and the omiſſion of *Rex* on this piece, will not allow me to aſſent to their opinion, and rather intimate that it was coined by ſome petty king. In the above-mentioned Chronicle, A. D. 961, it is ſaid king *Sigeferth* ſlew himſelf, and was buried at Winburn. I find no mention of this elſewhere, therefore apprehend he was ſome petty ſubſtituted king among the Weſt Saxons." Mr. Pegge [c] inclines to think it a blundered coin of St. *Edmund's-bury*, where a mint was eſtabliſhed by the Confeſſor, and the four coins in ſir A. Fountaine's VIth plate ſtruck.

Edward, the eldeſt but illegitimate ſon of Edgar, ſucceeded his father; but after a ſhort reign of not four years was aſſaſſinated by the contrivance of his mother in law Elfrida at Corfe, and buried at Wareham, and thence removed to Sherborn. We have none of this king's coin [d].

43. ÆDMVND REX ANGLOR.
TIDRED ON ÐEOT.

Edmund, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, ſucceeded his father Ethelred, but after fighting five battles within the year was obliged to divide his kingdom with Canute king of Denmark, and was aſſaſſinated 1017, and buried at Wincheſter. This and the next coin were minted at Thetford.

44. EÐELRED REX ANGLO.
OZBERN MO ÐEO.

45. EÐELRED REX ANGLO.
ÆLFZTAN MO LVNDONI. This coin was minted at London.

Ethelred [e] ſucceeded his murdered brother. His whole reign which laſted thirty-ſeven years, in which he was in a manner depoſed for a year by Swene king of Denmark, was a ſeries of vexation and conflict with the Danes, who laid his kingdom under annual contribution of a tax known by the name of *Danegelt*. Mr. North has an ingenious conjecture, that "in the coins made for the payment of this tax, which was firſt paid A.D. 1007, 29 Aethelred, amounting to 30,000£. the Alpha and Omega, the hand of Provi-

[b] North MS. [c] Aſſemb. 62, 63. [d] Ib. 112.
[e] This king's coin ſhould have been placed before Edmund Ironſide's.

dence,

dence, and the word CRVX, *ſignum fiduciæ in Chriſto ſalvatore*, as ſir A. Fountaine expreſſes it, are quite omitted, as more agreeable to the Pagan Danes, and Keder on the Anglo-Daniſh coins has ſome other obſervations in confirmation of this opinion." One of this prince's coins ſtruck at Stamford was minted by the abbot of Peterborough, to whom Edgar granted a mint there [f].

A Daniſh medalliſt [g] has obſerved, that no coins of *Canute* are to be met with of any other than *Engliſh* mints, notwithſtanding he reigned two years longer in his own country than over England, which he governed nineteen years. This obſervation ſeems to be confirmed by the diſcovery of ſome of his coins of Engliſh mintage with others of our king Ethelred in a barrow in Zeland [h]. England might be his favourite reſidence, as he had made it ſo conſiderable an acceſſion to his patrimony by compact and ſucceſſion, and he affected to court the good will of his new ſubjects by taking the title of *Rex Anglorum*, and ſinking his other title [i]. Mr. North obſerves, that " no king that ever reigned in England coined in more different " places than Canute. Keder gives 26 cities and towns. Whether this proceeded from the pride of the " Dane, and was granted to many towns to procure their affection, cannot be determined. The privilege " of coining was not quite free and unpaid for." The greateſt number of coins of Canute extant in any cabinet was believed to be thoſe enumerated by Keder, amounting to 70, ſince added to Dr. Hunter's collection. In the ſummer of 1774 above 300 came to light, with many ſilver fibulæ, in two cow horns, in a great moſs about two miles from Kirkwall, at the foot of Whitford-hill, in Orkney. The bulk of them became the property of Thomas Dundas, eſq. of Caſtlecary, ſon to Sir Laurence Dundas, and 42 ſpecimens of the varieties as to place were engraved in a " Catalogue of coins of Canute," publiſhed on that occaſion, 1777, 4°.

Canute died 1039, and was buried at Wincheſter.

46. HAROLD REX
BRVNVSTAN ON ÐEOT.

Harold, ſurnamed *Harefoot*, ſon of Canute by his firſt wife, ſucceeded his father, but died within the year, and was buried at Wincheſter. This coin was minted and found at Thetford.

Hardicnute, ſon of Canute by Emma of Normandy, and widow of Ethelred, who had been prejudiced in his right to the crown of England by his brother Harold, ſucceeded him, but died ſuddenly of a debauch at Lambeth. Keder gives a coin of him: HARTHCNVTE
LEFVVINE ON LINCO.

47. EADƿARD ANLLORV. The king ſeated on his throne with his crown, globe and ſceptre.
BLALERE ON ÐEOT. The croſs and four martlets.

48. EDDVEARD REX.
ELFƿERD ON LVNDI.

Edward, ſurnamed *The Confeſſor*, ſon of Ethelred and Emma, was reſtored to his paternal dominions on the death of Canute's two ſons, and reigned twenty-four years. He died 1065, and was buried at Weſtminſter.

" The great variety of this king's coins has never yet been, I believe, attempted to be accounted for. " Hiſtorians inform us he was bred in Normandy, from whence he brought ſeveral cuſtoms which grew " into uſe here, particularly that of ſeals, and likewiſe that of often varying the money, and every time " getting a profit or fine, called *Monetagium*, mentioned in the Grand Cuſtumier de Normandie; of " which, though not by that name, frequent mention is made in Domeſday book. The following is one " inſtance out of many: *In civitate Wireceſtre habebat rex Edwardus hanc conſuetudinem* quando moneta " vertebatur; *quiſquis monetarius dabat* xx *ſol. ad Lundoniam pro cuneis monetæ accipiendis.* This fine or " *monetagium* continually increaſing after the Conqueſt, and being looked upon as a great grievance was " reſtrained, and in great meaſure taken away by Henry I. This will account for the great variety of " coins of this king, and of the two firſt Williams [k]."

The coin here engraved was found among a large parcel of ſilver pennies of king Harold II. and William the Conqueror, on St. Mary-hill, London, 1774 [l].

" The ſpecie of the Confeſſor is very plentiful. Mr. Walker obſerved a great many more than he was " aware of; for as he no where fluctuates more than in this reign, he every now and then wrongs the " prince by giving his money away from him. He had ſeen more however than he has engraved. Sir " A. Fountaine has adjudged 47 to this Edward, and I think is right in every ſingle piece; and, indeed, " now we are come down ſo near the Norman conqueſt, one may reaſonably expect the greater clearneſs; " ſuch notes and marks as may aſcertain the coins to their reſpective owners with a good degree of certainty. The Confeſſor's money is of nine ſorts. The general marks that run through them all are a " modern way of ſpelling, either in the firſt or ſecond, and ſometimes in both the ſyllables of his name; " *Eadward*, *Edwaerd*, *Edward*, *Edwerd*, according to biſhop Gibſon's obſervations in his preface to the Saxon " Chronicle, where, obſerving that the hiſtory of the tranſactions in theſe annals from the death of Alfred to " the Confeſſor's age was penned by perſons who had an exact knowledge of them, and conſequently " were living at the time, he adds, ' *rem eandem confirmant virorum nomina, quæ non alio modo in Chronico*

[f] Saxon. Chron. p. 119.
[g] Broder, p. 39.
[h] Wormii Mon. Dan. p. 47. Mr. Berch, a learned Swediſh antiquary, obſerves, that coins of Ethelred, Edward, and Canute, are found in large quantities in the earth in Sweden; a certain proof of commerce between the two kingdoms. Letter to Mr. Valtravers 1762, in Ant. Soc. min.
[i] Malmſb. De geſt. reg. II. p. 41.
[k] North MS.
[l] Archæol. IV. 356. pl. xxi.

" *Saxonico ſcribuntur quam inciſa in numiſmatis conſpicimus. Quod vero idioma Saxonicum in ea parte quæ vitas*
" *tradit Hardacnuti ac Edwardi Confeſſoris haud parum immutari incipit, ac rejectis vocalibus, ſyllabis item quibuſ-*
" *dam ad noſtrum efferendi morem paullatim vergere, id etiam pro nobis facit. Iis enim temporibus revera mutari*
" *cæpiſſe teſtem habemus Edwardi Confeſſoris numiſma in quo regis iſtius nomen* EDƿARD *exaratur, cum tamen*
" *nominis origo & antiqua ſcriptio* EADƿEARD *poſtulent. Ejuſdem numiſmatis pars adverſa in qua* LEFƿINE
" *ſcriptum conſpicitur pro* LEOFƿINE *idem teſtatur.*' The coin his lordſhip refers to is in Camden, tab. II. 18.
" where the reverſe has LEFƿINE, and we ſhall attempt to reſtore the ſame name with the ſame orthography
" to Sir A. Fountaine, tab. VI. Edward I. where at preſent it is read REFƿINE. It is not to be ſuppoſed that
" the old way of writing was left off univerſally in an inſtant. It is ſufficient for the preſent purpoſe to ſay,
" that they began to innovate; otherwiſe we have LEOFENOÐ and LEFNOD, and LEOFRIC in this
" reign, and LEOFƿINE and LEOFRIC in the next. But the king's name on the face ſide of the coin
" cited by his lordſhip is EADƿARD, as it is on the Confeſſor's broad ſeal. But the argument and obſer-
" vation is not leſs juſt, ſince the latter ſyllable, though not the former, is modern, and upon other pennies
" we have EDƿARD and EDƿERD. Theſe approaches to the preſent method of ſpelling being found
" agreeable to that part of the Saxon Chronicle which the right reverend editor with great reaſon eſteems
" to have been penned in the Confeſſor's own age, will go a great way in appropriating theſe coins to him.
" Before we have it always without variation EADƿIC and EADGAR, and in thoſe twenty-five pieces
" which ought to be attributed to Edward the elder, and carry a quite different aſpect from theſe in every
" reſpect, the name is invariably written EADVVEARD, and ſo the Saxon Chronicle. We muſt expect
" to find it written in the ſame manner whenever we have the pleaſure of handling any money of Edward the
" Martyr the ſucceſſor of Edgar, for the Chronicle always calls him *Eadweard*. As for the termination
" VVEARD which is the moſt antient and genuine, and offers itſelf on all the coins of Edward I. we have
" ſomething like it in Fountaine, table IV. 5. and Camden, table II. 2. but in the other pennies the run is ſo
" general in the more modern way, and that not only in the king's name, but in the mintmaſters ELFERD,
" that they are not to be accounted of. The broad ſeal has it alſo on both ſides VVARD. The next general
" mark is the Saxon ƿ, which occurs but once in the whole reign of Edward the elder, viz. Camden IV. 17.
" but on the Confeſſor's univerſally, except the reverſe of Fountaine VII. 43, and the broad ſeal. This cha-
" racter, which is nothing but the V cloſed at top ▽, and afterwards rounded for expedition and neatneſs,
" came not into common uſe on coins till the age of Ethelred I. the brother and ſucceſſor of Edward II.
" and conſequently all the Edwards' coins impreſſed with it muſt belong to Edward III. or the Confeſſor.
" The king's ſtyle is *Edward Rex Anglorum*, which appearing on many of theſe coins aſſures both them and
" all the reſt of the ſame mark to the Confeſſor. The broad ſeal has on both ſides *Anglorum Baſileus*, and
" not one penny of Edward the elder preſents us with this full ſtyle. The reverſes have moſt of them a
" croſs with double lines of ſome ſort or other, for the better directing of the ſheers in dividing the penny
" into two or four parts to make halfpennies and farthings. This double-lined croſs was firſt uſed in Ethel-
" werd the Second's time. Thoſe pieces that want it are confined to this prince by other marks; as the
" ſameneſs of the mintmaſters, the full face which is in a manner peculiar to this reign, or ſome other diſ-
" criminating ſingularity. Thoſe that have the croſs belong to the Confeſſor's mint, there being no ſuch
" on the coins of the other Edward or of Edgar, the type of whoſe money would moſt probably be
" imitated by the workmanſhip of his ſon Edward the Martyr. The inſcription on the reverſe runs uni-
" formly ÐORR ON EOFERƿIC, or to that effect, which is conſtant in this, the ſubſequent, and ſome
" reigns after the Norman conqueſt. I cannot ſee reaſon to admit that antiquated word *Monetarius* in
" any one inſtance. How different then is this legend from thoſe of Edward the elder, where we have
" the mintmaſter's name alone, or only ſome abbreviation of the word *monetarius* to it. This mark may
" alſo diſtinguiſh the Confeſſor's money from that of Edward II. for it was far from being the general
" vogue either in Ethelred II. or even Canute's reign. Laſtly, the place of coinage is never omitted;
" whereas it is hardly ever inſcribed on the coins of Edward the elder, nor often on the pennies of Edward
" the Martyr, which much reſemble thoſe of his father Edgar. The pennies of the three Edwards before
" the Conqueſt are with far more certainty diſtinguiſhable from one another than thoſe of the three firſt
" after the Conqueſt; which is chiefly owing to the firſt three having reigned not in ſucceſſion as the
" others [m]."

49. HAROLD REX ANGL.
ÐVRGOD ON ÐEOT. PAX.
Another reverſe has VLFKETEL ON EO.

On the death of Edward the Confeſſor Harold was elected king, but loſt his crown and life at the battle of Haſtings, and as with him ended the SAXON line we ſhall with him cloſe the ſeries of Saxon coins.

" Though this king reigned but a few months he ſeems to have been ſtudious to perpetuate the re-
" membrance of his reign by frequent coinage. That theſe coins which are all alike [on the obverſe]
" belong to this Harold is certain from the name of the Monetarius ƿVLMÆR, which is found on
" great numbers of the coins of William the Conqueror, lately dug up together with thoſe of Harold in
" Romney marſh. Sir A. Fountaine finding theſe coins moſt numerous aſcribes them for that ſole reaſon
" I conceive to Harold I. ſon of Canute, who reigned above three years, whereas this laſt Harold was
" king but nine months. Yet this is by no means a proof in theſe caſes; for the coins of Hardicnut who

[m] Pegge's Aſſemb. p. 110—114.

" reigned

" reigned near three years, and ſince Harold I. are as ſcarce as almoſt any of the Saxon kings. There are " many reaſons to believe that the Saxon kings were always attended by Monetarii who frequently coined " money for preſent exigencies in towns where the king reſted; which will account for our finding money " minted at obſcure places, and that perhaps only once. Upon that ſuppoſition I imagine that one of " this king's was minted at Rumney in Suſſex (ON RVMEI) when he went to meet William the Norman. " The word PAX being to be found only on the coins of the Confeſſor, Harold, and William, intimates " it aroſe from ſomething that had particular reference to them. I apprehend it was firſt on the account " of the peace between Godwin Harold's father and king Edward A. D. 1052, when he granted his ȝriƀ " or *pax* to the earls, as the Saxon Chronicle informs us. The particular articles of that peace hiſtorians do " not give us, but it ſeems as if the promiſe of ſucceeding to the crown was part of the ſame. The " Chronicle, ſpeaking of Harold's taking the kingdom, ſays it was as the king (Edward) had granted or " agreed with him [n]. Upon this ſuppoſition the *Pax* upon Harold's coin pointed to the agreement which " was the foundation of his title, and William the Norman having a like promiſe from the Confeſſor " when he was in France, might with equal reaſon ſtamp the word on his coin to remind the people on " what footing his title ſtood [o]."

STICAS.

1. *Ethelbert* or Ethelbred, ſon of Mollon Athelward, was ſet up 774, driven out 778 [p].
2. *Eardwulf* 795 or 796 [q], driven out by Alſwald 806 [r].
3. *Eanred* 810, died 841. Carte ſays he reigned 33 years, and died 843.
4. *Ethelred* 841 or 843. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, next year oppoſed by a faction who ſet up his ſon Redwald, but he being ſlain in battle by the Danes, Ethelred was reſtored, and three years after aſſaſſinated 848.
5. *Oſbright* or Oſbert, a northern nobleman, was next ſet up, but having violated the wife of earl Bruern, her huſband raiſed a rebellion, and ſet up Alla or Ella 862, who after five years war called in the Danes, who ſlew Oſbern in battle near York 867, after an unfortunate and ſhort reign.
6. *Alla*.
7. *Cuthred* 883.
8. *Alred* (*Huelred*).
9. *Anlaf* (*Hunlaf*) 944. See his coin above, N° 15.
10. *Ethelhelm*.

[n] ꝥꝑa ꝥꝑa ꝛe cyng hiꝛ him ȝeuƀe. Sax. Chron. p. 172. [o] North MS.
[p] Sax. Chron. [q] Ib. [r] Ib.

DANES.

D A N E S.

THE origin of the Danes is not known with certainty by the Danes themſelves *. DANVS the giant, ſon of Humble, and Goropius's derivation from a *hen* †, have been long ſince juſtly diſcarded by antiquaries. Andreas Velleius, a very learned Dane, derives them from the Dahae, a Scythian nation, and *Marc*, which ſignifies not a border but a country (A). Our countryman Ethelwerd ſuppoſes the name derived from the city *Donia*. I always conceived them deſcended from the Danciones, placed by Ptolemy in Scandia, and by a ſmall alteration of one letter called in ſome copies Dauciones, and thence to have poured themſelves into the deſerted ſettlements of the Angles, the Cimbric Cherſoneſus; till the very learned and judicious antiquary Jonas Jacobus Venuſinus ‡, by his penetrating genius, diſcovered clear traces of the Danes in the ſinus *Codanus* and *Codanonia*, mentioned in theſe parts by Pomponius Mela. Theſe names in the thick ſpeech of the northern people pronounced *Cdan* and *Cdanonum*, Mela agreeable to the Latin accent altered into *Codanus* and *Codanonia*, as poſterity ſoftened *Gdanum* into *Danſk*, *Clodovæus* into *Lodowic*, *Knute* into *Canute*. Nor was their name known to the world before the reign of the emperor Juſtinian about A. D. 750. At that time they began to ravage Gaul, and in the Latin writers of Engliſh hiſtory are called *Wiccingi* from their piracies; Wiccinga ſignifying in Saxon a pirate according to Alfric; and *Pagans* as not yet converted to Chriſtianity. But the Angles in their language called them *Deniſcan*, and frequently *Heathen-mon* or Heathens. Concerning theſe take this account from Dudo de St. Quintin a very antient author in the library of John Stowe, the induſtrious London antiquary, to which I have always free acceſs. " The Danes poured out from Scanza (i. e. Scandia) like a ſwarm of bees out of a hive, and a " ſword out of a ſheath, a motley mixture affecting the faſhion of the barbarians, and pampered with luxu- " rious living, produced an innumerable offspring. Theſe were no ſooner grown up than they began to " quarrel with their fathers and grandfathers about their poſſeſſions, and frequently with one another in a " furious manner, the country they inhabited not being ſufficient to contain their numbers. At laſt aſ- " ſembling a number of youth by lot, they were, according to the antient cuſtom of the nation, turned " our to poſſeſs themſelves by the ſword of foreign countries, where they might ſettle. In ſetting out " theſe emigrants and fighting men they uſed antiently to offer a ſacrifice to their ſovereign deity THVR §, " not of cattle or ſheep, but of human creatures, conſidering them as the moſt precious of all burnt-offer- " ings, becauſe after the prieſt had appointed them by lot, they received one terrible ſtroke on the head " with ox yokes, and after the brains of each perſon thus allotted were beat out at a ſingle blow, which " felled them to the ground, they examined a particular fibre of the heart on the left ſide, and draining " it of the blood according to their cuſtom, ſmeared their heads with it, and immediately unfurled their " ſails, and vigorouſly plied their oars, ſuppoſing the gods rendered propitious by this proceeding." There was another method, or rather moſt abominable ſuperſtition, by which the Danes rendered the gods propitious, of which biſhop Ditmar, a ſomewhat older writer than Dudo, gives this account ‖. " Since I " have heard wonderful accounts of the antient ſacrifices of the Normans and Danes, I cannot paſs them " by unnoticed. In theſe parts is a certain place the capital of this kingdom, named Lederun in a " village [a] called Selon, where every nine years, in the month of January, a little after our Twelfthday, " they all aſſemble, and there ſacrifice to their gods ninety-nine men and as many horſes, with dogs and " cocks inſtead of hawks, in the certain aſſurance, as I before obſerved, that theſe victims are ac- " ceptable."

Wiccinga.

The religion of the Danes.

The Daniſh inroads.

They firſt infeſted our coaſts about the time of Egbert A. D. 800. Afterwards making havoc of every thing they ravaged England many years, deſtroying cities, burning churches, and laying waſte the fields with a barbarian cruelty, deſolating, carrying off, and ruining every thing. After maſſacreing the kings of Mercia and Eaſt Anglia, they ſeized upon their dominions with great part of Northumberland. A tribute called *Danegelt* was impoſed upon the miſerable people to repell their ravages, to give the reader an idea of which I ſhall preſent him with this ſhort extract out of our antient laws. " The payment of Danigeld " was firſt ordained on account of the pirates. For in their ravages of our country they did all they could " to deſolate it. To check their inſolence *Danigeld* was levied annually, 12*d*. on every hide throughout " the country to hire men to oppoſe the pirates. From this tax every church and every eſtate held in " property by the church whereſoever it lay was exempted, contributing nothing towards this payment, " becauſe more dependance was placed on the prayers of the church than on the defence of arms."

Danegelt.

But when they made their attacks upon Alfred king the Eaſt Saxons he ſometimes by retiring before, ſometimes by facing them, not only drove them out of his territories, but ſlew the Daniſh king of Mercia,

* They are frequently but falſely called by our writers *Daci*.
† *Da-hen*.
‡ In his Theſes about fable miſtaken for hiſtory.
§ From him our *Thurſday* ſeems to take its name.
‖ B. 1.
[a] *Pagus*, province. G.

(A) Biſhop Gibſon affirms the contrary.

and drove them almoſt entirely out of Mercia: and his ſon Edward the elder purſuing his father's victories reduced Eaſt Anglia to his obedience, driving out the Danes, as his baſtard ſon Athelſtan in the full career of victory conquered Northumberland with great ſlaughter of the Danes, whom he ſtruck with ſuch a panic that they either quitted the kingdom, or made their ſubmiſſion. By the valour of theſe princes England recovered itſelf out of this abyſs of calamities, and had reſt from that bloody war fifty years. But upon the acceſſion of Ethelred, a weak-ſpirited prince, the Danes emboldened by his inactivity renewed their alarms, ravaged the kingdom, obliged the Engliſh to purchaſe peace annually by large contributions, and behaved themſelves with ſo much inſolence that the Engliſh conſpired together, and in one night maſſacred all the Danes throughout the kingdom, flattering themſelves by this torrent of blood to quench the flames of Daniſh war, which however only blazed out with great fury. For Sueno king of the Danes, provoked by this ſlaughter of his ſubjects, invaded England with a great army, and in the height of his fury deſtroying all before him, routed Ethelred, and ſubdued the whole kingdom, and left it to his ſon Canute *, who after ſeveral bloody battles and various turns of fortune with Ethelred now returned, and his ſon Edmund, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, left two ſons to ſucceed him, Harald illegitimate and Hardi Canute †. On their death the Daniſh yoke was again ſhaken off, and the government reverted to the Engliſh. For Edward, ſurnamed for his piety *Confeſſor*, ſon of Ethelred by a ſecond wife, recovered the royal dignity. England now began to recover breath: but preſently, as the poet ſays, 1012.

Mores rebus ceſſere ſecundis.

Proſperity debauched them. The clergy became indolent and ignorant, the people wallowing in luxury ſunk into idleneſs, diſcipline was neglected, the ſtate languiſhed a prey to many vices, particularly pride, on which ruin is a neverfailing attendant. And as Gervaſe of Canterbury expreſſes himſelf about thoſe times, "men made ſuch haſte to be wicked that it ſeems a crime to be a ſtranger to crimes §." All theſe were ſo many evident forerunners of deſtruction. The Engliſh at that time, as William of Malmſbury [h] informs us, "wore garments that reached only to their knees, their hair cut cloſe, their beards ſhaved, "except the upper lip which was covered with thick hair, their arms loaded with golden bracelets, their "fleſh beautified with painted marks, immoderate in their indulgence of the pleaſures of the table; the "clergy contented themſelves with a ſmattering of learning, ſcarce able to mutter out the words of the "ſervice, &c."

NORMANS.

AS in the earlier ages, from the northern, but with reſpect of us eaſtern, coaſt of Germany, firſt the Franks, then the Saxons had over-run Gaul and Britain, and afterwards the former poſſeſſed themſelves of Gaul and the latter of Britain, ſo in ſucceeding ages firſt the Danes, afterwards the Normans taking their place did the ſame on the ſame coaſt: as if thoſe coaſts were ordained by Providence to produce and pour out nations to harraſs Gaul and Britain, and eſtabliſh new kingdoms therein.

Theſe laſt invaders had their name from the northern parts whence they came, *Nordmanni* ſignifying nothing but *Northern men*, in which ſenſe they are alſo called ‡ *Nord-leudi* [i] or *Northern people*, being a mixture of the braveſt Norvegians, Swedes, and Danes. In the time of Charlemagne they practiſed their piracies with ſo much barbarity in Friſeland, Holland, England, Ireland, and Gaul, that when that prince ſaw their veſſels in the Mediterranean, he burſt into tears, and with a ſigh ſaid, "How am I grieved to "ſee them dare to attack the coaſt in my lifetime. I foreſee what miſchief they will do to my poſterity §;" and in the public prayers or Litany of the church was afterwards added, "From the fury of the Normans "good Lord deliver us." They drove the Franks to ſuch diſtreſs that Charles the Bald gave Haſtings the Norman archpirate the earldom of Chartres to buy him off, and Charles the Fat beſtowed part of Neuſtria with his daughter in marriage on Godfrey the Norman. At laſt by force of arms they gained themſelves a ſettlement near the mouth of the Seine in a country before corruptly called *Neuſtria*, which had been part of Weſtrafia: for ſo the writers of the middle age call what the Germans called *Weſtenrïich* or the *Weſtern kingdom*, comprehending all the country between the Loire and Seine on the ſea. It was afterwards named after them *Normannia*, q. d. *the country of the Northern men*, when Charles the Simple confirmed it to their prince Rollo at his baptiſm to hold of him in fee, and gave him his daughter to wife. At this time as we read in an antient MS. of the monaſtery of Angiers, "when Charles the Simple gave

Nord-manni. Nord-Leudi.

Neuſtria.

* called on his coins *Cnut*.
‡ Helmoldus.
† The Danes harraſſed England 200 years, and governed it about 20.
§ Liber San Gallenſis de Geſtis Car. M.
[h] De Geſt. Reg. Ang. III. 101, 102. Ed. I. 601.
[i] From the Saxon leoð *people*.

" Normandy to Rollo with his daughter Giſla, he would not deign to kiſs Charles's foot: and upon his " attendants adviſing him to make this acknowledgement for ſo great a favour, he replied in the Engliſh " language, *Ne ſe by God*: Not ſo, by God. The king and his courtiers laughing and miſtaking his " words called him *Bigod*: from whence the Normans are to this day called *Bigods*." Hence perhaps the French ſtill term hypocritical ſuperſtitious people *Bigods* (A).

Bigod.

Dukes of Normandy.

Some will have it that this Rollo, who after baptiſm took the name of Robert, was not ſincere in his embracing Chriſtianity; others, that he did it with a ſerious view, and they add that he was warned in a dream ſo to do, which I may be allowed to mention upon the authority of contemporary writers, without the imputation of fooliſh credulity, for I lay no ſtreſs upon dreams. They relate that when he was at ſea he ſaw himſelf in his ſleep ſtruck with the leproſy, but cleanſed by waſhing in a clear ſpring at the foot of a high hill, to whoſe top he afterwards mounted. Upon telling this dream, a Chriſtian captive on board interpreted it thus; that the leproſy was the impious worſhip of idols to which he was attached, the ſpring the holy laver of regeneration after he was purified in which he aſcended the mountain, *i. e.* to glory and heaven.

This Rollo had a ſon named William, furnamed *Longſpee*, from his long ſword: and William had Richard I. of that name, who had a ſon and grandſon of the ſame name. But Richard III. dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by his brother Robert, who by a concubine had William, whom we commonly call the *Conqueror* and *Baſtard*. Each of theſe princes diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their exploits both at home and abroad. This William being now at age, and governing Normandy, the holy Edward, ſurnamed CONFESSOR, the laſt king of England of the Saxon race, departed to his heavenly home to the great grief of his ſubjects. He was ſon of Emma couſin of William and daughter of Richard firſt of that name, duke of Normandy, who had during his exile in Normandy promiſed to appoint him his ſucceſſor. But Harold, ſon of Godwin, the mayor of the king's palace, ſeized upon the throne, his brother Toſti on one hand, and all the Normans on the other exerting their utmoſt efforts to diſlodge him. But he had boldly in a pitched and bloody battle near *Stamford bridge* in Yorkſhire, defeated and ſlain his brother Toſti and Harold king of Norway, whom Toſti had called to his aſſiſtance, when behold nine days after WILLIAM (ſurnamed the *Baſtard*) duke of Normandy, relying on the promiſes, adoption, and affinity, of Edward lately deceaſed, raiſing a great army, landed in England among the South Saxons, Harold immediately turned his forces againſt him, though his troops were fatigued, and his affairs greatly impaired by the former war. Both armies met near *Haſtings*, when Harold expoſing himſelf in the heat of action, fell fighting bravely among heaps of Engliſh, whoſe numbers it is ſcarce poſſible to judge of with exactneſs. WILLIAM after his victory marched full ſpeed by Wallingford to London, where upon his admiſſion he was crowned king, as the perſon to whom, as himſelf expreſſes it *, " the crown was decreed by the Pro- " vidence of God, and by the grant of our lord and couſin the glorious king Edward:" and a few lines after he adds, " that the moſt gracious king Edward had appointed him by adoption heir to the kingdom " of England." Although if we believe the hiſtory of St. Stephen of Caen, the laſt words he uttered were as follow: " I have obtained the royal crown which none of my anceſtors wore, merely by divine favour " and not by right of inheritance:" and preſently after, " I appoint no heir to the kingdom of England, " but reſign it to the ſovereign Creator, whoſe I am, and in whoſe hands are all things. For I did not " hold this honour by any hereditary right, but at a dear purchaſe, and by the effuſion of much human " blood I took it from the perjured king Harold, and made it mine by the death or baniſhment of his " partizans."

Normans 1066.

But not ſo lightly to paſs over this greateſt revolution in the Britiſh empire. With the reader's leave I ſhall here ſubjoin an account of it which I drew up rather inaccurately and inattentively, yet agreeable to the truth of hiſtory, when in the inexperience of youth, unequal to ſuch a taſk, I formed a deſign of writing a hiſtory of England in Latin.

The Norman Conqueſt.

" Edward the Confeſſor being now deceaſed without iſſue, the nobility and people were diſtracted with " anxiety about the choice of a ſucceſſor. Edgar, ſurnamed *Etheling*, Edmund *Ironſide's* ſon's grandſon, " was the only ſurviving male of the Saxon blood royal, to whom the crown belonged by right of inhe- " ritance. But he being judged too young to undertake the government, and corrupted by foreign " manners, being born in Pannonia of Agatha, daughter of the emperor Henry III. whoſe dominions were " too far off for him to aſſiſt the young prince by his army or advice, was not agreeable to the Engliſh " who deſired to have a king as it were out of their own body. The eyes of all were therefore turned " on Harold, ſon of Godwin, a perſon of diſtinguiſhed character both in peace and war. For though " he was nobly deſcended only on one ſide, and his father had for ever forfeited his character by treaſon " and robbery, his winning addreſs, affability, generoſity, and bravery, had gained him the affections of " the people. No one poſſeſſed greater intrepidity in facing danger, or conducted himſelf with greater " prudence in the midſt of it. His valor and good fortune had eminently appeared in the courſe of " the Welſh war, which he had lately moſt happily concluded. So that he ſeemed admirably fur- " niſhed with all the qualifications for government, and born to recover the Engliſh ſtate. It was hoped

Harold's character.

* Charter of William the Conqueror.

(A) This ſtory is taken from an old chronicle, tom. III. Hiſt. Franc. whoſe author adds, hence the Normans are ſtill called *Bigoths*. Du Cange v. *Bigotus*, who quotes alſo an old French Romance in MS. which ſays the Normans were called *Bigots* and *Draſchiers*.—Bigoth, mot Normand qui ſignifie *par Dieu*: ce jurement vient du Saxon ou de l'Anglois, parceque Bi ou By ſignifie *par* & Goth *Dieu* en Anglois *God* & on prononce *Gade*. Lacombe Dict. du Vieux Langue Francois I. 69.

" the Danes, who were the only people that created any apprehenſions to this kingdom, would have the " more reſpect for him, as his mother Gytha was ſiſter of Suene king of Denmark. If any other diſtur- " bance foreign or domeſtic aroſe, he ſeemed ſufficiently ſecured by the affection of the citizens, and the " alliance and affinity of the nobles. He had married the ſiſter of Edwin and Morcar, two brothers, who " bore far the greateſt ſway at that time, and Edric Sylvaticus a man of great ſpirit and extenſive influence " was very nearly related to him. It happened alſo very opportunely that at this very time Suene the " Dane was engaged in a Swediſh war, and William the Norman upon ill terms with Philip king of " France. For to this William Edward the Confeſſor, while in exile in Normandy, had ſolemnly pro- " miſed the kingdom if he died without iſſue, and Harold when he was kept priſoner in Normandy, had " in a manner pledged himſelf by oath as ſecurity for the performance of that promiſe, with this farther " condition that he ſhould marry the daughter of the Norman prince. On this account many thought it " adviſeable to confer the crown on the latter, both that by keeping their engagements they might ward " off the impending war and the deſtruction which always attends perjury, as alſo by uniting Normandy " to England to ſtrengthen the kingdom under ſuch a ſovereign, and derive great advantages to the ſtate. " But Harold cut ſhort all their deliberations, and without loſs of time the very day that Edward was " buried ſeized upon the government contrary to the general expectation, and with his own hands put " the crown on his head without the ceremonies of a coronation, the aſſiſtants applauding and proclaiming " him king. This action diſguſted the whole body of the clergy, who conſidered him as a contemner of " religion. He, ſenſible how difficult it would be for a new king to ſupport his authority without the re- " putation of piety and virtue, in order to remove that ſcandal, and eſtabliſh himſelf in the throne, applied " himſelf to advance the church, and endow ſeveral monaſteries. He ſhewed all imaginable reſpect to " Edgar *Ætheling* earl of Oxford, and the reſt of the nobility, eaſed the people of a great part of the " taxes, gave away immenſe ſums to the poor, and by his affable addreſs, courteous attention, and impar- " tial deciſions, procured to himſelf extraordinary love and authority. No ſooner had William the Nor- " man certain advice of this, but he affected great concern for the death of king Edward, though all the " while he was vexed to ſee England, which he had already enjoyed in proſpect, ſnatched away from him. " He immediately, therefore, diſpatched ſome of his council to Harold, to remind him of his promiſe and " engagement, and demand the crown. Harold upon mature deliberation returned for anſwer, that as to " Edward's promiſes, the crown of England could not be given away by promiſes, nor was he himſelf " bound by them, the kingdom having been conferred on him by election, and not by hereditary right. " As to his own engagement it had been extorted from him while a priſoner by violence, ſurprize, and the " fear of perpetual impriſonment to the detriment of the realm of England and the prejudice of the ſtate, " and conſequently was of no effect, ſince he ought not to have made it if he could, nor could he if he " would, as it was entered into without the privity of the king or conſent of the people. That it ſeemed a " very unjuſt demand that he ſhould cede to a foreign prince of Norman extraction the crown which he " accepted by the general concurrence of the ſtates. This anſwer was by no means agreeable to the Nor- " man, who conſidered Harold as ſeeking excuſes for his perjury. He ſent therefore a ſecond deputation " on the ſame ſubject to remind him by what a ſolemn oath he was bound, and that deſtruction from God " and infamy among men was reſerved for the perjured. But William's daughter who had been engaged " to Harold, and had been a kind of confirmation of his engagement, being now dead, the deputies were " received with leſs civility than before, and met with the ſame anſwer. Every thing was now ready " for an open war. Harold equipt a fleet, levied ſoldiers, planted garriſons in proper places along the " coaſt, and made all the neceſſary preparations to repulſe the Normans. But the firſt ſtorm of war aroſe " from a quarter where it was leaſt expected, from Harold's own brother Toſti. He was a man of a high " and fierce ſpirit, and had for ſome time held the government of Northumberland, but with ſo much " cruelty towards his inferiors, haughtineſs towards his ſovereign, and hatred to his brothers, that Edward " the Confeſſor cauſed him to be outlawed, and he retired to France, and now at the inſtigation of Bald- " win earl of Flanders, and by the advice of William the Conqueror, as ſeems highly probable, (William " and Toſti having married the two daughters of Baldwin earl of Flanders) he began to make open war " upon his brother, againſt whom he had long cheriſhed an inveterate hatred. He ſailed from Flanders " with a fleet of ſixty pirate ſhips, ravaged the iſle of Wight, and gave an alarm on the coaſt of Kent, but " upon the approach of the king's fleet, he quickly ſailed away to the remoter parts of England, and made " a deſcent in Lincolnſhire in order to plunder. Here he was warmly received by Edwin and Morcar, " and being routed made for Scotland in order to renew the war from thence. The expectation of a double " war from Scotland and Normandy occaſioned a general ſuſpence, which was not a little heightened by " the appearance of a comet at Eaſter for near ſeven days, which, as is commonly the caſe in troubleſome " times, inſpired anxious minds with melancholy preſages. Harold ſhewed the greateſt attention to every " part of the kingdom, and placed ſtrong garriſons on the ſouth coaſt. He had leſs apprehenſion from " Scotland, as Malcolm, king of Scots, had a civil war upon his hands. Mean while William was con- " certing meaſures for the conqueſt of England, and held frequent conſultations with his officers, whom he " found in high ſpirits and eager with hope. The greateſt difficulty was how to raiſe money for ſuch an " expedition. For when he demanded a ſubſidy of the ſtates of Normandy at their laſt aſſembly, he was " anſwered, that the late war with France had ſo exhauſted them that if a new war aroſe they ſhould ſcarce " be able to defend their own property, which was a matter of more conſequence than to invade that of " others; that ſuch a war however juſt was by means neceſſary, and was beſides extremely hazardous:

" and

" and that the Normans were not bound to ſerve out of their own country. Nor could they by any argu-
" ments be prevailed on to furniſh money; though William Fitz Oſbert, a man in high eſteem both
" with the duke and the people, exerted all his abilities to this purpoſe, and to encourage others pro-
" miſed forty ſhips for this war at his own expence. The duke diſappointed in a public application took
" another method. He ſent for the wealthieſt men in the country, and ſpoke kindly to them, perſuading
" them to contribute the ſmalleſt ſum to this expedition. They vying with each other in a ſpirit of emu-
" lation to aſſiſt their prince promiſed largely, and their promiſes being immediately regiſtered, a greater
" ſum than could have been expected was preſently raiſed. Matters being thus advanced he ſolicited
" aſſiſtance of the neighbouring princes, the earls of Anjou, Poitou, Mayne and Boulogne, promiſing them
" lands in England. He alſo went to Philip king of France, offering if he would aſſiſt him, to take an
" oath of fealty to him to hold England of him in fee. But as it was by no means for the intereſt of France
" that their Norman neighbour, already with difficulty kept within bounds, ſhould receive an acceſſion
" from England (as princes are always jealous of the growing power of their neighbours) he was ſo far
" from offering him aſſiſtance that he did all in his power to diſſuade him from the attempt. But Wil-
" liam was not ſo eaſily prevailed on to renounce his deſign of invading England. On the contrary
" being more encouraged and animated by the authority of Pope Alexander (who about this time began
" to uſurp authority over princes) who approved his cauſe, and ſent him a conſecrated banner as an omen
" of victory and dominion, and excommunicated all who oppoſed him, he aſſembled as large an army
" as he could and a numerous fleet at *St. Valeri*, a little town at the mouth of the Some, where he lay
" ſome time waiting for a favourable wind, to obtain which he ſpared neither prayers nor offerings to the
" patron ſaint of the place. Harold, who with his troops had long in vain expected his arrival, reſolved
" to diſband his army, lay up his fleet, and leave the coaſt, both for want of proviſion, and becauſe the
" earl of Flanders had written to him that William would attempt nothing that year. This he the
" more readily believed as he ſuppoſed the ſeaſon too dangerous for his fleet to take the ſea, when the
" equinox was juſt at hand. While he was revolving this in his mind, an unexpected new war obliged
" him to recall his troops. For Harold ſurnamed *Hardy*, and *Harfager*, king of Norway, (who had prac-
" tiſed piracies on the north coaſt of England, and had already reduced the Orcades) invited by Toſti
" with hopes of the crown of England, came up the Tine with about 500 flat-bottomed veſſels, where he
" was joined by Toſti's fleet. After waſting the country a little, they weighed anchor, and coaſting along
" Yorkſhire entered the Humber, carrying on their ravages with all the fury of war. Edwin and Mor-
" car led on a body of ſoldiers got together in haſte to ſtop their progreſs, but being overpowered by the
" Norwegians moſt of them diſperſed, ſeeking their ſafety in flight, together with the two earls, but the
" greater part were drowned in croſſing the Ouſe. The Norwegians then laid ſiege to York, which ſoon ſur-
" rendered to them, both ſides giving hoſtages. A few days after Harold aſſembling all his forces marched
" to York, and thence againſt the Norwegians, who had entrenched themſelves in a very ſecure place,
" having the ocean behind them, on the left Humber mouth where their fleet rode, and on the right and
" in front the river Derwent. Notwithſtanding this Harold attacked them vigorouſly. The firſt onſet
" was at the bridge * over the Derwent, on which a ſingle Norwegian ſoldier is ſaid to have ſtood the
" ſhock of the whole Engliſh army till he was ſlain. The fight was maintained with equal bravery and
" ſucceſs on both ſides to the very camp, till at laſt the Norwegians were routed, and Harold king of
" Norway himſelf, and Toſti, with the greateſt part of the army ſlain. A very rich booty fell into the
" hands of the victorious Harold, conſiſting of a great quantity of gold and ſilver, and that numerous fleet
" except twenty ſloops, which he granted to Paul earl of Orkney, and Olaf ſon of the deceaſed Harold, to
" carry off the wounded, having firſt taken an oath of them to make no future attempts on England.
" This victory gave Harold great ſpirits, and he began to think he had frightened away the Normans;
" when by not making a proper diſtribution of the booty among the ſoldiery, he ſuddenly rendered himſelf
" odious to them. He applied himſelf, however, entirely to ſettle the nation, which in theſe parts was
" fallen into miſerable diſorder. In the mean time William the Norman having found a convenient op-
" portunity, ſet ſail about the end of September, and by favour of a gentle gale arrived with his whole
" fleet at *Pevenſey* in Suſſex. Having preſently made himſelf maſter of the defenceleſs ſhore, to cut off
" all hope of flight from his followers, he ſet fire to the ſhips, and throwing up entrenchments as a retreat
" for his army, proceeded to *Haſtinges*, where he threw up more lines, and left a garriſon. He next de-
" clared the grounds of the war, to avenge the death of his kinſman Alfred, who with ſeveral other Nor-
" mans had been murdered by Harold's father Godwin, to puniſh the injuſtice of Harold who had ba-
" niſhed Robert archbiſhop of Canterbury, and in contempt of his oath poſſeſſed himſelf of the crown of
" England, which was his right. At the ſame time he iſſued out an order that his people ſhould commit
" no hoſtilities upon the Engliſh. The news of this ſoon reached Harold, who finding diſpatch abſolutely
" neceſſary to be ready for the Normans, ſent meſſengers all round to intreat his ſubjects to perſevere in
" their allegiance, collected all his troops from every ſide, and haſtened by forced marches to London,
" where he was met by a deputy from William, who demanding the crown in a long ſpeech, Harold could
" hardly contain himſelf from offering him violence; ſo difficult was it for him to check the haughti-
" neſs and flattering expectations inſpired by ſucceſs. He immediately diſpatched ſome of his friends to
" William with haughty menaces if he did not forthwith return to Normandy. William diſmiſſed them
" with a ſhort anſwer and great civility. Meanwhile Harold continued his levies at London, and found

* Stanforde bridge near York.

" his

" his treaſury ſo exhauſted in the late war with the Norwegians, but formed a very conſiderable army by " the confluence of the nobles and others whom an affection for their country called forth to repell the " common danger. He now, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of his mother, advanced into Suſſex, and " without ſuffering himſelf to be in the leaſt diſheartened, pitched his camp in a plain ſcarce ſeven miles " from the Normans. William preſently brought up all his army. Scouts were ſent out by both ſides: " the Engliſh, either from ignorance or deſign, magnified the numbers, preparations, and diſcipline of the " Normans, inſomuch that Harold's youngeſt brother Gyth, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field, con- " cluding the affair could not be decided by one battle, repreſented to the king the uncertain chances of " war, that victories were oftener owing to fortune than courage, that mature delay was the principal part " of military diſcipline, that if he had bound himſelf to William in regard to the crown, he ought to retire, " ſince no army could defend him againſt Conſcience, that God would take vengeance on perjury, and that " nothing would ſtrike ſuch a terror into the Normans as his raiſing a new army to engage them afreſh. " He further promiſed, that if the conduct of that day was left to him he would diſcharge the duty of a " good brother and gallant officer, relying on a good conſcience either to rout the enemy with eaſe, or loſe " his life in defence of his country. The king could not brook theſe repreſentations which ſeemed to " reflect upon himſelf, being leſs concerned for the iſſue of a battle than the leaſt inſinuation of fear. He " therefore deſpiſed the magnified accounts of the Normans, thinking it inconſiſtent with his honour or " former bravery, now on the very eve of danger to draw back like a coward, and incur eternal infamy. " Thus heaven infatuates thoſe whom it determines to deſtroy. In the mean time William, from a pious " concern for the intereſt of Chriſtendom, and to prevent the effuſion of Chriſtian blood, ſent a monk with " a propoſal to Harold, either to renounce the crown directly, or hold it under the Norman in fee, or decide " his right by ſingle combat with William, or at leaſt ſubmit the claim to the Engliſh crown to the Pope. " But Harold unable to contain himſelf rejected all theſe conditions, referring his cauſe entirely to the " divine tribunal, adding that he would meet him in the field next day, which was the 14th of October, " which he had weakly flattered himſelf would prove fortunate to him, becauſe it was his birth-day. The " Engliſh ſpent the night following in diſſoluteneſs, revelling, and noiſe: the Normans in prayers for the " army and ſupplications for victory. Both armies drew up at break of day: Harold placed in front the " Kentiſhmen with their battle-axes, the foremoſt rank being aſſigned to them by antient cuſtom; in the " rear he placed himſelf with his two brothers, the midland Engliſh and the Londoners. The van of the " Normans was commanded by Roger Montgomery and William Fitz Oſberne, conſiſting of cavalry from " Anjou, Perche, Maine, and Bretagne, many of whom ſerved under Fergant a Breton. The centre com- " poſed of Poictevins and Germans was commanded by Geoffrey Martel and a German officer in the Nor- " man pay. In the rear was the duke himſelf with the flower of the Normans and his nobility. Troops " of archers were intermixed. The Normans, ſetting up a regular ſhout* as a ſignal for battle, advanced, " and the archers immediately diſcharged a ſhower of arrows. This method of fighting being new to the " Engliſh terrified them exceedingly, the arrows falling ſo thick that the enemy ſeemed to be in the midſt " of them. They then made a furious charge on the foremoſt ranks of the Engliſh, who being reſolved " rather to die on the ſpot than quit their ground, united, and repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter. " The latter renewed the attack, and both armies met with a horrible ſhock. For a long time they fought " in cloſe quarters. But the Engliſh ſuſtained the ſhock in a body, inſomuch that the enemy covered " with wounds were on the point of retiring, had not William who performed the part both of a general " and common ſoldier prevented it. The fight continued uncertain, and though the Norman horſe charged " with great fury, and the Engliſh were almoſt overwhelmed with ſhowers of arrows, their ranks remained " unbroken. For Harold diſcharging the duties of an intrepid commander was every where. Nor was " William wanting in his duty, but after one or two horſes had been killed under him, finding he could " not ſucceed by courage, he had recourſe to artifice. He ordered the retreat to be ſounded and made in an " orderly manner. The Engliſh ſuppoſing the enemy were giving ground, and that the victory was their " own, broke their ranks, and in a diſordered manner purſued the enemy as if ſure of victory; when they, " rallying as had been concerted, attacked, and ſurrounded the ſtraggling Engliſh, making great ſlaughter " of them: numbers were ſlain deliberating whether to fly or fight, but the major part gaining an emi- " nence formed themſelves into a body, and animating one another made a ſtand for a conſiderable time, " as if they had choſen a ſpot whereon to die with honour. Harold at laſt being ſhot in the head with an ar- " row fell, with his brothers Gith and Leofwin. Then Edwin and Morcar and the few that ſurvived the battle " ſought ſecurity in flight, yielding to Providence and the preſent circumſtances, after fighting without " intermiſſion from ſeven in the morning to evening. The Normans loſt on this occaſion near 6000 men: " but the Engliſh a far greater number. The victorious William in this general joy commanded a thankſ- " giving to the Almighty, and pitching his tent in the midſt of the ſlain paſſed the night on the field. " Next day after burying his dead, and allowing the Engliſh to do the ſame office to theirs, he returned " to *Haſtings* to concert meaſures for improving his victory, and give ſome refreſhment to his troops. " As ſoon as the news of this defeat reached London and the other cities of England, the whole king- " dom was thunderſtruck and diſpirited. Githa the king's mother gave herſelf up ſo compleatly to grief " that ſhe would receive no conſolation, and by the moſt ſubmiſſive intreaties obtained of the Conqueror the " bodies of her ſons, whom ſhe interred in the monaſtery of Waltham. Edwin ſent off his ſiſter Algitha " the queen to the remoteſt parts of the kingdom. The nobles, however, encouraged the people not to

* The Song of Roland.

" deſpair, and began to deliberate about the government. The archbiſhop of York, the citizens of Lon-
" don, and the ſeamen called Boteſcapleſ, propoſed to crown Edgar king, and carry on the war againſt
" William. Edwin and Morcar were ſecretly contriving to ſecure the crown to themſelves; but the
" biſhops, prelates, and others, who dreaded the papal anathema, thought it the moſt prudent meaſure
" to make their ſubmiſſion, and not by uncertain war exaſperate the Conqueror, but ſubmit to God, who
" had as it were given up England to the Normans for her ſins. Mean time William leaving a good gar-
" riſon in Haſtings, made forced marches to London. But in order to ſpread the greater terror, and leave
" all ſecure behind him, he divided his forces, marched through part of Kent, Suſſex, Surrey, the counties
" of Hants and Berks, burning villages and houſes, and carrying off booty, to Wallingford acroſs the
" Thames, and thus ſtriking terror everywhere. The nobility were ſtill in doubt what courſe to take, nor
" could they be prevailed upon to lay aſide their private reſentments, and conſult the common welfare of the
" ſtate. For in order to obtain abſolution from eccleſiaſtical curſes, and the cenſures of the Pope (who
" had already thereby uſurped an authority over the minds of men and over kingdoms) as affairs were not
" abſolutely deſperate, they perſiſted in their reſolution of ſubmitting, inſomuch that many conſulting
" their ſafety left the city. But Alfred archbiſhop of York, Wolſtan biſhop of Wincheſter, and other
" prelates, with Eadgar Etheling, Edwin, and Morcar, went to Berkhamſted to meet the Norman Con-
" queror, who made them large promiſes, and after giving hoſtages they ſwore allegiance and ſubmitted
" to him. He immediately haſtened to London, where he was received with great joy and acclamations as
" king, and made the neceſſary preparations for his coronation, which he had appointed on Chriſtmas day;
" turning his whole thoughts and attention to the ſettling of the kingdom.

" Thus ended the Saxon government in Britain, after it had ſubſiſted 607 years, and a remarkable re-
" volution was brought about in England; which ſome aſcribe to the corruption of the magiſtrates and
" ſuperſtitious ignorance of the higher clergy; others to the comet and the influence of the planets; others
" to the Almighty, who diſpoſes of kingdoms according to his ſecret, but ever righteous, decrees. Others,
" who viewed the affair more cloſely, charged it on the imprudence of king Edward, who under the ſpe-
" cious pretence of religious chaſtity neglecting the ſucceſſion, left the kingdom a prey to every ambi-
" tious claimant."

The monks loudly complain of the inſolent and cruel uſe made of this victory; nor is it to be doubted but on this as on every ſuch occaſion a great deal of injuſtice was practiſed. William the Conqueror as a trophy of his victory abrogated the greateſt part of the Engliſh laws, introduced the Norman cuſtoms, and cauſed the law-pleadings to be held in the French language. He deprived the Engliſh of their antient property, and diſtributed the lands and eſtates among his ſoldiers, yet ſo as to reſerve to himſelf the original right, and oblige them to do homage to him and his ſucceſſors, that is to hold in fee immediately of the king in chief, and be themſelves feudatory lords and in actual poſſeſſion. He cauſed to be made a ſeal, on one ſide of which was, *Hoc Normannorum Gulielmum eſſe patronum*: " By this know William to be the patron of the Normans:" and on the other, *Hoc Anglis ſigno Regem fatearis eundem*: " By this acknowledge the ſame perſon king of England." " In imitation, ſays William of Malmeſbury[k], of Cæſar, who employed not his
" own ſubjects but the Gauls his allies to drive the Germans from their faſtneſſes in the foreſt of Ardenne,
" whence they continually ſallied out upon their army, that while ſtrangers were employed in ſlaughter-
" ing one another, he might make his triumph without loſs of blood, William did the ſame in regard to
" the Engliſh. For againſt certain perſons who after the firſt unſucceſsful battle had taken refuge in Den-
" mark and Ireland, and three years after returned with a great force, he oppoſed an Engliſh army and ge-
" neral, giving the Normans reſt. Thus providing for himſelf a great relief whichever ſide got the better.
" Nor was he diſappointed in his aim. For the Engliſh on both ſides deſtroying one another for ſome
" time, gave the king an eaſy victory." In another place our author obſerves[l], " After weakening the
" authority of the laity, he ordained by a poſitive decree, that no monk or clerk of Engliſh extraction
" ſhould be advanced to any poſt; in this widely differing from the affability of king Cnut, who left the
" way to honours open to the vanquiſhed. In conſequence of this the natives eaſily turned out the ſtrangers,
" and recovered their antient rights."

Seal of William the Conqueror.

When theſe matters were ſettled, he turned his thoughts to avert the Daniſh war which threatened him, and to eſtabliſh tranquillity and a revenue, in which he employed Adelbert archbiſhop of Hamburgh. For Adam of Bremen writes, " the diſpute between Suen and the Baſtard about England ſtill ſubſiſted, not-
" withſtanding our archbiſhop endeavoured to bring about peace between the two kings, being bribed
" thereto by William." And this ſeems to have been at laſt eſtabliſhed; the Engliſh having no further alarms from the Danes. He next applied himſelf to maintain his power, and enact the beſt laws. For Gervaſe of Tilbury writes, " After the famous Conqueror of England, king William, had reduced the moſt
" diſtant to his obedience, and ſubdued the rebels by terrible examples, to prevent any diſturbances in
" future he determined to govern the people ſubject to him by written cuſtoms and laws. Accordingly
" reviſing the Engliſh laws according to their threefold diviſion of *Merchanlage*, *Danelage*, and *Weſſaxon-*
" *lage*, he annulled ſeveral of them, and confirmed others, adding to them ſuch of the foreign laws of Neuſ-
" tria as ſeemed moſt conducive to maintain peace." Ingulfus, a contemporary hiſtorian, further tells us[m],
" he obliged every inhabitant of England to do homage and allegiance to him againſt every other ſo-
" vereign, and took a ſurvey of the whole kingdom, ſo that there was not a ſingle hide in England whoſe

[k] III. p. 104. Ed. 1601. [l] Ib. [m] P. 908. Ed. 1601.

" value

" value and owner he was not acquainted with, nor any piece of water or ſpot of land which is not entered in " the king's roll, with its revenues, produce, tenure, and owner, which were all returned to the king by the " report of certain taxers choſen out of every county to deſcribe the reſpective property. This roll is called " the roll of Wincheſter, and by the Engliſh Domeſday, from its compriſing an exact account of all the " eſtates throughout the kingdom." This book I the rather mention as I ſhall have frequent occaſion to refer to it by the name of *William's tax book*, *the ſurvey of England*, *the regiſter of the taxation of England*, *the public Accounts*, and *the ſurvey of England*. Gervaſe of Tilbury calls it *Liber Judiciarius*. Domeſday book.

As to what Polydore Virgil [n] ſays, that William the Conqueror firſt introduced the trial by twelve jurors. Nothing is more falſe; for it is certain from the laws of Ethelred, that this obtained many years before. Nor need he have called this a terrible method of trial. For twelve freeholders qualified by law are choſen out of the neighbourhood, and ſworn to give a true report concerning the fact, after hearing counſel and witneſſes on both ſides in court. They take the depoſitions on both ſides, and are ſhut up without meat, drink, or fire (unleſs there is reaſon to apprehend the want of theſe articles may endanger their lives), till they agree, and upon declaring their agreement before the judge, he paſſes ſentence according to law. Our wiſe anceſtors accounted this the beſt method of coming at truth, as well as of guarding againſt bribery and partiality. Jury of twelve.

The military exploits of the Normans I leave to be related by others, and ſhall content myſelf with obſerving, that though ſurrounded by the moſt warlike nations, their arms, and not ſubmiſſion, were their ſecurity; and that the moſt conſiderable kingdoms in England and Sicily were founded by them. For Tancred, nephew of Richard ſecond duke of Normandy, and his poſterity, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in Italy, and after driving the Saracens out of Sicily founded a kingdom there. Hence a Sicilian writer * freely acknowledges that his countrymen are indebted to the Normans for their continuance in their own country, their liberty, and their being Chriſtians. Their valour was remarkably conſpicuous in the Holy Land. Whence Roger Hoveden [o] ſays, " Haughty France ſubmitted to Norman valour, fierce England " ſunk under their yoke, rich Apulia parcelled out among them revived, renowned Jeruſalem and famous " Antioch both ſubmitted." From this time England figured foremoſt among the moſt flouriſhing nations of Chriſtendom, as much for military renown as for the improvements of humanity, inſomuch that the Engliſh were ſent for even to ſerve as body-guards to the emperor of Conſtantinople. For John, ſon of Alexius Comenus, according to our countryman Malmeſbury, " had ſuch an opinion of their fidelity that " he placed them about his perſon, recommending them to his ſon's particular regard," and they were for a long time the guards of thoſe emperors. Nicetas Choniates calls them *Inglini bipenniferi*, or Engliſh axe-bearers, and Curopalata, *Barangi* (A). " They attended the emperor every where, bearing on their " ſhoulders axes, which they lifted up when the emperor came out of his cloſet [p], wiſhing him long life, " and clattering their axes according to the Engliſh faſhion." The reflection thrown upon our countrymen by Chalcondylas about the community of wives has been ſufficiently removed, and proved to be only the tittle tattle of a ſilly Greek. For as my learned friend Ortelius obſerved upon this ſubject, what every body ſays is not always true. The valour of the Normans. The Engliſh guards to the emperors of Conſtantinople.

Such are the people who have in their turns poſſeſſed Britain; of whom remain the Britans, the Saxons, or Engliſh, and the Normans mixed with them, and to the North the Scots, whence the two ſeparate kingdoms in this iſland, ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, long divided, are now moſt happily united under one crown by the moſt potent ſovereign king James.

Of the Flemings who came over hither about 400 years ago, and were by our kings ſettled in Wales [q], I need ſay nothing here, as I ſhall ſpeak of them elſewhere.

I conclude with a paſſage from Seneca [r]. Hence " it appears that nothing has continued in the place " where it was firſt produced. Mankind are perpetually removing. Revolutions are daily happening " in this great globe. New cities are founded. New names of nations take place of the antient ones, " or are altered upon the coming in of a more powerful nation." And as all theſe nations which invaded Britain came from the North as well as the reſt, which about the ſame time overſpread all Europe, and afterwards Aſia, Nicephorus with great truth, and on the authority of ſcripture, writes, " As God fre- " quently gives warnings to mankind from Heaven, by lightning, fire, and ſtorms of rain, frequently " from earth by cracks and earthquakes, frequently from the air by whirlwinds and tempeſts; ſo theſe " Northern and Hyperborean terrors are reſerved by the Almighty to be employed as puniſhments when " and in what manner his providence ſees fit."

* Fazellus Dec. laſt. b. vi.

[n] p. 203. edit. Elzev. I doubt, however, whether Polydore is not rather ſpeaking of the antient form eſtabliſhed before the Conqueſt. His words are " Modus autem judicandi *erat* talis, &c. intimating that it was more antient."

[o] [p] *Oratorium*. They ſeem to have anſwered to our gentlemen-penſioners. [q] In Pembrokeſhire.

[r] De Conſol. ad Helviam matrem, c. 6.

(A) Cantacuzenus, l. 1. calls theſe *Barangi* officers who kept the keys of the cities where the emperors reſided. Curopalata ſays it is an Engliſh word of that age given to the Engliſh guards armed with axes. Anna Comnena ſays they uſed to be ſent for from the iſland Thule. Domitianus Macer, in Hierolexicon, ſays their captain was called *Acoluthus*. Hoffm. Lex. in v.

Quære whether this word is derived from the Saxons Beapan, *to bear*; Beapanzeꝛ, q. d. Bearers ſimply, or Beapaceꝛ, Axe-bearers, or Beap Anzleꝛ, q. d. Engliſh bearers, anſwering to Nicetas' *Inglini bipenniferi*.

THE

THE DIVISION OF BRITAIN.

Diviſion of countries.

I Come now to the Diviſion of Britain. Geographers divide countries either phyſically by rivers and mountains, or nationally by the people who inhabit them, or variouſly and politically according to the pleaſure and territories of ſovereigns. But as the two firſt of theſe diviſions will be treated of occaſionally throughout this work, the third, or political, ſeems the proper ſubject of this place. Time has however involved it in ſo much darkneſs that it is much eaſier to detect error on this head than to diſcover truth.

Our hiſtorians make the oldeſt diviſion of Britain to have been that which diſtinguiſhes it into *Loegria*, *Cambria*, and *Albania*, or to expreſs myſelf more clearly, England, Wales, and Scotland. But I take this to be of much later date, both becauſe it is threefold, ariſing from the three people the Angles, Cambrians and Scots, who afterwards divided the iſland between them, and becauſe no ſuch diviſion appears in claſſic writers before Geoffrey of Monmouth. For the ſtory cannot ſupport itſelf (as the critics of the preſent age think) unleſs that writer had given Brutus three ſons, Locrine, Camber and Albanact, anſwering to the three nations here in his time, as he had before created Brutus himſelf, becauſe this iſland was named Britain. Nor do they doubt but he would have given Brutus many more children, if there had been more nations at the time in Britain.

Britannia Magna & Parva.

The majority of learned men ſuppoſe that to be the oldeſt diviſion of Britain which occurs in the ſecond book of Ptolomy's mathematical Conſtructions, where, treating of parallels, he divides it into GREAT and LITTLE. But with due ſubmiſſion to their judgements, he there ſeems to call our iſland GREAT Britain, and Ireland LITTLE, which they alſo muſt allow, if they conſider attentively the diſtance from the equator in that place, and compare it with his geography. Some later writers, however, have called the hither and Southern part of this iſland *Great*, and the farther, or Northern part, *Little*, whoſe inhabitants were antiently divided into MAIATÆ and CALEDONII, i. e. Lowlanders and Highlanders, as the Scots at preſent. But when the Romans ſlighted the farther part, becauſe, as Appian obſerves, "it "was of no uſe to them, nor produced any thing (A)," ſetting their bound not far from Edenburg, they divided the hither part, already reduced into a province, for the firſt time into INFERIOR and SUPERIOR, as we learn from Dio [a]. He calls the hither part of England with Wales SUPERIOR; the farther and Northern part INFERIOR. This is farther proved by the ſtations of the legions in Dio. He places the 2*d Legio Auguſta*, which lay at *Caerleon* in Wales, and the 20*th Victrix*, which lay at Cheſter or Deva, in Britannia Superior; but the 6*th Legio Victrix*, which lay at York, in Britannia Inferior. This diviſion I ſhould aſcribe to the emperor Severus, becauſe Herodian [b] tells us, that after defeating Albinus (who had commanded the army in Britain, and aſſumed the ſovereignty), he ſettled the affairs of Britain, and diſtributed the government of the whole province into two præfectures.

Britannia Inferior & Superior.

Threefold diviſion of Britain.

The Romans afterwards, as appears from a MS. of Sextus Rufus, divided the province of Britain into three parts: MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS, BRITANNIA PRIMA, and BRITANNIA SECUNDA [c] (B). Theſe I traced by the biſhops and antient dioceſes. Pope Lucian in Gratian [d] inſinuates that the eccleſiaſtical juriſdictions of the Chriſtians were imitations of the juriſdictions of the Roman magiſtrates, and that the archbiſhops fixed their ſees in thoſe cities where the Roman governors had their reſidence before. "The cities and places," ſays he, "where the primates are to reſide are not a late ſettlement, "but were fixed many ages before the coming of Chriſt. In thoſe cities, after the coming of Chriſt, "the apoſtles and their ſucceſſors ordained patriarchs or primates, to whom the cauſes of the biſhops, and "other more weighty cauſes are to be referred." Now as Britain had antiently three archbiſhops, of

[a] Lib. LV. c. 23. p. 564. [b] III. 24. [c] Uſſer's Antiq. Brit. p. 51. G. [d] Diſt. 8. c. 1.

(A) In proemio. p. 4. Ed. Tollii. Ουδεν της αλλης διαιτης, ε γαρ ευφορος αυλοις ουδε πηχεσι. It produced nothing, nor indeed could it be ſaid to be theirs. This paſſage very much favours Caſaubon and Olivarius' reading of Victor's (c. 22.) account of Severus' wall. *Britanniam* quoad *utilis erat nauro munivit*, where the books have *quod adea*, which is not ſenſe. See Horſley, Brit. Rom. 65. Gildas (Hiſt. c. 4.) ſays they left the kingdom *ob inopiam ceſpitis*. Query if not ſome miſtake?

(B) Of theſe three diviſions ſee the Eſſay on the Notitia in Horſley, p. 479, 480.

London,

London, York and Caerleon, I conclude the province of Canterbury, as now called upon the removal of the ſee of London thither, compoſed the BRITANNIA PRIMA; Wales, which was ſubject to the archbiſhop of Caerleon, BRITANNIA SECUNDA; and the province of York, which then reached to the frontier or wall, MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS.

In the next age, when the form of the Roman government was continually changing, either by the ambition to multiply the number of officers, or by the policy of the emperors to curb the exceſſive power of the preſidents, they divided Britain into five parts, BRITANNIA PRIMA, SECUNDA, MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS, VALENTIA and FLAVIA, CÆSARIENSIS *. VALENTIA ſeems to have been the North part of Maxima Cæſarienſis, which Theodoſius, general to the emperor Valens, recovered from the Picts and Scots, and called in honour of his maſter *Valentia*. This is evident from Marcellinus [e], who ſays, "He recovered the provinces which had fallen into the emperor's hands, and reſtored it to its former "ſtate, ſo that on his repreſentation it had a governor of its own, and was thenceforth named VA-"LENTIA, by appointment of the emperor." The ſon of this Theodoſius (who upon his being created emperor aſſumed the name of Flavius Theodoſius, and made many alterations in the empire) may be ſuppoſed to have added Flavia, becauſe we never read of Britannia Flavia before the time of this Flavius. In ſhort BRITANNIA PRIMA was the name of the whole Southern tract between the Britiſh ocean, the Thames and the Severn. BRITANNIA SECUNDA was our preſent Wales. FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS extended from the Thames to the Humber; MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS from the Humber to the Tine or Severus' wall; VALENTIA from the Tine to the wall near Edinburgh, called by the Scots *Grameſdike*, which was the utmoſt bound of the Roman empire.

Britain divided into five parts.

Britannia Prima.
Secunda.
Flavia Cæſarienſis.
Maxima Cæſarienſis.
Valentia

I cannot but wonder here at the inattention of ſome very able writers, who rank Scotland in this number, ſome making it Maxima Cæſarienſis, others Britannia Secunda, as if the Romans had not totally neglected that country condemned to an inclement ſky, and included in this number only thoſe provinces which were governed by perſons of conſular rank and preſidents. For Maxima Cæſarienſis and Valentia were governed by conſulars, the other three, Britannia Prima, Secunda and Flavia, by preſidents.

If any aſk my authority for this diviſion, and charge me with marking out the bounds erroneouſly, I ſhall give them the following brief reaſon for my opinion. As I obſerved the Romans always gave the name of *Prima* to thoſe provinces which lay neareſt to Rome, as *Germania Prima*, *Belgia Prima*, *Lugdunenſis Prima*, *Aquitania Prima*, *Pannonia Prima*, which were all nearer to Rome than thoſe called *Secundæ*, and theſe *Primæ* are named in correcter writers *Superiores*, as the *Secundæ* are ſtyled *Inferiores*, I conſidered the Southern part of our iſland as neareſt to Rome, and therefore called *Britannia Prima*. For the ſame reaſon as the provinces called *Secundæ* were farther from Rome, I concluded Wales to be *Britannia Secunda*. When alſo on the decline of the empire I obſerved thoſe provinces only to be governed by conſulars which lay moſt expoſed to the enemy, as appears from the Notitia, not only in Gaul but likewiſe in Africa, and among us *Valentia* and *Maxima Cæſarienſis* are accounted in that regiſter *conſular* provinces, I ſuppoſed them neareſt the Picts and Scots, and moſt expoſed to them, and therefore lying in the ſituation I aſſigned them [f]. But that *Flavia Cæſarienſis* here lay in the midſt of the reſt, and in the centre of England, I inferred with the more certainty as that antient writer Giraldus Cambrenſis is of the ſame opinion. Such were the diviſions of Britain under the Romans.

Afterwards, when every part was overrun by barbarians, and civil wars raged more and more every day among the Britans, it lay for ſome time drained of its blood and ſpirit, without the leaſt appearance of government. At laſt that part which faces the North was formed into two kingdoms of the *Scots* and *Picts*, and the pentarchy of the Romans in this hither part changed into the heptarchy of the Saxons. For they divided the whole Roman province (except Wales, which the remains of the Britans poſſeſſed) into ſeven kingdoms, *Kent*, *Suſſex*, *Eaſt-Anglia*, *Weſſex*, *Northumberland*, *Eſſex*, and *Mercia*.

The ſtate of the Saxon heptarchy, and the names of places in that age may be learnt from the annexed table.

It not being eaſy for want of room to expreſs the tracts or counties comprehended in theſe ſeveral kingdoms in the limits of a ſmall map, I have repreſented them to the reader's view in the following table for diſtinction ſake [g].

* Notitia Provinciarum.

[e] XXVIII. c. 3.

[f] Three Preſidents guarded the borders againſt the barbarians. See before, p. lvi. note U.

[g] We have added a Map of Britain in the time of the Saxons, as biſhop Gibſon did to his edition.

The kingdom of

1. KENT comprehended the county of *Kent*.
2. SUSSEX, or the South Saxons — *Suſſex*. *Surrey*.
3. EAST-ANGLES — *Norfolk*. *Suffolk*. *Cambridgeſhire*, with the Iſle of *Ely*.
4. WESSEX, or the Weſt-Saxons — *Cornwall*. *Devonſhire*. *Dorſet*. *Somerſet*. *Wilts*. *Hants*. *Berks*.
5. NORTHUMBERLAND — *Lancaſhire*. *Yorkſhire*. *Durham*. *Cumberland*. *Weſtmoreland*. *Northumberland*, and the parts of *Scotland* to the frith of Edinburgh (C).
6. ESSEX, or the Eaſt-Saxons — *Eſſex*. *Middleſex*. *Hertfordſhire*.
7. MERCIA — *Glouceſter*. *Hereford*. *Warwick*. *Worceſter*. *Leiceſter*. *Rutland*. *Northampton*. *Lincoln*. *Huntingdon*. *Bedford*. *Buckingham*. *Oxford*. *Stafford*. *Derby*. *Salop*. *Nottingham*. The reſt of *Hertford*.

England divided into counties.

Not that England under the Heptarchy was divided into counties as commonly called, but into certain ſmall regions with their hides *, which I find in an old fragment given me by Francis Tate, who is eminently verſed in our law antiquities. It contains, however, only the country on this ſide Humber [h].

	Hides.		Hides.
Myrcna contains	30000	*Noxgaga* contains	5000
Woken-ſetna	7000	*Ohtgaga*	2000
Weſterna	7000	*Hwynca*	7000
Pec-ſetna	1200	*Ciltern-ſetna*	4000
Elmed-ſetna	600	*Hendrica*	3000
Lindes-farona	7000	*Unecung-ga*	1200
Suth Gyrwa	600	*Aroſeatna*	600
North Gyrwa	600	*Fearfinga*	300
Eaſt Wixna	300	*Belmiga*	600
Weſt Wixna	600	*Witherigga*	600
Spalda	600	*Eaſt Willa*	600
Wigeſta	900	*Weſt Willa*	600
Hereſinna	1200	*Eaſt Engle*	30000
Sweordora	300	*Eaſt Sexena*	7000
Eyſſa	300	*Cant Warena*	15000
Wicca	300	*Suth Sexena*	7000
Wight-gora	600	*Weſt Sexena*	100000 (D)

* A hide, according to ſome, includes as much land as one plough can till in a year; as others only 4 virgates.

[h] See the red book of the Exchequer, p. 29. b. MS. n. G.

(C) The kingdom of Northumberland included part of *Everic-ſhire* beyond the Humber, and that of Mercia comprehended the other part on this ſide the river. MS. n. Gale.

(D) See the Cotton MS. of antient laws. Nero A. I. and Wheloc on Bede, p. 260. The Saxons firſt divided England into counties. Alfred the counties into hundreds. Roſs Hiſt. Regum and Malmſbury ut ſup. Norfolk and Suffolk were not divided into ſhires, for in Alfred's time they were not immediately under his government. MS. n. G.

Though

Though ſome of theſe names may be known at firſt ſight, the reſt can hardly be made out by long conſideration, and require a ſhrewder gueſs than I am maſter of.

Afterwards, when Aelfred * was ſole monarch, as our German anceſtors, according to Tacitus [i], adminiſtered juſtice in the ſeveral villages, and a hundred of the commons were aſſociated in this adminiſtration; ſo he, to borrow the words of Ingulphus of Croyland [k], "firſt divided England into counties, becauſe the natives committed outrages like the Danes, and under the pretence of acting againſt them. He ſubdivided the counties into *Hundreds* (E) and *Tythings*, ordaining that every man in the kingdom ſhould live within ſome hundred and tything. He alſo divided the governors of the provinces, before called lieutenants, into two departments, judges, now called juſtices, and ſheriffs, who ſtill retain their name. By their care and diligence the kingdom enjoyed ſuch perfect peace in a ſhort time, that if a traveller left any ſum of money in the fields or high roads at night, he would find it whole and untouched next morning, or even a month after." Malmſbury the hiſtorian will explain this more fully [l]: "The barbarians (Danes) had inſpired the inhabitants themſelves with a paſſion for pillaging, ſo that it was not ſafe to travel without arms. Alfred inſtituted *Hundreds* and *Tythings*, that every Engliſhman, provided he lived agreeable to the laws, might have his proper Hundred and Tithing. If any man was charged with a crime he was immediately to produce perſons out of the Hundred and Tithing to be bail for him, and whoever could not find ſuch bail was to expect the rigour of the law. If a criminal made his eſcape before or after bail given, all the inhabitants of the Hundred and Tithing were liable to be fined to the king. By this means he reſtored peace to the kingdom, ſo that he cauſed golden bracelets to be hung up in the croſſings of public roads, which mocked the rapacity of paſſengers, none daring to take them away."

Wapentakes, Tithings, and Lathes.

Theſe Hundreds in ſome parts of the kingdom are called *Wapentakes*, the reaſon of which I ſhall here ſubjoin from the laws of Edward the Confeſſor. "When any perſon received the government of a Wappentach (F), on an appointed day in the place where they uſed to aſſemble all the elders came before him, and upon his alighting from his horſe they all roſe up to him. He ſet up his lance, and received the ſecurity from all, according to cuſtom. For all who came touched his lance with theirs, and ſo bound themſelves to each other by contact of arms, by a public league of peace. Arms are called in Engliſh Ƿæpun, and ꝥaccaꝛe ſignifies to confirm, as much as to ſay a confirmation of arms, or more literally, in the Engliſh language, *Wepentac* is a touching of weapons, Ƿepun ſignifying arms, and ꝥac to touch. There were alſo other juriſdictions ſuperior to a Wapentach called Ðꝛihingaƿ, which was the third part of the province. Thoſe who ruled over them were called Ðꝛihingaꝛeꝛaƿ. Before them were brought ſuch cauſes as could not be determined in the Wapentakes. Thus what the Engliſh called Hundred, they called Wapentakes; and what the Engliſh called three or four Hundreds, they called Ðꝛihinga [m]. But in ſome provinces of England what they call Trithing is called Leþ, and what could not be determined in Ðꝛihinge, was carried into a ſhyre."

Shires.

Theſe counties (in Latin properly called *Conventus* or *Pagi*) we by a word of our own name *Shyres*, from the Saxon word Sċyꝛe, which ſignifies *diviſion* and *partition*. At the firſt diſtribution there were only 32; for Malmeſbury ſays there were no more in the reign of Ethelred, A.D. 1016. Thus he writes in the life of that prince [n]. "At this time the Danes overrun ſixteen of the thirty-two counties in England." At the ſame time theſe counties were divided according to the diverſity of laws. For the laws in England were of three ſorts; thoſe of the Weſt-Saxons called *Weſtſaxenlage*, of the Danes called *Denelage*, and of the Mercians called *Merchenlage* (G). The Weſt-Saxon laws obtained in nine counties; *Kent*, *Suſſex*, *Surrey*, *Berks*, *Hants*, *Wilts*, *Somerſet*, *Dorſet*, and *Devon*. Thoſe of the Danes in fifteen: *York*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter*, *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, *Bedford*, *Bucks*, *Herts*, *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, *Huntingdon* †. The reſt were governed by the Mercian laws; viz. *Glouceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Cheſhire*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*. But when William I. took a ſurvey of the kingdom there were thirty-ſix counties, according to the Polychronicon [o] (H). The public records, however, in

Diviſion of England by laws.

Domeſday book.

* He is called Aelfred on his coins.

† MS. of St. Edmund's Bury.

[i] p. 870. Ed. 1601. [k] B. II. p. 44. Ed. 1604. [l] § 33, 34. p. 203, 204. Ed. Wilkins L. L. Sax.

[m] Hence our Ridings and Tithings. [n] p. 63. Ed. 1601. quorum nomina, adds he, propter barbariem linguæ ſcribere refugio.

[o] B. I. p. 201. Ed. Gale.

(E) Hundreds were a diviſion in Denmark and France long before Alfred introduced them here: the ſubdiviſion of them into tithings ſeems moſt peculiarly his invention. Blackſtone's Commentaries, introd. § 4. p. 115. Vol. I. 8°.

(F) Spelman (in v. Wapentachium) has collected ſome curious conformities in this article between our anceſtors and other nations, even the Greeks and Romans. The Northern nations held all their councils armed, and the Danes had this cuſtom among them. See Reſenius ad Hendſt. paſſim, and Jus Aulicum Norveg. p. 419. 539.

(G) This diſtinction of *laws*, which has miſled ſo many antiquaries, from the author of the Dialogus de Scaccario and Higden's Polychronicon to Spelman (Reliq. p. 49.) and the preſent time (being kept up by Mr. Barrington in the laſt edition of his Obſervations on the Statutes) is fully refuted by biſhop Nicolſon, preface to Wilkins' edition of the Saxon laws, p. xv. He ſhews that læge was miſtaken by the Norman writers for their *Ley* or *Loi*, when in reality it ſignifies *ditio* or *juriſdiction*, and that there was not ſuch a difference of laws where different governments obtained.

(H) The names of thirty-two counties, as ſet down by Higden, are

Kent	Eſſex	Leiceſter	Oxford
Suſſex	Middleſex	Derby	Warwick
Surrey	Suffolk	Nottingham	Glouceſter
Hampſhire	Norfolk	Lincoln	Worceſter
Berks	Hertford	Yorkſhire	Hereford
Wilts	Huntingdon	Durham	Shropſhire
Somerſet	Northampton	Northumberland	Stafford
Dorſet	Cambridge	Carliſle with Cumberland	Cheſhire
Devon	Bedford	Appelbyſhire with Weſtmoreland	Eight Midland and Weſtern, governed by Mercenlaga.
Nine, divided by the Thames from the reſt of England, and governed by Weſt-Saxenlaga.	Bucks	Lancaſhire	
	Fifteen Eaſtern and Northern (reckoning, I ſuppoſe, the five laſt into Northumberland), governed by Denelaga.		

He adds, if Northumberland be divided into ſix, Yorkſhire, Durham, Northumberland, Carliſleſhire, Applebyſhire, Lancaſhire, there will be thirty-ſix ſhires in England; but if Northumberland be reckoned as formerly only as one, only thirty-two: but at the Conqueror's ſurvey there were thirty-ſix and a half.

which

which this ſurvey was regiſtered, reckon but thirty-four (I); for *Durham*, *Lancaſhire*, *Northumberland*, *Weſtmoreland* and *Cumberland* were not reckoned among them; the three laſt being then ſubject to the Scots, according to ſome, and the other two either exempted from taxation, or comprehended in Yorkſhire. But being afterwards added, they completed the preſent number of thirty-nine counties. To theſe add thirteen more in Wales, whereof ſix ſubſiſted in the time of Edward I. the reſt were formed by act of parliament by Henry VIII. (K).

Wales divided into counties.

Lieutenants of counties.

In theſe counties in troubleſome times the king appoints a deputy, called a *lieutenant*, to take care of them. The firſt inſtitution of theſe officers is to be referred to king Alfred, who appointed guardians of his realm in each county. Henry III. reſtored them by the name of *Captain*. In the 50th year of his reign "he "held a parliament (as Johannes Londinenſis (L) informs us) in which it was wiſely enacted, that in every "county ſhould be a captain, maintained at the king's expence, who with the aſſiſtance of the ſheriff was "to check the outrages of robbers, many of whom were by the fear of this appointment obliged to leave "off their courſes, and the royal authority began to revive [p]." This was in truth a wiſe appointment, but whether Canute, the Dane, who inſtituted a tetrarchy in a monarchy, did not act more wiſely, let our politicians determine. "He," as we learn from Hernandus the archdeacon *, with his great ſagacity, dividing "the care of the kingdom into four parts, appointed for tetrarchs thoſe whoſe fidelity he had experienced. "He reſerved to himſelf the greater part of Weſſex, gave to one Edric the ſecond part of Mercia †, to "Yrtus the third called Northumberland, to Turkill earl of Eaſt Anglia the fourth, where plenty reigned "with her golden horn." For theſe remarks I am obliged to Francis Thynne, who has laboured in this ſtudy of antiquity with great reputation, and communicated to me theſe ſeveral obſervations [q].

Sheriff of the ſhire.

Every year ſome of the gentry [r], inhabitants of each county, is appointed to the care of it by the title of *Vicecomes*, quaſi *Vicarius Comitis*, and in our language *Sheriffe*, q. d. *Governor of the Shire*, who may alſo be juſtly ſtyled treaſurer of the county. For it is his buſineſs to collect and pay into the Exchequer, the public revenues of his county, to levy the fines even by diſtraining, to attend the Judges, and execute their orders, to ſummon the twelve perſons who try the fact in cauſes, and report it to the Judges (who among us are only judges of law and not of fact), to execute convicts, and to determine leſſer cauſes. There are appointed alſo in each county by an order of Edward III. *Juſtices of the Peace*, who try *murders*, *felonies*, and *treſpaſſes* as they are called, and many other miſdemeanors. Beſides theſe the king ſends every year two of the Judges of England into every county to try priſoners, and hold *Gaol Delivery* as the lawyers term it. But of theſe hereafter under the courts.

Juſtices of the peace.
Juſtices of aſſize.

Diviſion of England into pariſhes.

In regard to eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, when the Popes aſſigned particular churches to each preſbyter, and divided pariſhes among them, Honorius, archbiſhop of Canterbury about the year 636, firſt began to ſeparate pariſhes in England, as we read in the hiſtory of Canterbury.

Biſhops.

England has at preſent two provinces and two archbiſhops, viz. of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan of all England, and York. To theſe are ſubject twenty-five [s] biſhops, twenty-two to Canterbury, and the other three to York. The preſent biſhoprics with their counties or dioceſes which now belong to them are thus repreſented by the worthy and right reverend father Matthew Parker, archbiſhop of Canterbury, patron of learning, and particularly fond of the ſtudy of antiquity.

In the Province of YORK.

"THE dioceſes of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter* comprehend all Kent. That of *London*, Eſſex, Middleſex, "and parts of Herts. That of *Chicheſter*, Suſſex. *Wincheſter*, Hants, Surrey, and the iſle of Wight, "Guernſey and Jerſey iſlands lying oppoſite to Normandy. *Saliſbury*, Wilts and Berks. *Exeter*, Devon and "Cornwall. *Bath* and *Wells* united, Somerſetſhire. *Glouceſter*, Glouceſterſhire. *Worceſter*, Worceſterſhire, "and parts of Warwickſhire. *Hereford*, Herefordſhire, and part of Salop. *Coventry* and *Lichfield* united, "Stafford, Derby, and the reſt of Warwickſhire, with that part of Shropſhire that lies on the river Repill. "The dioceſe of *Lincoln*, the largeſt of all, is compoſed of ſix counties; Lincoln, Leiceſter, Huntingdon, "Bedford, Buckingham, and the reſt of Hertfordſhire. *Ely*, Cambridgeſhire and the iſle of Ely. *Norwich* "comprehends Norfolk and Suffolk. *Oxford*, Oxfordſhire. *Peterborough*, Northampton and Rutland ſhires: "and *Briſtol*, Dorſetſhire. To theſe eighteen dioceſes in England muſt be added thoſe in Wales, which "have no now archbiſhop of their own, and are reduced in number from ſeven to four, viz. *St. David's*, "*Landaff*, *Bangor*, and *St. Aſaph*."

* Who lived 1070. † Mercia.

[p] 897. M. Weſtm. p. 401. Ed. 1570. fol. [rather 1017.]

[q] See his obſervations on the diviſion of ſhires in England among Hearne's Cur. Diſc. v. I. p. 21. Ed. 2d. This and much more to the ſame purpoſe may be ſeen in the MS. copy of our antient laws before referred to. Cotton Lib. Nero.

[r] *minores nobiles.* [s] Now twenty-four: twenty-one in the province of Canterbury, and three in York.

(I) Of theſe thirty-one are in the larger, and three (Eſſex, Suſſex and Norfolk) in the leſſer Domeſday-book. Perhaps the Polychronicon adds the three diviſions of Yorkſhire into ridings.

(K) But the ſtatute 34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 26. tells us, that eight ſhires were of antient and long time, to wit, thoſe of Glamorgan, Caermarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Flint, Caernarvon, Angleſey, and Merioneth: the other four were made by the ſtatute of 27 Henry VIII. c. 26. beſides Monmouth, viz. Radnor, Brecknock, Montgomery, and Denbigh; ſo that in king Edward's time there ſeem to have been eight. Monmouth was taken from Wales and added to England, making the number 40, in the reign of Charles II.

(L) A monk of Canterbury and writer of the 14th century, whoſe chronicle cited by Lambarde, pref. p. 6. ad Archaion. is ſtill among Wood's MSS. See Tan. B. B. 446. Spelm. in v. has not this etymology of *Capitaneus*, who ſeems to have been a *military* officer.

In the Province of YORK.

"THE province of *York* itſelf comprehends the counties of York and Nottingham. The dioceſe of "*Cheſter*, Cheſhire, Richmond, and Lancaſhire, with part of Cumberland, Flint, and Denbighſhire. That "of *Durham*, the counties of Durham and Northumberland. To theſe muſt be added *Sodor* in the iſle "of *Man*."

Among theſe the archbiſhop of Canterbury has the firſt rank: next after him the archbiſhop of York; 3. the biſhop of London; 4. the biſhop of Durham; 5. the biſhop of Wincheſter; the reſt rank according to the order of conſecration. But if any of the biſhops is ſecretary of ſtate he has a right to rank in the 5th[t] place. There are beſides in England 26 deaneries, whereof 13 were founded by Henry VIII. in the principal churches, out of which he had turned the monks, 60 archdeaconries, 544 dignitaries and præbendaries.

They reckon alſo 9284[u] pariſh churches ſubject to the biſhops, of which 3845 are *Appropriations*, as appears by the catalogue preſented to king James, which I have here annexed. Thoſe churches are ſaid to be *appropriate*, which by the Pope's authority with the conſent of the king and the biſhop of the dioceſe were annexed on certain conditions to ſuch monaſteries, biſhoprics, colleges, and hoſpitals, as were but indifferently endowed, either from being built on their lands, or given to them by the lords of manors, or as the lawyers ſpeak *united, annexed, and incorporated for ever*, which afterwards at the diſſolution of the monaſteries were to the great prejudice of the church made lay fees.

In the province of CANTERBURY.	*Churches*	
Dioceſes.	*Pariſh*	*Appropriated.*
Canterbury,	257	140
London,	623	189
Wincheſter,	362	131
Coventry and Lichfield,	557	250
Saliſbury,	248	109
Bath and Wells,	388	160
Lincoln,	1255	577
Peterborough,	293	91
Exeter,	604	239
Glouceſter,	267	125
Hereford,	313	166
Norwich,	1121	385
Ely,	141	75
Rocheſter,	98	36
Chicheſter,	250	112
Oxford,	195	88
Worceſter,	241	76
Briſtol,	236	64
St. David's,	308	120
Bangor,	107	36
Landaff,	177	98
St. Aſaph,	121	19
Peculiars in the province of Canterbury,	57	14
Total in the province of Canterbury,	8219	3303
In the province of YORK.		
York,	581	336
Durham,	135	87
Cheſter,	256	101
Carliſle,	93	18
	1065	592
Total in both provinces,	9284	3845

But in a book made out by Cardinal Wolſey 1520, are reckoned 9407 pariſh churches in the counties. Whence this difference ariſes I cannot ſay, unleſs in the laſt age ſome were deſtroyed, and parochial chapels are omitted, and others which are only chapels are accounted pariſh churches. I have, however, ſubjoined to each county the number of churches in it from Wolſey's book.

[t] firſt. Gibſon.

[u] In Higden's time (ubi ſup.) there were only 45002.

Monaſteries. Till the reign of Henry VIII. there were, if I may be allowed to ſay ſo, monuments of the piety of our anceſtors, erected to the honour of God, the propagation of Chriſtianity and learning, and ſupport of the poor, religious houſes, viz. monaſteries or abbies, and priories, to the number of 645; 40 of which by favour of Pope Clement VII. were ſuppreſſed[x] to oblige Cardinal Wolſey, who had begun two colleges, one at Oxford, the other at Ipſwich *. About the 36th year of Henry VIII. a ſtorm burſt upon the Engliſh church like a flood breaking down its banks, which, to the aſtoniſhment of the world and grief of the nation, bore down the greateſt part of the religious with their faireſt buildings. For what the Pope permitted the Cardinal to do, the king with conſent of parliament took the liberty of doing. In 1536[y] all the religious houſes, with all their revenues, amounting to 200*l. per. ann.* or under, and in number 376, were granted to the king. The next year[z], under the ſpecious pretence of deſtroying the remains of ſuperſtition, the reſt, with all colleges, chantries, and hoſpitals[a], were ſurrendered to the king. At this time the remaining 605 religious houſes were taxed or valued, 96 colleges, beſides thoſe in the univerſities, 110 hoſpitals, 2374 chantries and free chapels. Theſe were almoſt all ſhortly after deſtroyed, their revenues ſquandered away, and the wealth which the Chriſtian piety of the Engliſh had from the firſt converſion of England dedicated to God, in a moment diſperſed, and, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, profaned[b].

* Henry V. had before diſſolved 100 alien priories.

[x] 1524, 1525. 1528, 1529.

[y] The act paſſed about March 1535. Tan. Not. Mon. pref. p. 37.

[z] 1539. G. but this was only a confirmation of the former account. Tan. p. 38.

[a] Ten years after. G. It was in 1545, but their deſtruction was not compleated till after the king's death by his ſon Edward 1548, when 90 colleges, 110 hoſpitals, and 2374 chantries and free chapels were diſſolved. Tan. p. 39.

[b] Henry VIII. by the firſt ſuppreſſion got a yearly revenue of about 100,000l. Ib. 38.

ORDERS

ORDERS IN ENGLAND.

AS to the diviſion of our ſtate, it conſiſts of a king or monarch, nobles, citizens, freemen whom we call *yeomen*, and artizans.

The king, whom our anceſtors called Coning and Cyning, (a name expreſſing both power and knowledge(A), and contracted by us to *king*) has ſupreme power and abſolute authority among us, not holding his crown in dependance, nor receiving inveſtiture from any, nor acknowledging any ſuperior but God: and as one ſays *, "All are ſubject to him and he to none but God. He has imperial rights (*ſacred* and *undivided*, being inſeparable as the lawyers ſpeak, and commonly called *the king's prerogatives*) ſaid to be repreſented by the flowers which adorn his crown. Some of theſe are eſtabliſhed by law, others by cuſtom from all antiquity confirmed by the tacit conſent of all without any expreſs law. The king has a juſt claim to them, "as his vigilance is the common ſecurity, his toil procures caſe to others, his induſtry occaſions "general indulgence, his attention to buſineſs creates leiſure to all †." But theſe are ſublimer topics, and not to be treated of here. The King.

Next to the king is his eldeſt ſon, who, as among the Romans the deſtined ſucceſſor elect to the crown was ſtyled firſt *Princeps Juventutis*, afterwards as flattery gained ground, *Cæſar*, *Nobilis Cæſar*, and *Cæſar Nobiliſſimus*, ſo among our Saxon anceſtors he was called in their language *Ætheling* or *Noble*, and in Latin *Clyto*, from the Greek Κλυτὸς *Famous*, that age affecting the Greek ſtyle. Hence we have this common proverb about Edgar laſt male to the Saxon crown; Eadgar Ædeling Englandes dearling, *Edgar Atheling England's Darling*. And in antient Latin inſtruments of our kings, we frequently find *Ego E* or *AE Clyto regis filius*. But I have found the name *Clyto* given likewiſe to all the king's children. After the Norman Conqueſt I know of no particular title aſſigned him, except ſimply *the king's ſon*, and *eldeſt ſon of the king of England*, till Edward I. called up his ſon Edward to parliament by the title of *Prince of Wales* and *earl of Cheſter*, to whom he afterwards gave the duchy of Aquitain. The ſame prince, when king Edward II. ſummoned to parliament his infant ſon Edward ſcarce ten years old, by the ſtyle of earl of Cheſter and *Flint*. But when this laſt Edward came to the crown he created his heroic ſon *Duke of Cornwall*. From that time the king's eldeſt ſon is born Duke of Cornwall. He ſoon after ſolemnly inveſted him with the title of Prince of Wales, and the principality of Wales was conferred on him in theſe words, "to hold to him and "his heirs kings of England." And as the ſucceſſors elect to the Roman empire, as before obſerved, were ſtyled *Cæſars*, thoſe to the Greek *Deſpotæ*, thoſe to the French crown *Dauphins*, and thoſe to the Spaniſh *Infantes*, ſo thoſe to the Engliſh were from that time ſtyled *Princes of Wales*. This title continued till Henry VIII. when Wales was completely united to England. And now when the kingdoms of Britain, formerly divided, have been united in one under the auſpices of the moſt potent monarch James, his eldeſt ſon Henry, the delight and darling of Britain, is ſtyled PRINCE OF GREAT BRITAIN. Born as he is to the higheſt ſtation, may heaven endue him with the higheſt virtues and immortal honour that he may exceed our hopes, the atchievements and honours of his anceſtors as well as their years by a long and happy life; which is the daily hearty wiſh and prayer of the whole kingdom. The Prince. Ætheling. Clyto. Prince of Wales.

Our Nobility are divided into Greater and Leſſer. The Greater are ſtyled Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, and Barons, who either hold their honours by inheritance, or are advanced to them by the king as a reward of merit.

The firſt title of honour after Prince is that of DUKE. This was at firſt a title of office and not of honour. About the time of Ælius Verus, the officers who guarded the frontiers were firſt ſtyled Dukes, and in Conſtantine's time this title was inferior to that of Count. After the fall of the Roman empire, this title continued as official, and thoſe many perſons who among us in the old charters of the Saxon time are called *Dukes*, in the Engliſh language are called only *Ealdormen*, and the ſame who are called *Dukes* are alſo called *Counts*, as William the Conqueror, whom moſt other writers call *Duke of Normandy*, is by Malmeſbury called *Count of Normandy*. But that both Duke and Count were titles of office, appears from this form Duke.

* Bracton I. c. 8. † Seneca.

(A) Either from cene bold, valiant, or cunnan to know or underſtand. G.

of

of creating a Duke or Count in Marculphus, an antient writer *. " The royal benignity is chiefly diſtin-
" guiſhed in this, that among every nation perſonal goodneſs and vigilance is requiſite. Nor is it proper to
" commit an office of truſt to any whoſe fidelity and probity have not been firſt tried. Having, therefore,
" competent proof of your fidelity and ſervices, we have committed to you the office of Count, Duke, or
" Patrician, in that town where your anceſtor till lately reſided, to act in and rule over it, and all the people
" living there are to be ſubject to your rule and authority: you are to be true to our government, and you
" are to govern them truly agreeable to their laws and cuſtoms: to ſhew yourſelf the defender of the
" fatherleſs, to puniſh with vigour all robbers and criminals, that the people may live well and at their
" eaſe under the government, and whatever demands the Exchequer may have upon your government you
" are to return in perſon annually to our treaſury." It began to be a title of honour about A. D. 970, under Otho the Great, who to attach brave and prudent perſons to his intereſts conferred on them what he called *Regalia*, which were dignities or eſtates in fee †. The dignities were *Dukes*, *Marquiſſes*, *Counts*, *Captains*, *Valvaſors*, and *Valvaſſins*. It was later before it became an hereditary title in France; Philip III. being the firſt king of France who admitted the title of Duke of Bretagne; the Dukes being indiſcriminately called Dukes and Counts. But in England, in the Norman times, when the Norman kings were dukes of Normandy, they conferred this title on none for a long time, till Edward III. created his ſon Edward Duke of Cornwall " by a wreath on his head, a ring on his finger, and a ſilver rod ‡," as the dukes of Normandy were created antiently by delivery of a ſword and banner, afterwards by girding on a ſword of duchy, and a golden wreath adorned at top with golden roſes. The ſame king Edward III. in parliament created his ſons Lionel Duke of Clarence, and John Duke of Lancaſter §, " by girding on a ſword, putting on their
" heads a furred cap, with a circle of gold and pearls, and delivery of a charter." From that time we had many hereditary dukes, created from time to time, with theſe words in the charter; " We give and grant
" the name, title, rank, ſtyle, place, ſeat, pre-eminence, honour, authority, and dignity of duke of Nor-
" mandy, and do inveſt you with it by girding on a ſword, putting a cap and circle of gold on your head,
" and delivery of a golden rod."

Marquis. MARQVIS, which, if we attend to the derivation, means *Guardian of the frontiers*, is the next rank to Duke. This title was late introduced among us, not being conferred on any before the time of Richard II. who created his minion Robert *Vere* earl of Oxford marquis of Dublin; and it was a mere title of honour. For thoſe who before governed the borders were commonly called *Lord Marchers*, and not *Marquiſſes* as we call them. But they were created by the king " by girding on a ſword, putting on a cap of
" honour and dignity, and delivery of a charter." It may not be amiſs to mention here what we find in the parliament rolls ‖. When John de *Beaufort* was from earl of Somerſet advanced by Richard II. to be marquis of Dorſet, and diveſted of that title by Henry IV. and the Commons in parliament humbly beſought the king to reſtore to him the name of Marquis which he had loſt, he himſelf oppoſed it, and publicly declared this was a new dignity, and utterly unknown to our anceſtors, for which reaſon he by no means deſired it, nor would take it.

Earls. EARLS, who hold the third rank, ſeem derived from our German anceſtors. Tacitus [a] tells us, " they
" called *Comites* thoſe who aſſiſted the Prince with their advice and authority." But others ſuppoſe we and the Franks had it from the Romans. For the emperors after the empire was advanced to its height began to have a ſort of domeſtic ſenate always about them, called the Emperor's Retinue [b], whoſe advice they took both in peace and war, being ſtyled *Comites*, whence on antient inſcriptions we frequently find COMITI IMPP. In a few years it became an eſtabliſhed cuſtom that the name of *Comes* ſhould be given to all magiſtrates who made a part of the council; and thence the name came to be afterwards given to all who preſided over any affairs, and Suidas defines Comes ο λαου αρχων, as we learn from Cujacius **. From hence alſo we learn, that the name of Comes was not in uſe as a title of dignity before Conſtantine the Great. For that emperor introducing into the Roman government a variety of new diſtinctions in order to attach as many perſons as he could to his intereſt by favours and honours, firſt made the title of Comes honorary without office, and it was a right and privilege annexed to the title that the perſon inveſted with it might attend the emperor not only when he went abroad but in the palace and his retirement, and be admitted to his meals and private converſations. Hence we read in Epiphanius, ος και παρ' αυτου του βασιλεως αξιωματος Κομητων ετυχε, " who had alſo obtained of the king the dignity of Count." Afterwards he beſtowed on the perſons inveſted with this title other dignities with charges annexed; and on the other hand conferred the title on thoſe who before held offices in the government. Hence the title of Comes from that time came to ſignify both dignity and command, and was at firſt temporary, afterwards for life. But upon the diviſion of the Roman empire into ſeveral kingdoms, the ſame title was retained, and our Saxons called in Latin *Comites* and *Conſules* thoſe whom in their own language they called Ealdormen: and the Danes in their language called the ſame perſons *Eorlas* or *honourable*, according to Ethelwerd, which name we have ſoftened to *Earls* ††. They went for along time by this name ſingly: at length the name of a place where they preſided with authority was added. This dignity was not yet become hereditary. The firſt hereditary earls in France were, to obſerve it en paſſant, the earls of Bretagne. But when William the Norman had poſſeſſed himſelf of this kingdom by conqueſt, earls began to be feudal, hereditary, and patrimonial, and as it appears from Domeſday book were ſtyled without any addition Earls, as *Earl Hugh*, *Earl Alan*, *Earl Ro-*

* Marculphi formulæ. † Sigonius de Regno Italico B. I. ‡ Afterwards a golden rod.
§ See M. Paris of the creation of John duke of Normandy. ‖ 4 Henry IV.
** In Paratitlis ad Cod. †† P. Pithæus in memorab. Campaniæ.
[a] Germ. c. 12. [b] *Cæſaris comitatus.*

ger, &c. Afterwards as we ſee in old charters they were created earls with the addition of ſome place, and had the third penny of the county aſſigned them. Thus for example, the empreſs Maud, daughter and heir of king Henry I. created an earl in the following form as appears from the original inſtrument in my poſſeſſion. "I Matilda, daughter of king Henry, and queen of England, give and grant to Geofrey de "Magnaville, for his ſervice, and to his heirs after him by inheritance, that he ſhall be earl of Eſſex, and "have the third penny of the pleas in the Sheriff's court as the earl ought to have for ſupport of his earl-"dom in all things." And this is the oldeſt charter of creation I have ſeen. In like manner Henry II. created an earl in the following words: "Know all men that we have made Hugh Bigod earl of Norfolk, "to have the third penny of Norwich and Norfolk, as free as any other earl in England holds his earl-"dom:" which the old regiſter of Battle abbey thus explains; "It was an antient cuſtom that prevailed "all over England for the earls to have the third pennies of counties, whence they are called *Comites*." Another anonymous writer ſays more fully, "Counties [*Comitatus*] are called from Counts [*Comites*] or "vice verſa, an earl is ſtyled *Comes*, becauſe he receives the third part of the produce of the pleas in "every *Comitatus*. But all earls do not receive this; only thoſe to whom the kings have granted it to "themſelves or their heirs." Hence Polydore Vergil properly enough, agreeable to the cuſtom of our time ſays, "It is the cuſtom in England that the titles of earls are beſtowed at the will of the ſovereign, "even without poſſeſſion of the places whehce they take their titles. Therefore the king gives to thoſe "who have property in the county a penſion out of his own exchequer by way of eſtate."

They were antiently created by no other ceremony but the delivery of a charter. Under Stephen who uſurped the crown during a furious civil war, many aſſumed to themſelves the title of earl, whom the hiſtory of Waverley[c] calls *Pſeudo comites*, and *Comites imaginarii*, falſe and imaginary earls, when it ſays Henry II. ſtripped them of theſe titles. King John as far as I can find firſt (B) introduced the girding on of a ſword. For Roger Hoveden[d] writes, "On the day of his coronation king John girded William Mareſchall with "the ſword of the earldom of *Strigulia*[e], and Geoffrey Fitz-Piers with the ſword of the earldom of Eſſex, "who though they had before been ſtyled earls, and had the government of their counties, had not been "girt with the ſword of their counties; and they ſerved that day at the king's table girt with their ſwords." In the ſucceeding age was added the putting on of a cap with a golden circle, now changed into a radiated coronet and a robe of ſtate. Theſe three things, the ſword with its belt, the cap and coronet and the robe of ſtate are now carried by diſtinct earls before the perſon to be created earl, who is led in a ſcarlet coat by two earls in their robes of ſtate before the king ſeated on his throne, where kneeling down during the reading the inſtrument of creation at the words, "We advance, create, inveſt, appoint, and ordain the "ſaid T. earl of S. and in reality inveſt him with the name, title, rank, ſtyle, honour, authority and dig-"nity of earl of S. by girding on the ſword:" the king puts on him the robe, the ſword is hung abont his neck, the cap and coronet put upon his head, and the inſtrument of creation after reading delivered into his hands. But this is foreign to our purpoſe. The preſent cuſtom that the perſon to be created an earl if he were not before a Baron ſhould be made one, is modern, and introduced in the reign of Henry VIII. But among Counts by far the moſt honourable were thoſe called Counts Palatine: for as *Palatine* was the common name of all who held offices in the king's palace *, ſo Count Palatine was a title of dignity conferred on him who had before been a Palatine, with a certain regal authority to adminiſter juſtice in his own territory.

After earls follow *Vicecomites* or VISCOVNTS, an antient title of office, but of honour new, and firſt heard of among us in the reign of Henry VI. Viſcounts.

The next in rank among the nobility are the BARONS. Though I am well aware what the learned have written about the meaning of this name in Cicero (C), I chooſe to follow the opinion of Iſidore[f] and an old grammarian, who make *Barones* hired ſoldiers. This ſeems evident from that well known paſſage in Hirtius de Bello Alexandrino[g]. "The troops haſtened down to the relief of Caſſius. For he had "always had about him Barons and a body of choſen men with arms who kept off the reſt." With this agrees the Latin and Greek Gloſſary, which renders *Baro* Ανηρ: and everywhere in the laws of the Lombards *Baro* ſtands for *Man*. I am not ſatisfied with the etymologies of the name which ſeveral critics have invented. The French heralds derive Barons from the French word *Par-homines*, q. d. *equal in rank*. The Engliſh lawyers underſtand them *robora belli*: ſome Germans *Banner-heirs*, q. d. *Standard bearers*. Iſidore βαρεις or *grave*. Alciat[h] from the Berones, an antient Spaniſh nation, who he ſays were formerly mercenary ſoldiers. But the beſt etymology is that fetcht from the German language, in which *Bar* ſig- Barons.

* Pithou.

[c] A. D. 1155. v. II. p. 158. ed. Gale. but theſe annals ſay Stephen had beſtowed the titles on them.
[d] P. 793. Ed. 1601. [e] elſewhere *Pembrokeſhire*. [f] IX. 4. [g] I. 9.
[h] In Parergis. See Goldaſt. p. 414. Valeſius however calls them *Betones*, *Vettones*.

(B) Mr. Selden gives an inſtance of the inveſtiture by the ſword in the reign of Richard II. who girt Puſey biſhop of Durham with it, (M. Paris init. R. II.) and Hoveden, p. 687. 1601. ſays, Richard I. girt Robert, ſon of Robert earl of Leiceſter, with the ſword of his father. John only girt theſe as a confirmation or upon livery. Tit. of Hon. p. 560. The ſame learned antiquary ſhews that the coronet is older than records: for John of Eltham, brother of Edward III. has one on his tomb at Weſtminſter, and Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke, who died 16 Edward II. acknowledges the receipt of one, &c. &c. Ib. p. 562.

(C) who uniformly uſes it for a *fool* (de Fin. 2. 23. de Divin. 2. 70. Ep. ad Att. V. 11. and ad fam. 9. ult. Tertul. de anima c. 6.) Cornutus ad Perſ. ſat. V. 138. explains it of the ſtupid ſervants of the ſoldiery. Du Cange in the derivation favours either a good or bad ſenſe βαρυς applied to the mind ſignifies the reverſe of what is meant by it when applied to the body. Du Cange therefore underſtood it of a *ſervant* or *attendant*, and the Gloſſaries and Lombard laws of a *man*. Grævius underſtands it in the epiſtle to Atticus above cited as a compliment for a *great man*: but Servius in En. XI. cites Varro as deriving his name from *Baro*, the Ilyrian term for an *enemy*, whence Brutus ep. to Cicero, ſpeaking of the ill-gotten wealth of Cæſar, calls him *baro*, q. d. a public plunderer, or he may mean only emphatically the *great man*. Græv. not. in ep. ad Att.

nifies free and independant. When this name came into our iſland I have not found. The Britans diſclaim it. It no where appears in the Saxon laws, nor among the titles of honour in Alfric's Saxon Gloſſary, where *Dominus* is rendered *Laford*, of which we have made *Lord*. Among the Danes free Lords like the Barons, were and ſtill are, according to Andrew Velley, called *Thanes* (D). But the uſe of the word is very antient in Burgundy: for Gregory of Tours * writes, "The Barons of Burgundy both biſhops and the "other laymen[i], &c." In a fragment of the laws of Canute[k] king of England and Denmark, we have the firſt mention of a baron among us that I have met with. Yet in this different copies give *Viro*, *Baro*, and *Thanus*. But that barons are there meant is plain from the laws of William the Conqueror[l], in which thoſe words of Canute's are tranſlated in Norman Barons. But take the paſſage itſelf: "The Relief[m] is "to be ſo moderate as to be eaſily paid. An earl's ſuitable to his rank, eight horſes, four ſaddled and four "not ſaddled, four helmets, four coats of mail, eight lances and as many ſhields, four ſwords, and 200 "mancs of gold. Of a king's *Viro*[n] or Baron who is next in rank four horſes, two ſaddled and two not "ſaddled, two ſwords, 4 lances and as many ſhields, one helmet, one coat of mail, and fifty mancs † of "gold."

Lords.

Many Thanes in England at the Conqueſt.

In the early Norman times Valvaſors and Thanes were accounted next in rank to earls and barons, and the greater valvaſors, if we may believe the feodal writers, were the ſame as the modern barons. So that baron ſhould ſeem derived from thoſe names improved and ſoftened by time. It was however no very high honour; for in thoſe times the earls had their barons under them; and I remember to have read in the antient Conſtitutions of the Franks, that there were ten barons under an earl, and as many captains [o] under a baron. It is alſo certain, that there remain antient charters, in which the earls after the arrival of the Normans write "To all my barons both French and Engliſh greeting." Citizens alſo of eminence were ſtyled *Barons*, as the citizens of Warwick in Domeſday book: thoſe of London likewiſe and the inhabitants of the Cinque ports were honoured with the ſame name. A few years after, as the ſenators at Rome were elected according to their incomes, ſo among us thoſe were accounted barons who held their lands by an intire barony or thirteen knights fees, and the third part of one knight's fee, "reckoning each fee, as an old book has it, "at 20*£*. which make 400 marks. For ſuch was the value of one intire barony, and "they who poſſeſſed lands and rents to this amount were ſummoned to parliament." This honour ſeems to have had an office annexed, as appears in ſome ſort from the *Courts Baron* as they are called. The number of barons leads us to think that they were ſuch lords as could hold pleas within their own juriſdiction, ſuch as the *Free-heirs* among the Germans, eſpecially if they had caſtles of their own. For then they anſwered to the definition of the celebrated lawyer Baldus, who defines a baron to be one "who has "abſolute juriſdiction [p] in any caſtle by grant from the prince." According to ſome, all who held baronies ſeemed to have claimed this honour; and ſome of our learned lawyers determine baron and barony, earl and earldom, duke and duchy, to be conjugates to each others as king and kingdom. Certain it is that at that time Henry III. reckoned 150 [q] barons in England. Hence in the charters and hiſtories of that age almoſt all the nobility are ſtyled *Barons* [r], and that title conveyed complete honours, and the *Baronage of England*, comprehending in ſome ſort all the higher orders of the kingdom as Dukes [s], Marquiſſes, Earls, and Barons. But it arrived at the higheſt honour from the time that Henry III. out of ſuch a multitude which began to be rebellious and troubleſome, ſummoned the beſt men by writ to parliament. "For," as a very antient writer [t] has it, "he, after the great diſturbances and enormous conteſts between the king, "Simon de Montfort, and the other barons, were pacified, decreed, and ordained, that all the earls and "barons of the realm of England to whom the king ſhould pleaſe to direct his ſummons, ſhould come to "his parliament and no others, except perchance the king ſaw fit to addreſs the other writs (E) to them." But what he began a little before his death Edward I. and his ſucceſſors ſtrictly obſerved. Hence thoſe alone were deemed barons of the realm who were called to parliament by ſuch writs of *ſummons* as they are ſtyled, till Richard II. created John *Beauchamp* of *Holt* baron of *Kiderminſter*, by inſtrument dated 10th

The Baronage of England.

* About A. C. 580. † Perhaps *Mancuſæ* or 30 pence.

[i] *Leudes.* [k] II. § 69. p. 144. Ed. Wilkins, who gives Ðezn, and no various reading.

[l] § 22, 23. Ib. p. 223. where the editor compliments Camden's explanation.

[m] *Exercitualia.* Sax. Þenezeata. *Armamenta.* Ed. Wilkins.

[n] This word is not in Wilkins' edition. [o] *Capitanei.* [p] *merum miſtumque imperium.*

[q] M. Paris p. 945, A. D. 1262. p. 1283, 41 Henry III. he makes 250. Selden, tit. of hon. p. 592. 150 barons was no ſuch extravagant number. MS. n. Gale.

[r] M. Paris, p. 700. The barons of the Cinque ports are ſtyled *nobiles portuum maris habitatores* in the letter of the nobles of England to the Pope. [s] Q. if they ranked among the orders of the kingdom. [t]

(D) Q. if Thane, Ðezn, be not a Saxon word. See Seld. Tit. of Hon. 507, 508.

(E) Such as thoſe by which the judges and clergy ſat in parliament or thoſe of creation, by which the antient and other barons were admitted to parliament or diplomatic writs. After the time of Henry III. no barons either antient or diplomatic were admitted to parliament, unleſs the king ſent them other writs of ſummons, as was alſo extended to the clergy "*& nulli minores laici ſummoniri & venire debent ad parliamentum ratione tenuræ ſuæ*," ſays the author of the treatiſe "de modo tenendi parliamentum," cited by Selden, ib. 610. See Selden's Titles, 608. MS. n. Gale. Selden is of opinion, that what Camden aſcribes here to Henry III. was eſtabliſhed in the reign of John, after the granting Magna Charta, p. 589. He ſays there were between the end of John and middle of Richard II. two kinds of baronies, viz. Barons by writ and tenure who poſſeſſed antient baronies and barons by writ only who were called by a writ of ſummons, though they had no poſſeſſions that were honorary baronies, p. 591. Camden in his defence againſt Brooke aſcribes this to Edward I. not to Henry III. He adds, two centuries after the Conqueſt barons were different from what they were at firſt. MS. n. Gale.

"A baron is the moſt general and univerſal title of nobility, for originally every one of the peers of ſuperior rank had alſo a barony annexed to his other titles. The original and antiquities of baronies has occaſioned great enquiries among our Engliſh antiquaries. The moſt probable opinion ſeems to be, that they were the ſame with our preſent *lords of manors*, to which the name of court barons (which is the lord's court and incident to every maner) gives ſome countenance. It may be collected from king John's Magna Charta, that originally all lords of maners or barons that held of the king *in capite*, had ſeats in the great council or parliament, till about the reign of that prince the conflux of them became ſo large and troubleſome, that the king was obliged to divide them and ſummon only the greater barons in particular, leaving the ſmaller ones to be ſummoned by the ſheriff, and as it ſaid to ſit by repreſentation in the other houſe, which gave riſe to the ſeparation of the two houſes of parliament. By degrees the title came to be confined to the greater barons or lords of parliament only, and there were no other barons among the peerage but ſuch as were ſummoned by writ in reſpect of the tenure of their lands or baronies till Richard II. firſt made it a mere title of honour by conferring it on divers perſons by his letters patent." Blackſtone's Comment. vol. I. 399, 8vo.

October anno regni 11°. From that time our kings by diploma or rather letters of honour and inveſtiture of robes of ſtate frequently conferred this honour. This method of creating a baron by diploma, and that by writ of *ſummons* are both ſtill in uſe: but in the later they are ſtyled only *Chevalier*, not Barons. Thoſe who are thus created are called *Parliamentary Barons*, *Barons of the Realm*, *honorary Barons*, to diſtinguiſh them from ſuch as are commonly called *Barons* by that antient form of creating barons as thoſe of *Burford* and *Walton*, and thoſe who were barons to the earls of Cheſter and Pembroke, who were feudal barons and by *tenure* only.

Theſe parliamentary barons are not like thoſe of France and Germany, only nominally ſo, but are all born peers, lords, nobles, and councellors of the realm of England, and are called up by the king in this form, "to treat of weighty matters of ſtate, and adviſe with him thereon." They have their rights and privileges, ſuch as of not being tried but by their peers, not put to their oath, their evidence *on honour* being ſufficient, not being ſummoned on juries to inquire into *facts*, not to thoſe writs of *Supplicavit*, *Capias*, and *Eſſoigns*, and many more which I leave to the lawyers whoſe proper province it is.

Biſhops barons.

Beſides theſe the two archbiſhops and all the biſhops of England are alſo barons of the realm, or parliamentary, as were in the laſt age the abbots of the following abbies.

Abbots barons of parliament.

Glaſtonbury.
St. Auſtin's at Canterbury.
St. Peter's at Weſtminſter.
St. Alban's.
St. Edmund's Bury.
Peterborough.
St. John's at Colcheſter.
Eveſham.
Winchelcombe.
Croyland.
Battle.
Reading.
Abingdon.
Waltham Holy Croſs.
Shrewſbury.
Cirenceſter.
St. Peter's at Glouceſter.
Bardney.
St. Benedict's at Holme.
Thorney.
Ramſey.
Hyde.
Malmſbury.
St. Mary's at York.
Selby.

The priors of Coventry, and of St. John of Jeruſalem, commonly called *Grand Maſter of the Knights of St. John*, and claiming to be firſt baron of England.

Theſe, as well as at preſent the biſhops, as the record ſets forth [u], "as peers of the realm with the "other peers were to be perſonally preſent in all parliaments, to conſult, treat, ordain, appoint, deter- "mine, by virtue of their baronies which they held of the king, agreeable to law and cuſtom." For king William I. [x] (which the clergy of that time thought a grievance, but their ſucceſſors the higheſt honour) "ſubjected to military ſervice [y] the biſhoprics and abbies [z] that held baronies in frank almoigne, "and had hitherto enjoyed exemption from all ſecular ſervice, inrolling every biſhopric and abbey at "pleaſure [a], according to the number of ſoldiers they were to furniſh to him and his ſucceſſors in time of "war." From that time the eccleſiaſtical barons have enjoyed the ſame privileges as the other barons of the realm, except that they are not tried by their peers (F), the canons of the church not allowing them to be preſent in caſes of blood; but they are left to a jury to determine the fact in ſuch caſes. But whether this be agreeable to the rules of law, let the lawyers ſay.

Vavaſors.

The *Vavaſors*, or *Valvaſors*, antiently held the next rank after the barons. The lawyers derive their name from *Valvæ*. The honour ſeems to have come to us from the Franks, who, when maſters of Italy, called thoſe *Valvaſores* who had the government of the people, or part of them committed to them by the duke, marquiſs, count, or captain *, and as Butler the lawyer ſays, had "a power of puniſhment, "but not over fairs and markets." This dignity was not common among us, or if it was, has long ſince ceaſed. In Chaucer's time it was not conſiderable; for he ſays of his *Frankelin*, or freeholder,

A ſheriffe had he beene and a contour
Was no where ſuch a worthy vavaſour.

* Sigonius.

[u] Rot. Parl. R. II. 11. [x] M. Paris. [y] See Liber Abendon. MS. n. Gale.

[z] Thomas Rudburne and the Cotton MS. of M. Paris read "Abbatias, *omneſque qui* ba onias tenebant," which makes a mater'al diſference. MS. n. Gale. Ingulphus for *baronias* has *dominia*.

[a] *ſub baronagio*, among the barons.

(F) The peers of biſhops are not earls or barons, but biſhops, unleſs in caſes relating to the barony; for then all the barons of the ſame court are peers. Such was the anſwer of the biſhops to the earls in the affair of Becket. MS. n. Gale.

The

Inferior Nobility. Knights.

The inferior nobility are knights, eſquires, and thoſe commonly called *gentlemen* (G).

Knights, called by our lawyers in Latin *Milites*, had their name in all nations from their horſes, being called from riding in Italy *Cavallieri*, in France *Chevaliers*, in Germany *Reiter*, and in Wales *Margogh*. Only the Engliſh called them *Knights*, a word which in old Engliſh, as well as German, ſignifies both a ſervant, or one who does ſervice, and a youth. Thus in the old Engliſh goſpels the diſciples of Chriſt are called *Leornung Cnyhts*; in another place we have *Incnyht* for a dependant, and our old lawyer Bracton ſpeaks of *Radcnightes*, or *ſervants on horſeback*, who held their lands on condition of ſerving their lords on horſeback. Hence by the ſhort way of ſpeaking we are ſo fond of, I long thought we retained the name of *Knights*.

Knights why called *Milites*.

How they came to be called in our laws, and in all writings after the Norman conqueſt, in Latin *Milites*, I do not ſee. I am however aware, that upon the decline of the Roman empire the name of *Milites* was transferred to thoſe who ſerving about the prince's perſon held the higher offices in his train. But, if I am not miſtaken, the firſt ſo called among us were thoſe who held beneficiary lands or *fees*, on condition of military ſervice in war. For theſe fees were called *Military*, and the perſons elſewhere called *Feudatorii*, are here called *Milites*, as *Milites* of the king, archbiſhop of Canterbury, earl Roger, earl Hugh, &c. becauſe they had received lands from them, on condition of ſerving under them, and performing fealty and *homage* to them; whereas others who ſerved for pay (*ſolidi*) were called *Solidarii* and *Servientes*. But theſe, whether we give them the name of knights or *milites*, are of four ſorts among us. The moſt honourable are thoſe of the order of *St. George*, or the Garter, the ſecond are *Bannerets*, the third of the *Bath*, the fourth called in our language ſimply *Knights*, in Latin *Equites aurati*, or *Milites*, without any addition. The knights of the order of St. George will be treated of in their place when we come to Windſor. I ſhall here ſubjoin a ſhort account of the others.

Bannerets.

The *Bannerets*, falſely called by others *Baronets*, take their name from the ſquare *banner* given them for their valour, which the barons alſo had leave to bear, whence they are properly called by ſome *Equites Vexillarii*, and by the Germans *Banner-heires*. I find no traces of them before the time of Edward III. when England was at the height for military atchievements; ſo I ſhall preſume till better informed, that this title was then firſt invented as a reward for valour (H). In the records of that time* among military titles, mention is made of *Banneretts*, *Homines ad vexillum*, who ſeem to be the ſame, and *Homines ad arma*. I have likewiſe ſeen a charter of king Edward III. by which he advances John Coupland to the rank of Banneret for taking David II. king of Scots in the battle at Durham, in the following terms: "Willing to "reward the ſaid John who took David de Bruis priſoner, and freely gave him up to us, for his honour and "bravery, that others may hereby take example to ſerve us faithfully in time to come, we have advanced "the ſaid John to the rank of Banneret, and for the better maintaining the ſaid ſtate have for us and our "heirs granted to the ſaid John 500*l.* yearly to him and his heirs," &c. It may be worth while here to adduce from Froiſſard the form by which John Chandos one of the moſt gallant men of his time was made a banneret (I). When Edward, prince of Wales, was upon the point of giving battle to Peter king of Caſtile againſt Henry the baſtard and the French, John Chandos came to the prince, and delivered his banner rolled up into his hands, with theſe words, "My lord, this is my banner; be pleaſed to unroll it that I may bear it forth to day; for by God's grace I have a ſufficient income for this purpoſe." The Prince and Peter king of Caſtile who ſtood by him took the banner, and after unrolling it returned it to him with this anſwer; "Sir John, we wiſh you ſucceſs and renown; acquit yourſelf with courage, and ſhew what a man "you are." After taking back his banner, he joyfully rejoined his men, and raiſing it ſaid, "Fellow ſol"diers, this is my banner and yours, if you defend it gallantly as yours." In ſucceeding ages the perſon to be advanced to this honour, either before a battle to animate him, or after it, as a reward of his bravery, carrying an oblong banner called a *Pennon*[b] with his arms painted on it, between the two ſenior knights, preceded by trumpets and heralds, was brought before the king or his repreſentative, who after wiſhing him ſucceſs commanded the end of the banner to be cut off to make it ſquare.

Knights of the Bath.

The oldeſt account I have yet found of the Knights of the Bath is, that they exiſted among the old Franks, and that Henry IV. king of England, the day he was crowned in the tower of London, conferred the honour of knighthood on forty-ſix eſquires who had kept watch the preceding night, and bathed themſelves, giving each of them a green robe, reaching down to their heels, with cloſe ſleeves, and furred with *Minevere*[c], and that they wore on their left ſhoulder a double cord of white ſilk with taſſels hanging

* P. 2. Pat. 15. Edw. I. m. 22 and 23.

[b] Hence *pencellus* and *penicillus* in antient funeral accounts, and *pencel* in modern ones, q. d. *penoncellus*, a little penon.

[c] I take this to be a corruption of *Ermine vairè*, q. d. ſpotted Ermine.

(G) To which may be added *baronets*, the loweſt degree of thoſe who enjoy hereditary honours. They were firſt inſtituted 1611, 11 James I. [9. Selden] in order to raiſe a competent ſum for the reduction of the province of Ulſter in Ireland, and they had a grant of the arms of Ulſter, A. a hand G. in a canton or ineſcucheon; the title is given by patent to the perſon and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. G. and their place in the field was near about the royal ſtandard. Seld. Tit. of Hon. p. 687.

(H) A knight banneret by ſtatutes 5 Rich. II. ſt. 2. c. 4. and 14 Rich. II. c. 11. is ranked next after barons, and his precedence before the younger ſons of viſconnts was confirmed by order of James I. a. r. 10. But in order to entitle him to this rank he muſt have been created by the king in perſon, in the field, under the royal banners, in time of open wars. Blackſtone, Comment. I. p. 403.

(I) Take the ſtory in the ſimplicity of the hiſtorian's own language, l. c. 241, p. 295. "La, entre les battailles, apporta meſ"ſire Jehan Chandos ſa banniere, laquelle encores n'avoit nulle"ment bontee hors de ſon eſtuy. Si la preſenta au prince, auquel "il dit ainſi: Monſignor, veez cy ma banniere: je la vous baille "par telle maniere qu'il vous plaiſe la developper, & qu' aujour"huy je la puiſſe lever, car Dieu merci j'ai bien dequoy en terre "& en heritage pour tenir eſtat ainſi come appartient a ce. Ainſi "print le prince & le roy Dom Pietre (qui la eſtoit) la banniere en"tre leurs mains, qui eſtoit d'argent a un pieu aguiſè de gueulle*. "Si la developperent, & la luy rendirent par la hante, en diſant "ainſi; Meſſire Jehan, veez cy voſtre banniere. Dieu vous en "laiſſe voſtre preu faire. Lors ſe partit Meſſire Jehan Chandos: "& rapporta entre ſes gens ſa banniere, & dit ainſi, Seigniors, veez "cy ma banniere & la voſtre, ſi la gardez ainſi qu'il appartient. "Adonc la prindrent les compaignons, & en furent tous rejouis, "& dirent que s'il plaiſoit a Dieu & a St. George ils la garde"royent bien, & s'en acquiteroyent a leur pouvoir. Si demoura la "banniere es mains d'un bon eſcuyer Anglois (qu'on appelloit Gu"illaume Alery) qui la porta ſeurement ce jour, & qui loyau"ment s'aquita en tous eſtats."

* Arg. a pile G.

down. These in the last age used to be chosen out of the principal of the nobility who had not yet received the honour of knighthood, and at the coronation or marriage of the king or queen, and sometimes when their sons were created princes of Wales or dukes or knights, and were created with a train of ceremonies, most of which are now disused. At present those whom the king calls to this honour (I cannot enter into the full detail) the day before their creation, attend divine service in a hermit's dress of ash colour, with a cowl, linen cap and boots, to begin their warfare in the service of God. They sup together, attended by two esquires and a page. After supper they retire to a chamber, where a small bed is prepared for each of them, with red curtains and their coats of arms affixed, and near it a bath covered with linen, in which they wash, after first recommending themselves to God, to teach them to keep their bodies and souls clean for the time to come. They are awakened early next day by the sound of music, and put on the same cloaths. Then the high constable, the marshall of England, and others appointed by the king, come to them, call them out by their names in order, and administer to them an oath to worship God in an especial manner, defend the church, honour the king, maintain his rights, succour widows, maidens, and orphans, and as much as in their power lies repel all wrongs. After swearing to this on the Gospels they are conducted to morning service, preceded by the king's band of music and heralds, who conduct them back to the chamber, where they put off their hermit's habits, and put on a mantle of scarlet silk, an emblem of war, and a white hat with white feathers over a linen cap, and white gloves tied with the strings of the mantle. They mount horses with saddles and housings[d] black and white and a cross fastened to their foreheads. Before each his page on horseback carries a sword with a gilded hilt, at which hang spurs of gold, and the esquires ride on each side. In this manner with trumpets sounding before them they proceed to court, where they are led into the royal presence by two senior knights, the page delivering the belt with the sword hanging from it to the king's chamberlain, who making a profound reverence delivers it to the king, who fastens it across the *knight*, commanding the two senior knights to put on the spurs. These used formerly to salute with a kiss the knees of the knight to be created. The knights thus created used also to serve up the dishes to the king's table, and all dine together, sitting all on the same side of the table with the arms of each man over his head. They return to the chapel to evening service, offer their swords on the altar and redeem them for a certain sum. In their return the king's master cook stands with his knife in his hand, exhorting them to behave like good and true knights, otherwise he shall cut off their spurs with infamy. But on the day of the coronation they attend the king in their place in the procession with their swords and spurs on, habited in a blue mantle which the heralds call the colour of gracious Jupiter[e], and a knot of white silk in form of a cross with a hood on their left shoulder. But enough of these matters, on which I did not intend to particularize.

I come now to the *Knights* simply so called, which though last in order are first and most antient in institution. For as the gowned Romans presented their youth when they came at age with the *toga virilis & pura*, so our German ancestors put arms into the hands of their youth as soon as they thought them capable of handling arms. Tacitus shall tell the reader this in his own words[f]: "It is not the custom for "any to bear arms till the state has adjudged him capable. Then in full assembly one of the chiefs or his "own father or nearest of kin equips the youth with a shield and spear. This is their Toga, this the first "honour conferred on their youth. Before this he seemed a part of the family, henceforth of the state." Knights.

As these military youths were called in their own language *Knechts*, as *Knyghts* in our language, I am for deducing both the practice and the name from hence. This was the first and simplest method of creating knights, and practised by the Longobards, Franks, and our own countrymen, who all come originally from Germany. Paulus Diaconus[g] relates, that among the Longobards "it is customary for the king's son not "to dine with his family till he has received arms from the king of a foreign nation." The annals of the Franks inform us, that the Franks gave arms to their sons and others, and girt them with swords, and according to our countryman Malmesbury[h], king Alfred knighted his grandson Ethelstan, a promising youth, by giving him a scarlet mantle, a belt studded with pearls, and a Saxon sword in a golden scabbard. Afterwards when religion had taken such hold on men's minds that they thought no undertaking lucky that was not managed by religious persons, our ancestors a little before the arrival of the Normans received their swords from them. This Ingulphus[i], a contemporary writer, shews in the following passage: "The per- "son to be dedicated to lawful warfare on the evening before devoutly confessed himself to some bishop, "abbot, monk, or priest, and after receiving absolution, spent the night at prayers in the church, to be "ready to assist at divine service next morning, when he offered his sword on the altar, and after the Gos- "pel the priest having blest the sword put it over the knight's neck with a blessing, and after communicat- "ing in the sacred mysteries he was a lawful knight." Nor did it soon fall in disuse under the Normans[k]. For Johannes Sarisburiensis writes thus in his Polycraticon[l]: "It was the custom that the day on which "any one was to be honoured with knighthood, he should go with great solemnity to church, and laying "his sword upon the altar there offer it, by this solemn profession devoting himself to the service of the "altar, and vowing perpetual service of his sword, i. e. his duty to the Lord." Petrus Blesensis[m] also says, "Now our youths receive their swords from the altar, thereby professing themselves sons of the church,

[d] *Scorteis*; coverings made of leather. Festus and Du Cange in voc.
[e] Bishop Gibson refers this to the *white knot*, and translates it *the emblem of a clear and propitious day*. Camden's words are "*chlamyde cærulea*, Jovis, scil. æqui colore *amicti*, & *nodo ex albo serico in formam crucis efformato*." In *Joviall* blew mantles, *as a man would say in the colour of just Jupiter*, as a foretoken of justice. Holland. "In a blue mantle with a knot of white silk (*the emblem of serenity*)" W. Oldys.
[f] de mor. Ger. c. 13. [g] I. 22. [h] p. 49. Ed. 1601.
[i] p. 901. Ed. 1601. [k] Though Ingulphus adds it did. [l] B. VI. c. 10. [m] Ep. 94.

" and that they received their ſword for the honour of the prieſthood in defence of the poor, the puniſh-
" ment of malefactors, and the liberty of their country. But things are quite changed, for now the mo-
" ment they are honoured with knighthood they rebel againſt the Lord's anointed, and ravage the patri-
" mony of the crucified Saviour." This cuſtom of girding on a ſword ſeems derived from the Roman military diſcipline[n]; for as they before they had taken the oath on their drawn ſwords thought it not lawful to fight with their enemies, ſo our people did not look upon themſelves as legally authoriſed to ſerve in the field before they were by this ceremony conſecrated to ſervice. In this manner we read William Rufus king of England was made a knight by Lanfranc archbiſhop of Canterbury. But this cuſtom gradually fell into diſuſe after the Normans as Ingulphus[o] tells us derided and exploded it, and in a council at Weſtminſter A. D. 1102, it was ordained that " abbots ſhould not make knights," which ſome however underſtand to mean that the abbots ſhould not diſpoſe of the lands of the church to be held by *knights ſervice* [p].

Afterwards our kings uſed to ſend their ſons to the neighbouring princes to receive knighthood from them. Thus our Henry II. was ſent to David king of Scots, and Malcolm king of Scots to our Henry II. and our Edward I. to the king of Caſtile to receive at their hands *military* or *manly arms*, as that age ſtyled knighthood. Then too beſides the ſword and belt ſpurs were added for ornament, whence they are ſtill called *Milites* and *Equites aurati*. The right of a ſeal was alſo added; for before they had been created knights they were not allowed to uſe a ſeal as I collect from the book of Abingdon. " This writing (ſays that book) " Richard earl of Cheſter reſolved to ſeal with the ſeal of his mother Ermentrude, as upon his " not having been girt with the military belt, all his letters were ſealed with his mother's ſeal." In the next age knights are ſuppoſed to have been made in proportion to their income; for ſuch as had the great knight's fee, i. e. if we may believe old records if they held 680 acres of land or as others 800, had a right to demand the honour of knighthood as their due. Nay under Henry III. all who enjoyed a yearly revenue of 15*l*. in lands were obliged to be made knights, ſo that the title ſeems to have been at that time become a burden inſtead of an honour: " A. D. 1256 the king iſſued a proclamation which was confirmed " and approved by the whole kingdom, that whoever had 15*l*. and upwards[q] in lands ſhould be equipt " for the ſervice, that England as well as Italy might have an army for her defence: and whoever would " not or could not ſupport the honour of knighthood ſhould compound by a ſum of money [r]." Hence the words *Pro reſpectu*[s] *militiæ A. de N. J. H.* &c. ſo frequent in our records: and ſuch preſentments by Juries as the following, " R. de S. Laurence holds a whole fee, and is of full age, and not yet made a knight " therefore is *in miſericordia*." To this time and later if I am not miſtaken in our law form, where proofs before juries are mentioned, they who had a whole fee were called *milites* (knights), and thoſe knights girt with a ſword who had been created by the king. At this time when the king created knights as the ſame Mathew Paris tells us [t], " he ſat on his throne gorgeouſly arrayed in a golden garment of richeſt baudekyn " and a crown of gold, and gave to each knight 100 ſhillings for his equipage[u]." Not only the king but earls in that age created knights. The ſame author[x] relates how the earl of Glouceſter proclaimed a tournament and girded his brother with the ſword of knighthood; and Simon[y] de *Montfort*, earl of Leiceſter, girded Gilbert de Clare with the belt of knighthood[z]. And ſo it was in France, as appears from the ſtyle of the letters of nobility; the perſon that obtains the ſaid letters " may be girded with the ſword of knight-
" hood by whatever knight he pleaſes." But from that time none was created knight among us except by the king himſelf, or the king's eldeſt ſon, by authority from his father, or by the king's repreſentative or general in the army, and that for exploits already performed or to be performed, or for their ſervices in the cabinet. And this was certainly a very wiſe regulation of our kings when they had no longer any *fees* to grant. Nothing is more effectual to encourage brave men and attach to them perſons of character and merit of family and fortune, than graciouſly and kindly to confer upon them this honour of knighthood which before was only a name of dignity; for being deliberately beſtowed by the king on merit, it was eſteemed a high reward and obligation, and rankt among the inſigns of honour (K). They who were thus made knights conſidered the reward of valour, the honour of the family, the memorial of birth, and the glory of name as united in this title. Inſomuch that our lawyers have ſaid that *Knight* is a name of dignity, but not *Baron*. For formerly a baron if not of the order of knight was called only by his two names without any addition except *Dominus* which belongs equally to knights. But the name of knight ſeems to have been an additional honour, ſince kings, dukes, marquiſes, earls, and barons, were ambitious of the honour as well as the name. It may not be amiſs to add what Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays of the creation of knights in the time of Edward I. " To give the greater ſtrength to his expedition into Scotland the king " cauſed proclamation to be made, that whoever was bound to be made knights by inheritance, and had " a competent income to ſupport the ſervice, ſhould attend at Weſtminſter at Whitſontide, to receive all " the equipage of knighthood, except horſes[a] out of the king's wardrobe. This brought together 300

1306.

[n] Cic. de Offic. 1. c. 11. of Cato's ſon.
[o] ubi ſup.
[p] See Malmeſbury in vit. Anſelmi arch. Cant. On this queſtion ſee ſir Francis Leigh and Mr. Tate's papers in Hearne's Collection of curious Diſcourſes, vol. I. p. 82. 84. 2d ed.
[q] 15 *libratas terræ* an intire knight's fee.
[r] Hiſt. minor M. Paris, p. 926. comp. with 935. where it is only 10 libratæ.
[s] for reſpite of knighthood.
[t] See p. 736. ad A. D. 1247.
[u] *harneſiamenta.*
[x] M. Par. p. 740. A. D. 1247.
[y] Peter. Dugd. Bar. I. 212. 408.
[z] M. Par. p. 995.
[a] *equitatura*, equipage.

(K) The royal banner is borne at the funeral of a knight, becauſe knighthood is to be accounted a royal order. The citizens of London are called barons. MS. n. Gale.

" young

" young men, ſons of earls, barons, and knights, who had purple, fine linen of various ſorts[b], and robes[c] " embroidered with gold according to their reſpective ranks. And for as much as the royal palace notwith- " ſtanding its extent was too little to contain ſuch a concourſe, they cut down the fruit-trees and levelled " the walls at the New Temple in London, and ſet up pavilions and tents, in which the candidates ap- " parrelled themſelves in garments of gold. The ſame night the candidates kept their watch in the Tem- " ple as many as it would hold, but the prince of Wales, by his father's order, kept his watch with the " moſt noble of the candidates in the church at Weſtminſter. There was ſuch a noiſe of trumpets, min- " ſtrels and acclamations of joy that the monks in the ſeveral choirs could not hear one another ſing. The " next day the king conferred on his ſon the honour of knighthood in his palace, and gave him the duchy " of Aquitaine. The prince thus knighted haſted to the church of Weſtminſter to confer the ſame honour " on his companions. But ſo great was the croud before the altar that two of the knights died, and many " fainted, notwithſtanding each had two or three knights to conduct and take care of them. The prince " by reaſon of the croud was forced to knight his companions upon the high altar, and having made his " way through the croud by his war horſes[d]. In our time thoſe who receive the honour of knighthood " kneeling down have a gentle touch given them on the ſhoulder with a drawn ſword by the king, who " ſays to them in French, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu.* 'Be a knight in the name of God;' and then " ſubjoins, *Avancez, Chevalier*, 'Riſe up, ſir Knight." As to other particulars reſpecting this order, how diſtinguiſhed and glorious it is, and what a ſplendid reward to noble minds ambitious of glory and honour it was accounted by our anceſtors, how religiouſly obſervant they were of their fidelity and truth, when it would have been a ſufficient ſecurity if they had pledged themſelves on the faith of a knight[e], how liberal minded they were; as alſo what was the tax on knight's fees, when the king's eldeſt ſon had this honour conferred on him, I leave to others to relate. As alſo how when they had been guilty of capital crimes how they were diveſted of their inſigns, their belt ungirt, their ſword taken away, their ſpurs chopt off with a hatchet, their gloves pulled off, and their coat of arms reverſed as in degrading the knights who had engaged in ſpiritual warfare their eccleſiaſtical ornaments, book, chalice, and ſuch like taken from them.

I leave it alſo to be inquired whether theſe knights are properly called by ſome *Knights Bachelors*[f], as a ſort of middle candidates[g] between theſe and eſquires. For we find in the records[h] "the names of knights " bachelors (*milites baccalaurei*) and valets, (*valecti*) of the earl of Glouceſter." Whence ſome have ſuppoſed them to be called *Bachelors* quaſi *Bas Chevalers*[i], though others derive the name from the French *Battailer*, which ſignifies to fight (L). It may alſo be conſidered whether this honour of knighthood, which was antiently ſo glorious while leſs common and ordained as the reward of valour, is not rendered cheap by being frequently beſtowed and being proſtituted to every one's ambition; as Emilius Probus[k] complained on a ſimilar occaſion among the Romans.

Next to theſe knights were *Eſquires*, called alſo *Scutiferi* and *Homines ad arma:* by the Goths *Schilpor*, from carrying the ſhield, as antiently among the Romans *Scutarii*; who derive their name either from the ſhields of arms which they bear as inſigns of nobility, or becauſe they carried the armour of princes and the higher nobility. For formerly two of theſe waited upon each knight, carrying his helmet and ſhield as inſeparable attendants, holding of the knight their lord ſome lands in Eſcuage, as the knights themſelves held of the king in fee. They are at preſent of five kinds: thoſe I have juſt mentioned being out of uſe. The chief eſquires are thoſe who are choſen to attend the king's perſon; next are the eldeſt ſons of knights and their eldeſt ſons ſucceſſively. In the third rank are the eldeſt of the younger ſons of barons, and others of higher rank: but the title ends with the male line. The fourth ſort are thoſe to whom the king himſelf gives a title and arms, or creates them eſquires, inveſting them with a ſilver collar of S. S. and white ſilvered ſpurs, whence they are to this day called in the Weſt *Whiteſpurs*, to diſtinguiſh them from knights, who wear gold ſpurs; and the title deſcends only to their eldeſt ſons. In the fifth rank are reckoned all eſquires who hold any public office of conſequence in the ſtate, or an honourable poſt under the king. But this name of *eſquire* which formerly was only a name of office, got footing among us as a title of honour firſt in the reign of Richard II. as far as I can find. Eſquires.

Gentlemen are either in general perſons of condition and family, or ſuch as merit and fortune have advanced above the common level. *Citizens* or *Burgeſſes* are thoſe who hold offices in their reſpective cities, and are elected to ſit in parliaments. Gentlemen. Citizens.

Commoners or *Yeomen*[l] are ſuch as ſome call *Freeholders*, and our laws *homines legales* or freeholders, and reive at leaſt forty ſhillings a year from lands of their own. Yeomen.

Labourers are thoſe who work for hire, as artizans, mechanics, &c. who paid a poll tax, and were called by the Romans *capite cenſi & proletarii*. Labourers.

[b] *byſſinæ ſyndones, ſilk ſcarfs.* G. The printed copies have *byſſus, ſindones*, p. 458. ed. 1570.
[c] *cyclades*, a cloſe flowing robe, worn by both ſexes. Du Cange in voc. [d] *dextrarios bellicoſos*, his *warlike guards.* G.
[e] Henry III. in confirming Magna Charta 1253 ſwears *as he was a knight.* M. Par. 867, MS. n. Gale.
[f] See the Annals of Burton. M. Par. 769. [g] *tyrones electi medii.* [h] In Dorſo Par. 51. Henry III.
[i] Du Cange on Joinville and Villeharduin. MS. n. Gale. [k] [l] Gemenn, Sax. the commonalty.

(L) M. Paris, p. 768. ſpeaks of certain Engliſh knights, *qui ſe volunt* Bachelarios *appellari*, who were worſted in a turnament at Brackley, 1249. Wats derives this name from *bacula* with which the novitiate knights (*tyrones*) fought after they had broken their lances; and Paris, punning on the word, tells of William Valence, Henry III's own brother, who trying his ſtrength againſt veteran knights at Newbury the year before got heartily drubbed: *ut* introductiones *militiæ* addiſcerit, *baculatus.* A paſſage in the Chronicle of Wigmore, Mon. Ang. II. 224. proves they were candidates for knighthood, not complete knights; Cingulum militiæ accepit una cum Edmundo de Arundel & *aliis* 300 *baccalaureis.* Du Cange in v.

THE

THE LAW-COURTS OF ENGLAND.

Parliament.

THE tribunals, or courts of juſtice in England, are of three ſorts: ſpiritual, temporal, and mixed, which laſt is the greateſt and moſt honourable, called *Parliament*; a name of no very antient date, borrowed from France. Our Anglo-Saxon anceſtors called it Witena-ȝemot, or the *aſſembly of the wiſe*; Ge-pædniſſ, or *council*, and Micelſynod (from the Greek word *Synodus*) or *the great aſſembly*. The Latin writers of that and ſucceeding ages call it the *Commune concilium, curia altiſſima, generale placitum, curia magna, magnatum conventus, præſentia regis, prælatorum procerumque collectorum, commune totius regni concilium, &c.* The Common Council, the Supreme Court, the General Pleading, the great Court, the Aſſembly of the Nobles, the Preſence of the King, Prelates and Lords aſſembled together, the Common Council of the whole Nation, &c. And as the general Aſſembly of Etolia is called by Livy[a] PANÆTOLIVM, ſo may this juſtly be called PANANGLIVM, being compoſed of the King, the Clergy, the Superior Nobles, the Knights and Burgeſſes elected; or to expreſs myſelf more in the law ſtyle, *the King, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons*, who repreſent the whole body of the nation. It is not held at fixed times, but called at the king's pleaſure as often as there is occaſion to conſult about difficult emergencies for the general good of the ſtate, and it is diſſolved in like manner by his ſole authority (A). But it has a ſupreme and ſovereign power to enact, confirm, repeal, explain, revive obſolete laws, determine difficult caſes between individuals, and in one word, in all matters which reſpect the good of the nation or private perſons.

The King's Court.

The next court to this in the early Norman times, and for ſome time before, was the *King's own Court*, held in the palace, and following the king wherever he went. For in the palace was a place for the chancellor and ſecretaries, who had the care of the writs and ſeal, for the judges who determined both ſuits, or *pleas*, as they are called, reſpecting the crown, and thoſe between the ſubjects. There was likewiſe the *Exchequer*, where ſat the treaſurer and accomptants, who had the charge of the king's treaſure. Each of theſe were accounted part of the king's houſhold, and had their diet and cloaths from the king. Hence Goetzlin, in the life of St. Edward, calls them *Palatii cauſidici*, Palace Lawyers, and Johannes Sariſburienſis *Curiales*, Courtiers. But beſides theſe, and over them was one ſupreme juſtice, called the

Juſtice of England.

Juſtice of England, the Chief Juſtice, the Juſtitiary of England, and *the Chief Juſtitiary of England*, who was appointed with a ſalary of 1000 marks a year, by the following patent: "The king to the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, ſheriffs, foreſters, and all other faithful ſubjects of England, greeting. Whereas for our preſervation, the maintainance of the peace of our realm, and to adminiſter juſtice to all and ſingular of our ſubjects, we have appointed our truſty and well-beloved Philip Baſſet Chief Juſtitiary of England during our pleaſure; we command you upon the allegiance you owe to us to be obedient to him in all things pertaining to the office aforeſaid, as to the keeping our peace and the peace of our realm, ſo long as the aforeſaid Baſſet ſhall continue in office. Teſte Rege," &c.

But in the reign of Henry III. it being enacted that the common pleas of the ſubject ſhould not follow the king's court, but be held in ſome certain place; ſoon afterwards the Chancery, and Court of the Pleas of the Crown, together with the Exchequer, were transferred from the palace, and eſtabliſhed apart in diſtinct places, as ſome, how truly I know not, have ſaid.

Having premiſed thus much, I ſhall add a few words about theſe and the other courts which aroſe out of them, as they now ſtand. Some of theſe are courts of law, as *the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, the Exchequer, the Aſſizes, the Star Chamber, the Court of Wards* and *Admiralty*; others of equity, as *the Chancery, Court of Requeſts, Councils in the marches of Wales and the North*. Take a ſhort account of each in their order, according to the information communicated to me.

[a] XXXI. 29. XXXV. 32.

(A) By ſtatute 1 Geo. I. c. 38. the king is obliged to ſummon a new parliament once in ſeven years as before 6 William and and Mary once in three. G.

Distances of the CITIES & Shire Towns in ENGLAND & WALES.	YORK	WORCESTER	WINCHESTER	Windsor	WELLS	Warwick	Taunton	Stafford	Shrewsbury	SALISBURY	St DAVIDS	St ASAPH	ROCHESTER	PETERBORO	OXFORD	Oakham	Nottingham	NORWICH	Northampton	Newcastle	LONDON	LINCOLN	LITCHFIELD	Leicester	Launceston
BANGOR	110	90	160	163	129	104	133	72	57	150	86	23	200	136	134	120	102	186	128	132	240	121	82	109	146
Berwick	108	204	268	247	263	196	275	166	176	266	250	153	265	188	227	181	160	202	204	48	339	151	174	178	304
BATH	150	46	43	67	16	60	34	83	77	28	108	114	110	97	46	91	97	150	72	205	108	124	77	84	85
Bedford	104	61	68	36	94	40	115	71	86	77	169	123	58	25	33	30	53	66	15	164	47	62	60	37	165
BRISTOL	150	45	52	75	16	61	33	80	72	36	100	107	116	100	53	92	100	150	75	200	115	122	75	84	81
Buckingham	108	46	55	33	78	28	96	63	76	61	152	113	65	37	16	36	55	85	13	168	60	69	52	37	148
Cambridge	105	78	80	45	112	57	132	84	103	92	188	136	51	25	50	39	61	49	33	166	52	62	74	50	183
CANTERBURY	169	134	84	64	140	115	160	149	164	111	235	200	22	91	90	105	128	78	93	227	56	126	138	115	210
CARLISLE	80	153	223	209	210	150	220	120	123	220	189	94	232	156	185	146	122	185	164	45	301	121	127	139	244
CHESTER	75	62	133	128	115	67	124	33	27	127	108	22	162	95	100	80	61	145	90	111	182	80	45	70	152
CHICHESTER	176	95	26	38	74	90	89	126	130	42	175	170	59	100	56	105	123	125	80	225	63	135	116	105	138
Colcheſter	133	113	95	60	136	91	155	120	137	111	220	172	35	57	77	73	94	42	66	188	50	88	109	83	208
COVENTRY	85	28	79	65	82	8	100	31	46	79	134	83	96	41	40	27	32	95	26	143	92	55	20	17	145
Derby	59	48	106	89	58	35	124	23	45	107	144	71	116	45	67	29	11	93	45	115	122	35	19	21	166
Dorcheſter	190	87	47	84	29	99	30	122	116	33	122	150	120	131	77	128	137	174	105	195	123	158	117	124	73
DURHAM	48	145	209	186	205	136	220	111	123	208	207	107	204	128	169	121	100	147	144	13	262	92	115	119	253
ELY	96	83	91	56	122	61	140	83	103	103	191	135	60	20	60	36	56	40	38	155	69	53	73	47	191
EXETER	203	100	85	118	43	117	24	132	120	68	91	147	158	156	105	149	154	204	131	254	172	176	128	140	33
GLOCESTER	123	18	56	63	42	33	60	54	52	48	108	90	105	75	35	67	70	127	50	176	102	94	49	56	107
Guilford	155	83	31	16	79	74	96	110	118	48	176	157	41	76	40	81	103	102	59	216	30	113	99	84	147
Hertford	124	78	61	25	98	60	118	92	108	75	184	143	36	42	39	58	75	66	35	184	22	80	81	60	170
HEREFORD	118	20	76	84	50	42	62	47	37	65	90	73	125	86	55	75	74	140	64	168	127	98	46	63	102
Huntington	94	68	80	49	107	46	126	72	90	90	176	123	63	13	46	26	48	55	23	155	57	50	61	35	177
Ipswich	127	118	108	72	147	97	168	123	141	122	225	173	48	58	86	74	94	31	72	183	67	84	113	84	218
Kendal	58	120	189	177	176	118	187	85	89	185	162	64	202	127	152	114	91	162	133	56	257	95	93	108	214
LANDAFF	155	52	75	96	30	73	31	82	69	59	75	97	140	117	74	107	107	178	92	203	165	132	82	95	67
Lancaſter	58	108	178	166	164	107	174	73	76	173	151	52	192	118	140	105	82	155	122	66	232	89	84	98	203
Launceſton	220	120	117	150	72	140	52	148	131	100	75	150	190	181	133	173	173	232	158	265	235	200	150	163	
Leiceſter	72	40	89	69	98	24	118	36	56	92	150	86	95	28	50	12	18	81	26	132	99	38	26		
LITCHFIELD	74	31	95	85	90	26	106	11	31	93	125	62	116	54	60	37	28	108	45	128	118	54			
LINCOLN	44	80	121	96	136	62	155	58	81	129	178	99	113	38	85	33	25	68	57	105	128				
LONDON	192	112	71	22	127	90	151	134	157	83	269	212	29	76	55	96	122	108	67	276					
Newcaſtle	62	158	221	200	218	150	235	123	134	220	216	117	216	142	181	134	114	157	156						
Northampton	95	47	67	44	87	25	106	56	71	73	155	107	73	26	29	25	43	77							
NORWICH	105	122	128	91	161	99	182	117	137	140	230	164	76	54	100	70	83								
Nottingham	55	56	107	86	114	39	130	34	56	110	154	81	111	36	68	22									
Oakham	73	55	92	66	107	33	123	48	70	96	162	99	88	16	52										
OXFORD	123	44	40	29	62	35	83	70	78	45	145	117	69	55											
PETERBORO	84	68	91	62	114	44	134	64	84	99	175	115	76												
ROCHESTER	158	112	72	42	120	95	137	129	143	90	213	180													
St ASAPH	92	75	145	145	123	85	130	52	40	139	99														
St DAVIDS	186	108	151	172	102	131	91	120	99	133															
SALISBURY	164	67	18	53	32	72	49	101	100																
Shrewsbury	90	35	107	107	87	48	98	22																	
Stafford	73	35	105	96	95	35	110																		
Taunton	180	75	65	98	21	93																			
Warwick	92	23	72	61	74																				
WELLS	166	60	50	79																					
Windſor	140	74	37																						
WINCHESTER	163	73																							
WORCESTER	105																								

EXPLANATION

To know y^e diſtance of *y^e* Cities *&c.* as Ipswich to Huntington, *see* I. *on y^e* Top & H. *on y^e* Side, & *carry a line over your sight to y^e* Square where both *Meet, which gives y^e N^o. of* Miles.

Note, Diſtances from & to London *in* Meaſurd, *y^e rest* Comp^d Miles

To face Vol. I. p. CXLVIII.

Leicester	Launceston	Lancaster	LANDAFF.	Kendal	Ipswich	Huntington	HEREFORD	Hertford	Guilford	GLOCESTER	EXETER	ELY	DURHAM.	Dorchester	Derby	COVENTRY	Colchester.	CHICHESTER	CHESTER.	CARLISLE	CANTERBURY	Cambridge.	Buckingham	BRISTOL.	Bedford.	BATH	Berwick
109	146	65	102	78	194	144	83	163	174	103	148	156	125	157	92	102	192	184	41	103	220	157	132	116	143	123	163
178	304	100	145	90	230	202	213	232	264	223	294	204	62	291	162	190	235	285	152	61	275	213	215	248	212	250	
84	83	150	32	165	133	92	40	85	70	28	60	104	188	40	90	64	128	68	104	196	130	98	62	10	80		
37	165	134	103	144	58	14	78	22	52	62	137	27	150	110	58	41	51	75	105	176	80	20	17	84			
84	81	150	25	160	140	97	35	91	79	27	60	111	190	44	93	72	130	78	102	195	138	103	67				
37	148	133	85	143	75	30	63	32	48	45	119	45	155	93	56	32	68	67	95	175	87	36					
50	183	144	123	151	40	13	98	22	61	81	155	12	154	126	69	56	35	83	118	181	67						
115	210	211	163	218	49	80	147	56	62	128	177	73	216	140	133	117	39	75	182	247							
139	244	46	190	34	207	170	160	197	224	172	240	173	45	239	120	146	210	241	96								
70	152	50	93	63	155	105	64	126	141	80	144	116	100	143	50	65	153	156									
105	138	198	100	209	100	87	100	61	24	80	105	94	223	66	123	96	87										
83	208	176	150	182	13	48	129	37	67	112	178	37	178	144	102	90											
17	145	102	80	113	95	44	47	62	70	40	123	60	130	106	28												
21	166	78	100	88	104	55	65	80	105	65	147	65	102	132													
124	73	192	55	205	155	125	78	108	79	69	40	135	232														
119	253	57	190	48	172	142	156	172	104	164	240	143															
47	191	138	129	148	38	25	101	33	71	88	165																
140	33	194	50	207	190	153	85	140	116	85																	
56	107	126	41	138	120	72	20	75	73																		
84	147	180	100	191	78	64	93	37																			
60	170	157	113	167	48	30	92																				
63	102	114	35	126	136	86																					
35	177	130	114	139	52																						
84	218	174	160	180																							
108	214	13	156																								
95	67	143																									
98	203																										
163																											

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

with ye JUDGES CIRCUITS.

10 20 30 40 50 60 69½ English — Miles.
10 20 30 40 50 60 Scotch & Irish — Miles.

GERMAN OCEAN

IRISH SEA

BRISTOL CHANNEL

ST GEORGES CHANNEL

ENGLISH CHANNEL

ORKNEY Is

Aberdeen

Firth of Forth

Holy Head

Lands-end

Scilly Is

Lizard Pt

The *King's Bench*, ſo called from the king's formerly preſiding in it, takes cognizance of the *Pleas of the Crown*, and many other matters reſpecting the king and the public good; and re-hears the wrong judgments of the *Court of Common Pleas*. The judges in it beſides the king, when he pleaſes to be preſent, are the *Chief Juſtice of England*, and four[b] others, or more, as the king pleaſes. King's Bench.

The *Court of Common Pleas* is ſo called from hearing *Common law pleadings* between the ſubject, agreeable to our law which is called the *Common* Law. In this ſit *the chief Juſtice of the Common pleas*, with four other *Juſtices*. The officers of this court are the *Keeper of the Writs*, three *Prothonotaries*, and a number of inferior officers. Common Pleas.

The *Exchequer*[c] had its name from the table at which the members ſat. For thus Gervaſe of Tilbury (B), who lived A. D. 1160. "The Exchequer is a long ſquare board, about ten feet long and five broad, like "a table for perſons to ſit at. On each ſide it has a border about four fingers broad; over it lies a cloth[d] "bought in Eaſter term, not of any colour, but black ſtriped with white, the ſtripes about a foot or "hand's breadth aſunder." And preſently after he adds[e], "This court is ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed "at the Conqueſt by king William, who borrowed his idea from the Exchequer abroad." Here are heard all cauſes relating to the revenue. The judges are *the Lord High-Treaſurer of England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chief Baron*, and three[f] or four other *Barons*. The officers, *King's Remembrancer, Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Clerk of the Pipe, Comptroller of the Pipe, five Auditors of the old Revenue, the foreign Oppoſer, Clerk of the Eſtreats, Clerk of the Pleas, Marſhall, Clerk of the Summonſes, Deputy Chamberlains, two Secondaries in the office of King's Remembrancer, two Secondaries in the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's office, two Secondaries of the Pipe, four Clerks in the different offices*, &c. On the other ſide of the Exchequer called the *Receipt* are the following officers: *Two Chamberlains, a Vice-Treaſurer, Clerk of the Tallies, Clerk of the Pells, Keeper of the Treaſury, four Tellers, two Joiners of the Tallies, two Deputy Chamberlains, the Clerk for the Tallies, Purſuivant ordinary, two Secretaries*, &c. (C) The officers of the *Tenths* and *Firſt Fruits* belong alſo to this. Theſe laſt were appointed when the Pope's authority was aboliſhed, and an act paſſed that the tenths and firſt fruits of eccleſiaſtical benefices ſhould be paid to the king (D). Exchequer.

Beſides theſe three royal courts of law to prevent delays and trouble to the ſubjects and eaſe their expence king Henry II. ſent ſome of theſe judges and others every year into every county in the kingdom, who are called *Juſtices Itinerant* and *Juſtices in Eyre*[g]. Theſe in the counties to which they are ſent determine both the *pleas of the Crown* and the *Common Pleas*. For that prince, as Matthew Paris[h] tells us, "by the advice of his ſon and the biſhops appointed juſtices for ſix parts of the kingdom, three in each "part, who ſwore to maintain each man's right inviolate." This appointment ſunk under Edward III. but was ſoon after in ſome meaſure revived by act of parliament; for the counties being divided into *Circuits*, as we call them, two of the king's juſtices twice a year go their *Circuits* to try priſoners, and make what we call a *Gaol Delivery*, whence they are called by our lawyers *Juſtices of Gaol Delivery*; alſo to take cognizance *of aſſize, of novel diſſeiſin*, and ſome other things in them. Hence they are called *Juſtices of Niſi Prius* from the writs containing theſe two words directed to the ſheriff. Juſtices Itinerant.

The *Star-Chamber*, or rather *Court of the King's Council*, takes cognizance of criminal cauſes, as perjury, impoſtures, cheats, exceſſes, &c. In point of antiquity this is the oldeſt, and, in point of dignity, the moſt honourable court. It ſeems deducible from the time when the ſubjects appealed to the king, and the king's council was inſtituted. The judges in it are the moſt honourable and diſtinguiſhed perſonages, as being the king's counſellors. It had the name of *Star-Chamber* from meeting antiently in a chamber adorned with ſtars at Weſtminſter. For we read in the records of Edward III. *Counſeil en la chambre des Eſtoiles, pres de la Receiple al Weſtminſter*. But the authority of this court was ſo augmented and confirmed in parliament by that wiſe prince Henry VII. that many have improperly ſuppoſed him the firſt inſtitutor of it. The judges in it are *the Lord Chancellor of England, the Lord Treaſurer of England, the Lord Preſident of the King's Council, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal*, and all the *Counſellors of State*, both ſpiritual Star Chamber.

[b] Now three.

[c] *Schecken* in German is to *travel*. Rollo inſtituted an exchequer in Normandy, and it was at firſt itinerant there, as well as here after the Conqueſt. See le Couſtum. de Norm. MS. n. Gale.

[d] *Supponitur*, Camden, but *ſuperponitur*, Dial. de Scacc. Gibſon tranſlated it as in Camden, without ſuſpecting a miſprint. On this checque the ſums are marked and ſcored with counters. Blackſtone's Comment. III. 4.

[e] Dial. I. 4. Madox, c. iv. § 5.

[f] Now three. G.

[g] The name of juſtices in eyre remains now only in the two chief juſtices in eyre North and South of Trent, inſtituted by Hen. II. 1184. (Hoveden), to hear foreſt cauſes, now a ſinecure office. See Blackſtone, III. 6. p. 72.

[h] p. 132. 1176.

(B) Dial. de Scaccario I. 1. which Madox aſcribes to Richard Fitz-Nigil. See Hiſtory of the Exchequer, c. iv. § 3.

(C) It was regulated and reduced to its preſent order by Edward I. and intended principally to order the revenues of the crown, and to recover the king's debts and duties. It conſiſts of two diviſions, the receipt of the exchequer, and the court ſubdivided into a court of equity and of common law, wherein is the lord treaſurer, the chancellor of the exchequer, the chief baron, and the three puiſne ones. Blackſtone's Commentaries, III. 4. Mr. Madox divides the hiſtory of the Exchequer into two periods. In the firſt, from the Conqueſt to the reign of John, its officers were the chief juſtice and barons, the chancellor and the treaſurer, c. 20. In the ſecond period we find the king's council acting in this court, and the treaſurer had a deputy, c. 21. The inferior officers do not occur before the ſecond period. Theſe were the two remembrancers (the king's and the lord treaſurer's), the engroſſer of the great roll, the uſher *(oſtiarius)* of the exchequer, who kept the court ſafely, and carried the ſummonſes, the conſtable who was deputy to the conſtable of England, the marſhal, who had the care of certain bags, the auditors of the foreign accounts, the clerk of the eſtreats and foreign ſummonſes, the clerk of the writs, the chamberlains, the treaſurers and their reſpective clerks, the clerk of the tallies, the clerk of the pells, the tellers, the peſour, who weighed the money paid in, and the fuſour or melter, c. 24.

The preſent officers are the king's remembrancer and his depnty, eight attornies, lord treaſurer's remembrancer, five attornies, office of pleas, maſter and four attornies, two auditors of the impreſt, and a deputy auditor, two auditors of the revenue and a deputy auditor, clerk and comptroller of the pipe, a marſhal, maſter of the firſt fruits and comptroller, deputy remembrancer of the firſt fruits, clerk of the eſtreats, receiver, two chamberlains and two deputies, a chief and four under uſhers, &c. G.

(D) Queen Anne gave this part of the revenue, in perpetuity, to augment the maintenance of the poorer clergy, which pious gift was confirmed in parliament in the ſecond year of her reign. G. By this bounty, which gives 200l. to all cures not exceeding 10l. per annum, above 1300 poor livings have been augmented between 1714 and 1740.

and temporal, and ſuch parliamentary barons as the king pleaſes to ſummon; the *two chief juſtices*, or in their abſence, two other *judges*. The officers are *the Clerk of the Council, the Clerk of the writs and proceedings of the Council in the Star-Chamber*, &c. Cauſes are tried here not by *peers*, according to our *common* law, but according to the civil law (E).

Court of Wards and Liveries.

The Court of Wards and Liveries, which takes its name from minors [i] or wards, whoſe affairs it takes cognizance of, was firſt inſtituted by Henry VIII. theſe cauſes being before determined in the *Chancery* and *Exchequer*. For by an antient practice derived from the Normans, and not, as ſome have ſuppoſed, from Henry III. when any one dies who holds lands of the king *in capite by knight's ſervice*, both the heir and his eſtate, with its revenues, remain in the king's power and ward till he comes to be 21 years of age, and then they are delivered to him by the king's writ. In this court the *Maſter General* is judge, and under him the *Surveyor of Liveries, Attorney General, Receiver General, Auditor, Clerk of the Liveries, Clerk of the Court*, 40 *Feodaries*, and *a meſſenger* (F).

In later times ſprung up two other courts, *for Correction of Errors*, the firſt of which was to correct *errors in the Court of Exchequer* (G), the other for *errors in the Court of King's Bench*. The judges in the former are the *Chancellor* and *Treaſurer of England*, with ſuch others of the judges as they think proper to call to their aſſiſtance; in the latter the *Juſtices of the Common Pleas* and the *Barons of the Exchequer*.

Court of Admiralty.

The *Court of Admiralty* takes cognizance of maritime affairs. In this court are the *Admiral of England*, his *Deputy*, who is *a judge, two Secretaries, a Serjeant of Court*, and the *Vice-Admirals of England* (H). We come now to the courts of equity.

Chancery.

The *Chancery* has its name from the Chancellor, a name of no great dignity under the antient emperors, as we learn from Vopiſcus [k]. But now it is of the higheſt honour, and the chancellors are advanced to the head of the nobility. Caſſiodorus derives their name from *Cancelli*, becauſe they ſat to hear cauſes behind in a private apartment * incloſed with rails. "Conſider," ſays he [l], "how you are ſtyled; what you do "within the rails cannot be concealed, for the gates are open, the incloſures wide, and the doors like "windows." From this it is evident that the chancellor ſat within rails open to view on every ſide, ſo that he ſhould ſeem to have had his name from thence (I). But as he, being in a manner the mouth, eye, and ear of the prince, it was his buſineſs to draw lines acroſs reſcripts and decrees unfairly obtained, or contrary to the public good, which method they not improperly term *Cancelling*, ſome have derived the name of Chancellor from this *Cancellation*. Thus a modern gloſſary ſays, "The Chancellor is he whoſe "buſineſs is to examine the emperor's writs and anſwers, and orders, to cancel ſuch as are improper, and "ſign the others." Nor is Polydore Vergil's [m] account true, that William the Conqueror inſtituted a ſociety of ſecretaries who wrote orders, and named the maſter of that ſociety *Chancellor*, it being plain and evident that there were chancellors in England before the Norman conqueſt. The chancellor's dignity and authority at preſent is too well known to need any explanation. What it was formerly I ſhall here ſhew in brief from a very antient author [n]. "The dignity of chancellor of England is ſuch that he is "accounted the next to the king in the kingdom, that he may ſeal his own orders with the reverſe of the "king's ſeal [o], of which he has the keeping; that the king's chapel is in his diſpoſal and care; that he is to receive and take care of the vacant archbiſhoprics, biſhoprics, abbies and baronies, as they fall into "the king's hand; that he is to attend at all the king's councils, even without ſummon, to ſeal all writs "with the hand of the clerk who carries the king's ſeal, and all matters are ordered by the advice of the "chancellor. Alſo that, by the grace of God furniſhing him with a ſufficiency of merit, he may, if he "will, arrive at the dignity of archbiſhop or biſhop before he die. Hence it is that the chancellorſhip is "not to be bought." I ſhall juſt obſerve by the bye, that the form of conſtituting a chancellor in the reign of Henry II. was [p], by hanging the great ſeal of England about the neck of the perſon elected. But

* Secretum, i. e. locus judicii.

[i] *Pupilli.*

[k] In Carino, c. 1. It is doubtful whether Vopiſcus' words reflect on the man or the office. Camden and Spelman in v. take the latter ſide of the queſtion; "præfectum urbis unum ex ſuis cancellariis fecit, quo fœdius nec excogitari poterat aliquando, nec dici."

[l] Ep. 6. B. 11. [m] p. 202. Ed. Thyſii.

[n] Fitz-Stephen, who lived under Henry II. vit. Thomæ Becket, p. 13. inter Sparke's Scriptores.

[o] *Altera parte* regii ſigilli. [p] Walter Mapes. See an inſtance of this ſo late as lord chancellor Forteſcue. A. S. min.

(E) This court (of very antient inſtitution, being firſt mentioned Clauſ. 41 Edw. III. m. 13. new modelled by Henry VII. and VIII.) having been guilty of great abuſes, as was declared in parliament, and of which ſee Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, I. and III. was entirely taken away by a ſtatute made in the 16th of Charles I. c. 10. The room where it ſat is now the lottery-office on the Eaſt ſide of New-palace-yard, and Sir William Blackſtone derives its name from the *Starra*, or Jewiſh bonds and obligations kept in it. All its records are deſtroyed, except ſome reports in Dyer, Crook, Coke, &c. Its beſt powers have reverted into the King's Bench. Blackſtone's Commentaries, IV. 19.

(F) Upon the death of every one of the king's tenants an inqueſt of office was made, called *Inquiſitio poſt mortem*, of what lands he died ſeiſed, who was his heir, and of what age. To ſuperintend this, this court was eſtabliſhed by ſtatute 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46. It was taken away and aboliſhed, with all its oppreſſive tenures, by a ſtatute 12 Car. II. c. 24. The inqueſts of office ſtill continue in force on proper occaſions. Blackſtone's Comment. B. III. c. 17.

(G) From the common law ſide of the exchequer a writ of error muſt be brought into the court of exchequer chamber, by ſtatute 31 Edw. III. c. 12. and from their determination lies a writ of error to the Houſe of Lords. Blackſtone III. c. 4. V. 3. p. 46. Writs of error lie alſo from the court of King's Bench to the court of Exchequer chamber and the Houſe of Lords. Ib. III. 4. p. 43.

The court of Exchequer chamber firſt erected by ſtatute 31 Edw. III. c. 12. to determine cauſes upon writ of error from the common law ſide of the court of Exchequer, conſiſts of the lord treaſurer, the lord chancellor, with the juſtices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas. In imitation of this a ſecond court of Exchequer chamber was erected by ſtatute 27 Eliz. c. 8. conſiſting of the juſtices of Common Pleas, and the barons of the Exchequer, before whom writs of error may be brought from the King's Bench. Blackſtone III. 4.

(H) Blackſtone, III. c. 5.

(I) The chancellor among the Romans ſeems to have ſignified a chief ſcribe or ſecretary, who was afterwards inveſted with ſeveral judicial powers, and a general ſuperintendency over the reſt of the officers of the prince. From the Roman empire it paſt to the Roman church, and hence every biſhop has his chancellor, the principal judge of his conſiſtory, and almoſt every ſtate in Europe has its chancellor. He ſeems in all to have had the ſuperviſion of all charters, letters, and public inſtruments of the crown or ſovereign, and is with us created at this day by the mere delivery of the king's great ſeal into his cuſtody, whereby he becomes, without writ or patent, an officer of the greateſt weight and power of any now ſubſiſting in the kingdom, and ſuperior, in point of precedency, to every temporal lord. Blackſtone's Commentaries, III. 4.

in

in Henry VI.'s time it was as follows, as I ſhall recite from records. Upon the demiſe of the chancellor of England, "the king's three great ſeals, one of gold, the other two of ſilver, which were in the cuſtody "of the chancellor, are immediately upon his death locked up in a wooden coffer, which as ſoon as it is "ſealed with the ſeals of lords preſent is conveyed to the Treaſury. Thence it is carried to the king, who "delivers to the future chancellor who is to execute the office of the Chancery, after he has taken an "oath for the good and faithful diſcharge thereof, firſt the great ſeal of ſilver, then that of gold, then "that other of ſilver into his hands, in the preſence of a numerous aſſembly of nobles. After receiving "them he replaces them in the coffer, and ſealing it with his own ſeal carries it home, and in the preſence "of certain lords cauſes certain of the king's patents and writs to be ſealed with them. When the chan-"cellor is diſmiſſed he delivers into the king's hand theſe three ſeals, in the preſence of the lords; firſt "the great ſeal of gold, then the larger one of ſilver, and laſtly the other ſilver one." At preſent only one ſeal is delivered to the chancellor, nor do we meet with any account of theſe three ſeals, except in the reign of Henry VI (K). Great acceſſions of authority and dignity have accrued to this office of chancellor in a courſe of time by acts of parliament, eſpecially ſince the lawyers have become ſo attentive to the tittles of the law, to the perplexing niceties of words, that a court of equity was become abſolutely neceſſary, which is under the direction of the chancellor, who determines according to right and equity, and moderates that ſtrictneſs of juſtice which is oftentimes but ſtrict oppreſſion. In this court preſides the *Lord Chancellor of England*, aſſiſted by twelve *Maſters in Chancery*, of whom the firſt is Keeper or *Maſter of the Rolls* belonging to the ſame court. To this court belong many officers, ſome of whom particularly attend upon the great ſeal; as *the Clerk of the Crown*, *the Clerk of the Hanaper*, *the Sealer*, *the Chauff-Wax*, *Comptroller of the Hanaper*, 24 *Curſitors*, *Clerk of the writs of Subpœna*. Others concerned in the cauſes chiefly brought hither are, a *Prothonatory*, *ſix Clerks* or *Attornies of the Court*, and a *Regiſter*. There are likewiſe *three Clerks of the Petty Bag* (L), *a Clerk of Preſentations*, *a Clerk of the Faculties*, *a Clerk for examining Letters Patents*, *a Clerk for Diſmiſſions*, &c.

There is alſo another court, which aroſe out of the king's privy council, called the *Court of Requeſts* (M), from the requeſts or petitions delivered there, where cauſes are heard, as in *Chancery*, between private perſons, after they have been laid before the king or the privy council, and likewiſe others. In this court are ſeveral *Maſters of Requeſts*, a *Clerk* or *Regiſter*, and two or three *Attorneys*. Of the councils in the marches of Wales and the North, we ſhall treat, God willing, in their proper place. Court of Requeſts.

The principal ſpiritual courts are the *Synod*, called the *Convocation* (N), which always meet with the parliament, and the *Provincial Synods* in each province *. Eccleſiaſtical Courts.

Next to theſe are the archbiſhop of Canterbury's courts, viz. the *Court of Arches*, the judge of which is the *Dean of the Arches*, ſo called from St. Mary's church in London, whoſe tower is remarkable for its arch, and receiving all appeals in the province of Canterbury (O). In this court are ſixteen advocates[q], or more, as the archbiſhop pleaſes, all doctors of law, two regiſters, and ten[r] proctors. Court of Arches.

The *Court of Audience*, which takes cognizance of all complaints, cauſes and appeals in the province (P). Court of Audience.

The *Prerogative Court*, where a commiſſary[s] determines inheritances whether demiſed by will or not. Prerogative court.

The *Court of Faculties*, in which ſits a maſter, who hears the grievances of ſuch as deſire redreſs of the rigour and ſtrictneſs of the eccleſiaſtical law, and a Regiſter, who inrolls the diſpenſations granted here. Court of Faculties.

The *Court of Peculiars*, which has juriſdiction over certain pariſhes exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction, and peculiar to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, which, with other courts of inferior note, I purpoſely omit. Nor ſhould I have meddled with the others, had not Guicciardini ſet me an example in his deſcription of the Netherlands. Court of Peculiars.

I had intended here to have inſerted a few obſervations, chiefly on the antiquity of the great officers of England, as the *Chancellor* (already treated of), *the Treaſurer*, *the Preſident of the Council*, *the Keeper of the Privy Seal*, *the Lord Chamberlain*, *the Lord High Conſtable*, *Marſhall* (Q), *Steward of the King's Houſhold*, &c. But underſtanding that this has been undertaken by others, I am ſo far from meaning to foreſtal their obſervations, that I am ready to communicate to them any that I may have made upon the ſubject.

Some may perhaps expect that I ſhould inform them from aſtrologers under what ſign and planet Britain lies. And this I would do (having ſome little acquaintance with thoſe learned errors) to ſatisfy the curious,

* See the Antiquities of the Britiſh church.

[q] Now above twenty. G.

[r] Now thirty-four. G.

[s] The judge of the Prerogative Court. Blackſtone.

(K) The king has ſtill three ſeals, the *privy ſignet*, in the cuſtody of the principal ſecretary of ſtate, the *privy ſeal*, in the cuſtody of the lord privy ſeal, and the *great ſeal*, kept by the chancellor. See Blackſt. Comm. B. II. c. 21. v. II. p. 347.

(L) Writs paſt under the great ſeal relating to the buſineſs of the ſubject, and the returns to them were according to the ſimplicity of antient times originally kept in a *hamper*, hannaperium; others relating to ſuch matters wherein the crown is concerned in a little ſack or bag, *parva baga*. Blackſt. Comm. III. c. 4. v. III. p. 49. Du Cange derives the Hanaper from *Hanaperium*, a large place or veſſel to keep þnæp, *hanapa* or *hanapus*, a cup or veſſel; on which ſee ſome curious learning.

(M) This was virtually aboliſhed by the ſtatute 16 Car. I. c. 10. Blackſt. Comm. B. III. c. 4.

(N) Since the clergy have waved their right to tax themſelves, 1664, the Convocation has never paſſed any ſynodical act, and till 1700 they were for the moſt part only called, and ſeldom met in a full body. The year after the Revolution they began to ſit in due form, but their reſolutions came to nothing. Ever ſince 1700 the Convocation has been ſolemnly formed, and the lower clergy permitted to form themſelves into a houſe, and chuſe a prolocutor, and they have ſat till the parliament roſe or was diſſolved; and now it ſeems agreed, that they are of right to be aſſembled concurrently with parliament, and may act and proceed as provincial councils, when his Majeſty in his royal wiſdom ſhall judge it expedient. Burn, Eccl. Law in v.

(O) Not as dean of the Arches, which only gives him juriſdiction over thirteen peculiar pariſhes belonging to the archbiſhop in London, but as *principal official*. It is older than Henry II's time. Burn.

(P) This is now included in the court of Arches. Burn.

(Q) Biſhop Gibſon has here ſubjoined two poſthumous diſſertations on the office of earl marſhal, by Mr. Camden. But theſe I ſhall omit for the reaſons given by their author, as well as becauſe they are printed with his Eſſays on the Office of High Steward, Heralds, Parliaments, &c. in the Collection of Curious Diſcourſes by eminent Antiquaries, firſt printed by Hearne, Oxf. 1720. and republiſhed with large additions, 1771, in two volumes, 8vo.

rious, though aſtrologers differ ſo much on theſe points that their diſagreement ſeem to weaken the whole affair, and exclude the truth. Manilius [t], an antient poet, inſinuates that Capricorn preſides here, in that line,

Tu, Capricorne, regis quicquid ſub ſole cadente
Expoſitum — — — — — —

Thou, Capricorn, preſideſt o'er
Whate'er lies on the Weſtern ſhore.

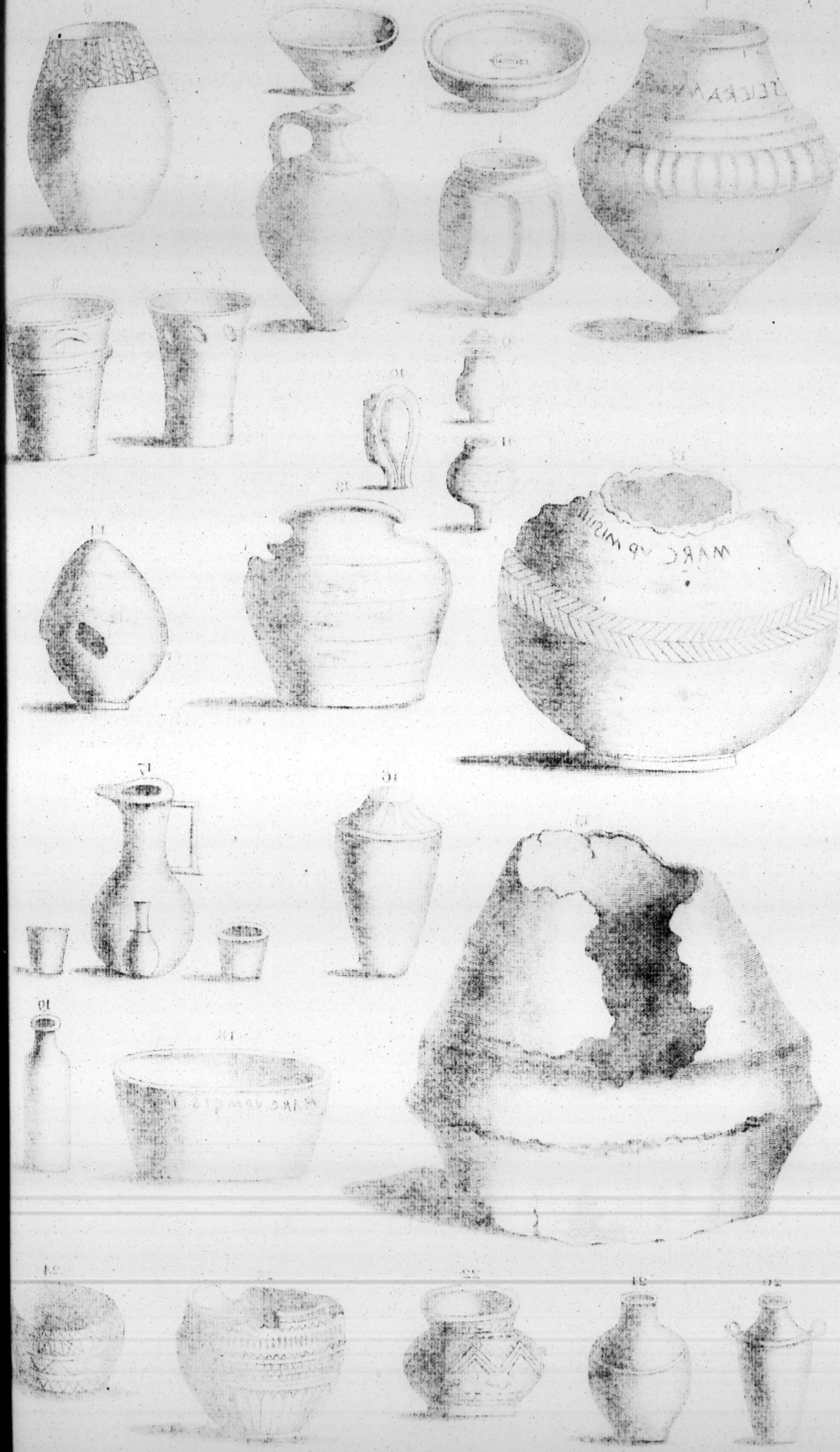
Ptolomy, Albumazar, Cardan make it the Ram; John de *Muris*, Saturn; the friar Perſcrutator, Eſquidius, and Henry Silen, the Moon, becauſe they ſay it lies in the ſeventh Climate; Roger of Hereford, Thomas of Ravenna, the philologiſt, and Hiſpalenſis, Piſces. Laſtly, Schoner and Pitat (ſo little agreement is there in the matter), for no better reaſon, ſubject us to Gemini.

I proceed now, by God's aſſiſtance, to ſurvey the ſeveral counties, premiſing the old form of prefacing any arduous undertaking with a wiſh that ſucceſs, happineſs and proſperity may attend it. In each county I mean to deſcribe its antient inhabitants, etymology of its name, its limits, ſoil, remarkable places both antient and modern, and its dukes or earls from the Norman conqueſt, as faithfully, clearly, and briefly as I can. In the ſucceſſion of earls, not to conceal my obligations to any, I muſt acknowledge myſelf under very great ones to Thomas Talbot, a diligent examiner of records, and perfect maſter of our antiquities.

I ſhall begin from the remoteſt point to the Weſt, i. e. from Cornwall, and thence proceed along the other counties in their order, herein following the method of Strabo, Ptolomy, and the antient geographers, who always begin their deſcriptions from the Weſtern parts as from the firſt meridian.

[t] Aſtronomicon, lib. iv. ver. 15.

THE



URNS.

1

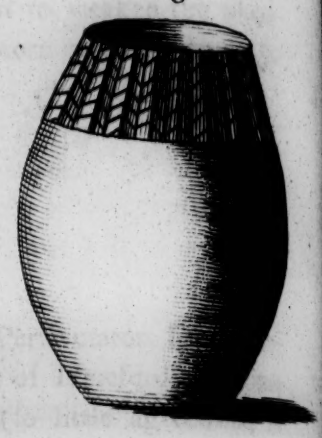
2

3

4

5

6



7

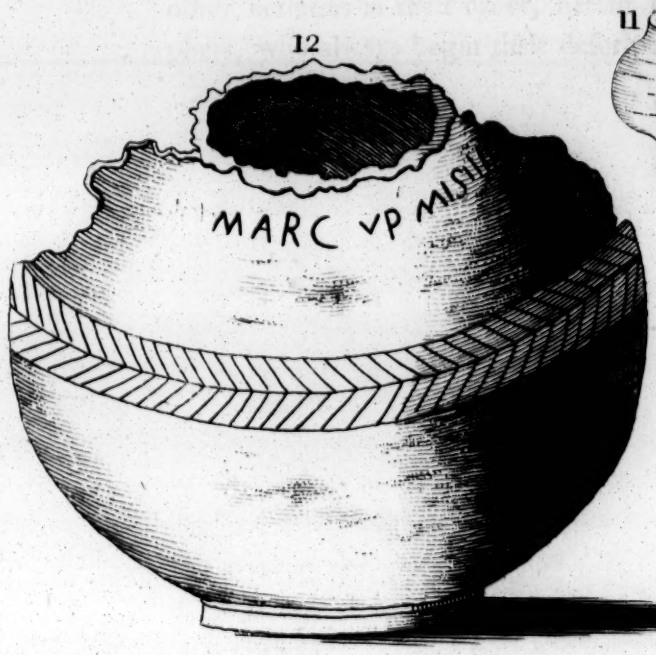
8

9

10

11

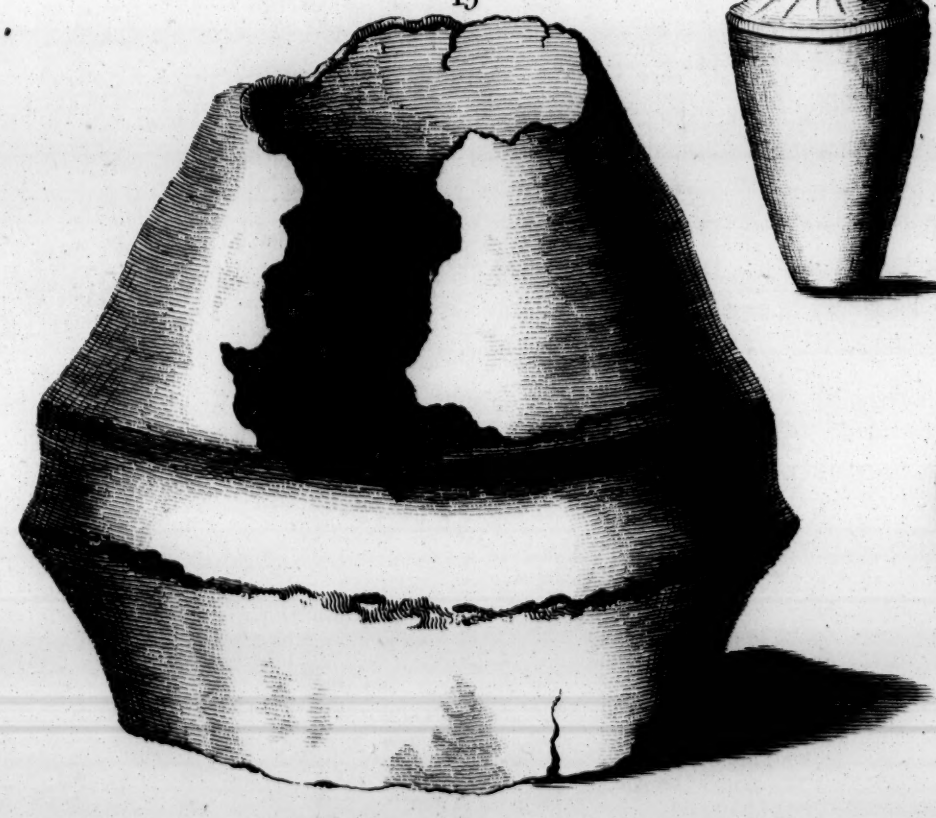
12



13

14

15



16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

J. Cary sculp.

EXPLANATION of the Plate of URNS.

Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. were found at Newington in Kent. See Caſaubon's Marcus Antoninus, p. 30. Burton's Antoninus, p. 182. Harris's Kent, 218; compared with p. 89.

Fig. 6. at Newark in Nottinghamſhire.

Fig. 7. 8. at Sunbury in Middleſex.

Fig. 9. 10. 11. at Dunmow.

Fig. 12. at Verolam.

Fig. 13. 14. at London in Goodman's Fields.

Fig. 15. at Guildford in Surrey. On Tuesday the 29th of May, 1781, ſome farmers ploughing in a field belonging to Mr. Thomas Bicknell, in the park at Guildford, Surrey, about half a mile from the town, near Henley Grove, paſſing over the ſummit of an eminence, obſerved one of the horſe's legs to ſink into the ground, and, on examining the place, were greatly ſurprized at diſcovering an earthen pot fixed in the rock about two feet below the ſurface; the top of the pot giving way cauſed the diſcovery. In hopes of finding ſome money, and preſerving the pot, they carefully dug round it; but, on examination, found it nearly half filled with bones burnt. The pot is removed to a houſe in the neighbourhood, for the inſpection of the curious. The height at preſent is about 17 inches, but appears to have been higher before it was broken by the horſe; the circumference about 4 feet 4 inches in the wideſt part. It is made of clay, burnt in the manner of coarſe earthen ware, and about the thickneſs of a tile. Notwithſtanding the care obſerved in ſeparating the pot from the rock, it was by accident broken, as repreſented. Some marks round the upper ſwelling had the appearance of an inſcription; but on clearing off the chalk which adhered to it, they appeared to have been deſigned for ornament, but were rudely executed.

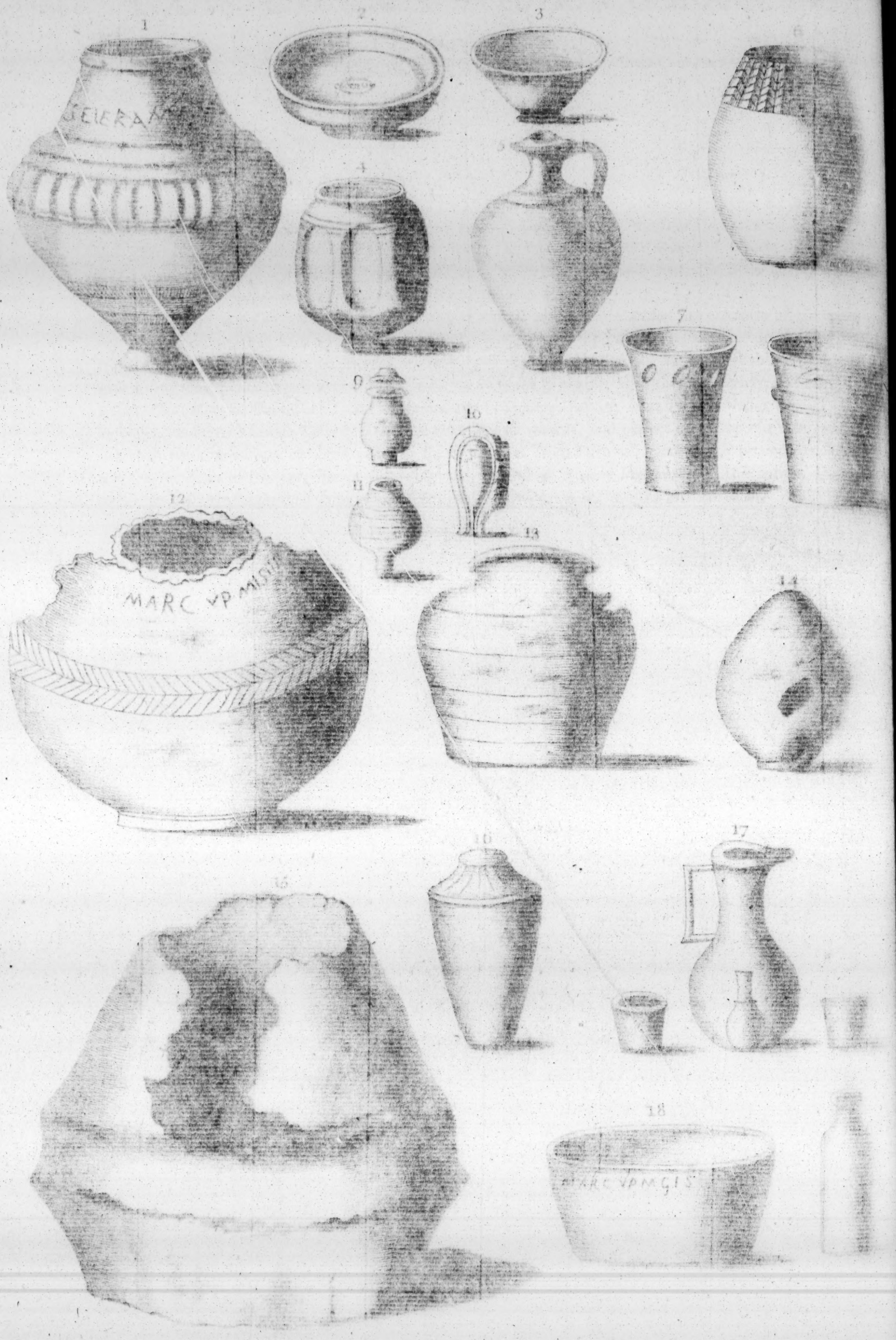
Fig. 16. at Foxall, in Salop.

Fig. 17. with the two leſſer on each ſide at Weathersfield, Suffolk, from a drawing by Dr. Barnard communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.

Fig. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. in different parts of England.

Fig. 23. 24. in Ireland.

URNS.



EXPLANATION of the Plate of URNS.

Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. were found at Newington in Kent. See Caſaubon's Marcus Antoninus, p. 30. Burton's Antoninus, p. 182. Harris's Kent, 218; compared with p. 89.

Fig. 6. at Newark in Nottinghamſhire.

Fig. 7. 8. at Sunbury in Middleſex.

Fig. 9. 10. 11. at Dunmow.

Fig. 12. at Verolam.

Fig. 13. 14. at London in Goodman's Fields.

Fig. 15. at Guildford in Surrey. On Tueſday the 29th of May, 1781, ſome farmers ploughing in a field belonging to Mr. Thomas Bicknell, in the park at Guildford, Surrey, about half a mile from the town, near Henley Grove, paſſing over the ſummit of an eminence, obſerved one of the horſe's legs to ſink into the ground, and, on examining the place, were greatly ſurprized at diſcovering an earthen pot fixed in the rock about two feet below the ſurface; the top of the pot giving way cauſed the diſcovery. In hopes of finding ſome money, and preſerving the pot, they carefully dug round it; but, on examination, found it nearly half filled with bones burnt. The pot is removed to a houſe in the neighbourhood, for the inſpection of the curious. The height at preſent is about 17 inches, but appears to have been higher before it was broken by the horſe; the circumference about 4 feet 4 inches in the wideſt part. It is made of clay, burnt in the manner of coarſe earthen ware, and about the thickneſs of a tile. Notwithſtanding the care obſerved in ſeparating the pot from the rock, it was by accident broken, as repreſented. Some marks round the upper ſwelling had the appearance of an inſcription; but on clearing off the chalk which adhered to it, they appeared to have been deſigned for ornament, but were rudely executed.

Fig. 16. at Yoxall, in Salop.

Fig. 17. with the two leſſer on each ſide at Weathersfield, Suffolk, from a drawing by Dr. Barnard communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.

Fig. 18. }
Fig. 19. |
Fig. 20. } In different parts of England.
Fig. 21. |
Fig. 22. }

Fig. 23. }
Fig. 24. } in Ireland.

AN *ACCURATE MAP* OF ENGLAND AND WALES FROM THE BEST *AUTHORITIES.*

Engraved by J. Cary.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

PART OF SCOTLAND

IRISH SEA

GERMAN OCEAN

ISLA

ARRAN ISLE

Overnal I.

Rathlin I.

Cape Cantire

Sandy I.

Fair Head Pt.

Ballycastle

Castle Carey

Ardolmes

Larn

Port Patrick

Carrickfergus

Belfast

Newtown

Lisburn

Hillsborough

DROMORE

Loughbrickland

Rathfriland

DOWN PATRICK

Clough

Dundrum

Newry

Ballaghaneer

Rostrevor

Carlingford

Dundalk

Dunleer

DROGHEDA

Dublin

Rocks Bill

Patricks I.

Holm Patrick

Bray

Killoole

Newcastle

Mull of Galloway

Wigtown

Kirkcudbright

Dumfries

Annan

Carlisle

Workington

Whitehaven

Cockermouth

Keswick

Penrith

Appleby

Kirby Stephen

Kendal

Lancaster

Preston

Walney

Ayre Point

St Andrews

St Patricks

St Ballons

St Michaels

Ramsey

Douglas

Douglas Bay

Castletown Bay

ISLE OF MAN

Liverpool

Chester

Wrexham

Denbigh

Flint

Holyhead

Beaumaris

Bangor

Carnarvon

Llanrwst

Llandrillo

Bala

Newton

Oswestry

Shrewsbury

Ludlow

Bridgnorth

Wolverhampton

Lichfield

Tamworth

Birmingham

Coventry

Warwick

Stratford

Worcester

Kidderminster

Bewdley

Hereford

Leominster

Ross

Monmouth

Abergavenny

Brecknock

Builth

Llandovery

Llandilo

Carmarthen

Swansea

Neath

Cardiff

Newport

Chepstow

Gloucester

Tewkesbury

Cheltenham

Evesham

Oxford

Banbury

Northampton

Daventry

Leicester

Loughborough

Nottingham

Derby

Ashbourne

Uttoxeter

Newcastle

Stafford

Wellington

Shifnal

Bridgnorth

Ludlow

Leominster

Hereford

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

BRISTOL CHANNEL

CARDIGAN BAY

ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL

ISLE OF WIGHT

SOLENT

THE DOWNS

SOUTH OF THE THAMES

Longitude East from London

West from London

Scilly Islands

Land's End

Lizard Point

Start Point

Portland Bill

Beachy Head

Dungeness

North Foreland

Goodwin Sands

Falsterne Light House

Cape Clear

Hartland Point

Lundy I.

Caldy I.

Tenby

Milford Haven

Pembroke

Swansea

Cardiff

Bristol

Exeter

Plymouth

Falmouth

Penzance

Truro

Launceston

Barnstaple

Ilfracombe

Bideford

Padstow

Tintagel

Bude

Hartland

Weymouth

Poole

Lymington

Southampton

Portsmouth

Chichester

Arundel

Brighton

Hastings

Rye

Winchelsea

Romney

Hythe

Folkestone

Dover

Deal

Margate

Ramsgate

Sandwich

Canterbury

Whitstable

Faversham

Sheerness

Rochester

Gravesend

Tilbury

Harwich

Ipswich

Aldeburgh

Yarmouth

Lowestoft

Southwold

Orford

Woodbridge

Colchester

Maldon

Chelmsford

Ongar

Epping

Barking

Greenwich

Deptford

Lambeth

Chelsea

Kensington

Hammersmith

Brentford

Richmond

Kingston

Hampton Court

Windsor

Eton

Slough

Uxbridge

Harrow

Hendon

Barnet

Enfield

Edmonton

Tottenham

Hackney

Islington

Hampstead

Highgate

Paddington

Marylebone

Westminster

Chelsea

Fulham

Putney

Wimbledon

Croydon

Kingston

Guildford

Godalming

Farnham

Alton

Petersfield

Midhurst

Horsham

Reigate

Dorking

Epsom

Leatherhead

Esher

Chertsey

Staines

Egham

Bagshot

Ascot

Sunningdale

Virginia Water

Windsor Forest

Basingstoke

Andover

Whitchurch

Newbury

Hungerford

Marlborough

Devizes

Calne

Chippenham

Malmesbury

Cirencester

Tetbury

Wotton-under-Edge

Thornbury

Berkeley

Gloucester

Tewkesbury

Cheltenham

Evesham

Pershore

Worcester

Droitwich

Bromsgrove

Kidderminster

Stourbridge

Dudley

Wolverhampton

Walsall

Birmingham

Sutton Coldfield

Lichfield

Tamworth

Atherstone

Nuneaton

Coventry

Kenilworth

Warwick

Stratford upon Avon

Shipston upon Stour

Moreton in Marsh

Chipping Norton

Woodstock

Oxford

Abingdon

Wallingford

Henley upon Thames

Reading

Wokingham

Bracknell

Maidenhead

Beaconsfield

Amersham

Chesham

Tring

Berkhamsted

Hemel Hempstead

St Albans

Barnet

Watford

Rickmansworth

Uxbridge

Aylesbury

Thame

Princes Risborough

Wycombe

Marlow

Buckingham

Brackley

Banbury

Daventry

Towcester

Northampton

Wellingborough

Kettering

Thrapston

Oundle

Peterborough

Stamford

Grantham

Sleaford

Boston

Spalding

Holbeach

Wisbech

Downham

Lynn

Swaffham

Thetford

Brandon

Mildenhall

Newmarket

Bury St Edmunds

Sudbury

Hadleigh

Ipswich

Woodbridge

Saxmundham

Framlingham

Beccles

Bungay

Harleston

Diss

Eye

Stowmarket

Needham Market

Debenham

Framlingham

Aldeburgh

Orford

Woodbridge

Ipswich

Colchester

Maldon

Chelmsford

Brentwood

Romford

Ilford

Barking

Dagenham

Rainham

Gravesend

Dartford

Bromley

Croydon

Sutton

Kingston

Richmond

Brentford

Hounslow

Staines

Egham

Chertsey

Weybridge

Esher

Epsom

Leatherhead

Dorking

Reigate

Godstone

Oxted

Tonbridge

Sevenoaks

Tunbridge Wells

Cranbrook

Hawkhurst

Rye

Winchelsea

Hastings

Battle

Bexhill

Eastbourne

Seaford

Lewes

Newhaven

Brighton

Shoreham

Worthing

Littlehampton

Arundel

Chichester

Bognor

Havant

Portsmouth

Gosport

Fareham

Southampton

Romsey

Lymington

Christchurch

Ringwood

Fordingbridge

Salisbury

Amesbury

Andover

Whitchurch

Basingstoke

Odiham

Farnham

Guildford

Godalming

Haslemere

Petersfield

Midhurst

Chichester

Arundel

Brighton

Lewes

Hastings

Rye

Winchelsea

Romney

Hythe

Folkestone

Dover

Deal

Margate

Ramsgate

Sandwich

Canterbury

Whitstable

Faversham

Sittingbourne

Sheerness

Rochester

Chatham

Gravesend

Tilbury

Harwich

Ipswich

Aldeburgh

Yarmouth

Lowestoft

Southwold

Orford

Woodbridge

Colchester

Maldon

Chelmsford

Ongar

Epping

Barking

Greenwich

Deptford

Lambeth

Chelsea

Kensington

Hammersmith

Brentford

Richmond

Kingston

Hampton Court

Windsor

Eton

Slough

Uxbridge

Harrow

Hendon

Barnet

Enfield

Edmonton

Tottenham

Hackney

Islington

Hampstead

Highgate

Paddington

Marylebone

Westminster

Chelsea

Fulham

Putney

Wimbledon

Croydon

Kingston

Guildford

Godalming

Farnham

Alton

Petersfield

Midhurst

Horsham

Reigate

Dorking

Epsom

Leatherhead

Esher

Chertsey

Staines

Egham

Bagshot

Ascot

Sunningdale

Virginia Water

Windsor Forest

Basingstoke

Andover

Whitchurch

Newbury

Hungerford

Marlborough

Devizes

Calne

Chippenham

Malmesbury

Cirencester

Tetbury

Wotton-under-Edge

Thornbury

Berkeley

Gloucester

Tewkesbury

Cheltenham

Evesham

Pershore

Worcester

Droitwich

Bromsgrove

Kidderminster

Stourbridge

Dudley

Wolverhampton

Walsall

Birmingham

Sutton Coldfield

Lichfield

Tamworth

Atherstone

Nuneaton

Coventry

Kenilworth

Warwick

Stratford upon Avon

Shipston upon Stour

Moreton in Marsh

Chipping Norton

Woodstock

Oxford

Abingdon

Wallingford

Henley upon Thames

Reading

Wokingham

Bracknell

Maidenhead

Beaconsfield

Amersham

Chesham

Tring

Berkhamsted

Hemel Hempstead

St Albans

Barnet

Watford

Rickmansworth

Uxbridge

Aylesbury

Thame

Princes Risborough

Wycombe

Marlow

Buckingham

Brackley

Banbury

Daventry

Towcester

Northampton

Wellingborough

Kettering

Thrapston

Oundle

Peterborough

Stamford

Grantham

Sleaford

Boston

Spalding

Holbeach

Wisbech

Downham

Lynn

Swaffham

Thetford

Brandon

Mildenhall

Newmarket

Bury St Edmunds

Sudbury

Hadleigh

Ipswich

Woodbridge

Saxmundham

Framlingham

Beccles

Bungay

Harleston

Diss

Eye

Stowmarket

Needham Market

Debenham

Framlingham

Aldeburgh

Orford

Woodbridge

Ipswich

Colchester

Maldon

Chelmsford

Brentwood

Romford

Ilford

Barking

Dagenham

Rainham

Gravesend

Dartford

Bromley

Croydon

Sutton

Kingston

Richmond

Brentford

Hounslow

Staines

Egham

Chertsey

Weybridge

Esher

Epsom

Leatherhead

Dorking

Reigate

Godstone

Oxted

Tonbridge

Sevenoaks

Tunbridge Wells

Cranbrook

Hawkhurst

Rye

Winchelsea

Hastings

Battle

Bexhill

Eastbourne

Seaford

Lewes

Newhaven

Brighton

Shoreham

Worthing

Littlehampton

Arundel

Chichester

Bognor

Havant

Portsmouth

Gosport

Fareham

Southampton

Romsey

Lymington

Christchurch

Ringwood

Fordingbridge

Salisbury

Amesbury

Andover

Whitchurch

Basingstoke

Odiham

Farnham

Guildford

Godalming

Haslemere

Petersfield

Midhurst

Chichester

Arundel

Brighton

Lewes

Hastings

Rye

Winchelsea

Romney

Hythe

Folkestone

Dover

Deal

Margate

Ramsgate

Sandwich

Canterbury

Whitstable

Faversham

Sittingbourne

Sheerness

Rochester

Chatham

Gravesend

Tilbury

A

MAP

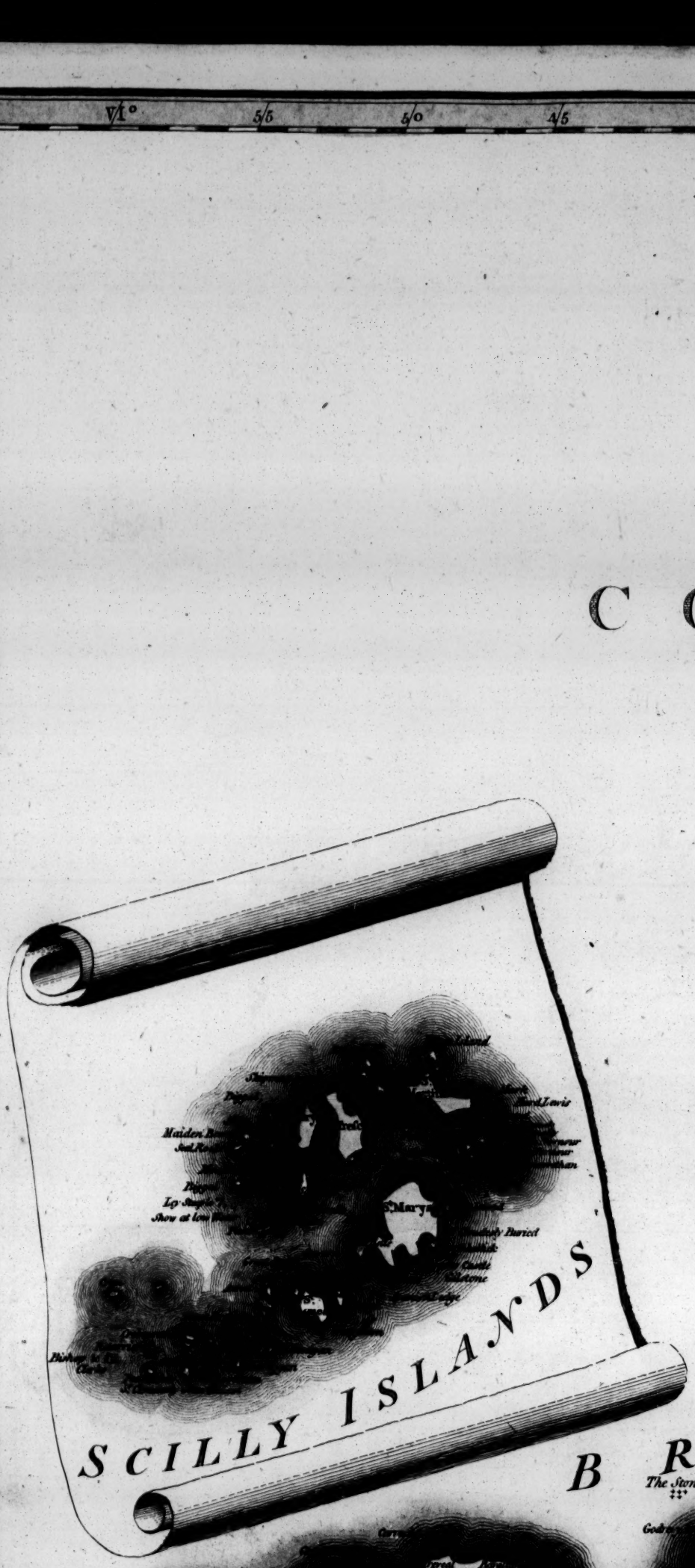
OF

CORNWALL

FROM THE BEST

AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.



NORTH CHANNEL

IRISH SEA

BRITISH CHANNEL

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

E. Noble delin.t et curavit.

D

THAT
by de
ſea, on the
bited by a
copies more
country, ca
habitants liv
this accoun
Oſtidamnii,
Danmonii,
of Europe
authors rel
ſince Arten
deration w
we have *Fu*
hence, it
into two pa

[a] A *hill* of
[b] Strabo ca
[*] Quintilia
[†] Pancirol
tract, G.—H
the limits of
Weſt, antien
Quernon, Wal
by Athelſtan,

CORN
Co
and inhab
Marianus
whom it
have not
Kernaw,
out into
number
and in t
named *C*
companio
fabulous

Pars
P

Corn
T

But if w
new thi
ſituation
were pr
jection i
Cyprus
from it
So it

[c] In alt
[d] See a
[f] Jealh

Vo

DANMONII.

THAT tract, which, according to geographers, is, as it were, the firſt of all Britain, and contracting by degrees as it extends for a conſiderable length to the Weſt, is bounded on the North by the Severn ſea, on the South by the Britiſh ocean, on the Weſt by St. George's channel, was antiently inhabited by a Britiſh nation called by Solinus DUNMONII, by Ptolemy DAMNONII, or, as it is in ſome copies more correctly, DANMONII. This name, if not derived from the inexhauſtible mines of tin in this country, called by the Britons *Moina*, ſeems to be taken from dwelling under Mountains[a]; the inhabitants living in a lower ſituation, and generally in vallies, which in Britain are called *Danmunith*, and on this account the adjoining county is ſtill named by the Britons *Duff-neint*, or the *low valley*. Whether the *Oſtidamnii*, *Oſtæi*, or *Oſtiones*, mentioned by Strabo[b] from Pytheas of Marſeilles, are the ſame with our *Danmonii*, I wiſh might be attentively conſidered by Antiquaries. They were ſituated in the remoteſt parts of Europe on the Weſtern ocean over-againſt Spain, not far from the iſland *Uxantiſſa*, now *Uſhant*, as thoſe authors relate: all which particulars exactly and univerſally ſuit with this country of the Danmonii; and ſince Artemidorus calls thoſe Oſtiones *Coſſini* according to Stephanus de urbibus, it may be worthy conſideration whether, as this nation is alſo called *Corini*, that word ſhould not be ſubſtituted for Coſſini, as we have *Fuſii* * for *Furii*, and *Valeſii* for *Valerii*. If geographers exclude theſe Oſtidamnii and Coſſini from hence, it will be difficult to find a place for them on the Weſtern ocean †. Their country is now divided into two parts, Cornwall, and Devonſhire; of which in their order.

[a] A *hill* of *mines*. G. *Dun Mwyn*. Gale's Anton. p. 183.

[b] Strabo calls them *Oſiſini* or *Oſiſmii*, IV. p. 195. See hereafter, in Ireland. *Æſtbici*, Grotius ad Gothic. Script. MS. Gale.

* Quintilian I. 4. Livy III. p. 177. G.—Q. the laſt; for the biſhop on Quintilian quotes Livy II. for Centimanus' inventing the Etruſcan *r*.

† Pancirolus on the Notitia is for reading Tribunus Cohortis *Cornubiorum* inſtead of *Cornoviorum*, making that the Roman name of this tract, G.—Horſley, p. 463-4, takes the South part of Somerſetſhire into the country of the *Dunmonii*. If Alfred, as is probable, fixed the limits of Devon where the antient Eaſtern boundary was, between the Belgæ and Durotriges on the Eaſt and Dunmonii on the Weſt, antient Cornwall will have included all Devon, as well as what is Weſt of the Tamar. The Britiſh name was *Kernou*; Armoricè, *Quernon*, Wallicè *Cerniw*, i. e. *Horns*, afterwards latiniſed into *Cornubia* and *Cornwallia*. The Corniſh Britons lived at Exeter till conquered by Athelſtan, A. D. 736, and the fee farm of that city is ſtill the duke of Cornwall's. Borlaſe, Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 324, 325.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL, called by modern Latin writers CORNUBIA, is the moſt weſtern part of Britain, and inhabited by the remains of the Britons, whom Marianus the Scot calls the *Weſtern Britons*, by whom it is named in the Britiſh language (for they have not totally loſt the language of their anceſtors) *Kernaw*, from its terminating in a horn, and running out into the ſea in little promontories, as it were a number of horns[c]. The Britons called a horn *Corn*, and in the plural *Kern*. Others will have it to be named *Cornwall* and *Corinia* from one Corineus a companion of Brute, according to thoſe lines of a fabulous poet[d]:

Pars Corinea datur Corinæo de duce nomen
Patria, deque viro gens Corinenſis habet.

Cornwall by grant to Corinæus came;
The country from the chief receiv'd its name.

But if we look into antiquity, we ſhall find it is no new thing to give many places names from a ſimilar ſituation. In Crete and the Tauric Cherſoneſus were promontories called Κριὸς μέτωπα from their projection into the ſea like a kind of ram's horn. Thus Cyprus was antiently called by the Greeks *Ceraſtis*[e], from its horn-like promontories running out to ſea. So it will ſeem leſs extraordinary that this tract, which is as crooked as an horn and rendered horned as it were with promontories, ſhould be called *Kernaw* and *Corn*. On this account in the height of the war with the Saxons numbers of Britons retired hither, truſting to the natural ſituation of the place; well knowing the tracks among the mountains to be impracticable and interrupted by æſtuaries or friths, and all navigation difficult to thoſe who knew nothing of theſe parts. The victorious Saxons, who called all foreigners Ƿealɼh[f], named the people of this country Cornwealeȝ and Ƿeɼtwealeȝ. Hence came the Latin name *Cornwallia*, and in later ages *Cornubia*, and in ſome writers *Weſt Wallia*: ſo far is Cornwall from taking its name from the Gauls that overrun it, as ſome aſſert out of compliment to the Gallic nation. But if they were as attentive to the antiquities of their own country as they are to thoſe of others, they would find their maritime province of Bretagne took its name from Great Britain, and that a little tract therein called *Cornowaille* uſes the language of our Corniſh men, as it took its name from our people who went over thither. For as theſe our Welſh Britons aſſiſted the Armorici of Gaul in their war with Cæſar (which furniſhed him with a pretence for invading Britain[g], and afterwards, as I ſaid before, going over thither, changed the

Cornowaille in Bretagne.

[c] In altum *promontorialis excurrit*. which bp. Gibſon tranſlates running out into *high* promontories.

[d] See alſo Roſſi Hiſt. p. 19.

[e] Steph. v. Κυπρος. Plin. V. 31.

[f] Ƿealh. See Lye's Dictionary.

[g] Strabo. ſed q. Theſe are Cæſar's words. B. G. IV. c. 20.

name to *Bretagne*, ſo in later ages, they readily aſſiſted the Britons their countrymen againſt the Franks, and during the Daniſh war many retired thither, and are thought to have left the name of *Cornowaille* behind them.

This country, as if Nature had conſidered its ſituation on the ſea, is, for the moſt part, mountainous. The ſoil in the vallies is itſelf very fertile, but is much improved with ſea weed called *Oreweed*, and a ſort of ſea ſand incredibly rich. The ſea coaſt is adorned with many towns, which can fit out a conſiderable fleet: the inner parts abound with rich mines. Tin is dug in great plenty, to the great advantage of the inhabitants, of which are made houſehold veſſels, which are not inferior in luſtre to ſilver, and are in demand all over Europe for the uſe of the table. The inhabitants dig up, or collect from the ſands after they are waſhed, black ſtones, out of which the tin is melted. Of theſe ſtannaries or tin works there are two ſorts; one called *Lode works*, and the other *Stream works*: the latter are carried on in the lower grounds, when they follow the veins by ditching, and by this means they turn off the courſe of waters: the former in the higher grounds, by ſinking to a great depth in the mountains pits called *Shafts*, and digging mines. I ſhall not enlarge on the wonderful ingenuity exerted both in draining off the waters and reducing them to one channel, and in ſupporting and propping the pits, nor the dextrous method of pounding, waſhing, ſeparating, and melting the metal[h].

Oreweed.

Tin.

It is certain from Diodorus Siculus who flouriſhed in the reign of Auguſtus, that the antient Britons worked theſe tin mines: not to quote the hiſtorian Timæus in Pliny[i], who relates that the Britons fetched tin from the iſland Icta[k] in wicker boats covered with hides. Diodorus ſays that the Britons in theſe parts [who live at the extreme point of Britain called Belerium] uſed to dig tin out of the rocks, and when the tide was out, carry it in carts into certain neighbouring iſlands, from whence the merchants conveyed it in ſhips into Gaul, and thence on horſes thirty days journey to the head of the Po, or to Narbonne, as to a mart. Ethicus alſo, whoever he was that without any grounds is pretended to have been tranſlated by St. Jerom, inſinuates as much, and ſays he preſcribed rules for theſe kind of mines[l]. The Saxons are ſuppoſed to have totally neglected them, or to have employed only Arabs or Saracens in them. For the people here call the deſerted mines in their language *Attal Saraſin*, or the *remains of the Saracens*.

After the coming-in of the Normans, the earls of Cornwall had great revenues from theſe mines, particularly Richard brother to Henry III. Nor is this to be wondered at, when, at that time, Europe could get tin from no other place, the mines in Spain being ſhut up during the Mooriſh invaſion, and the veins of tin in Miſnia and Bohemia, (the only ones in Germany) were not yet known: nor were they opened till 1240. "Then, according to a writer of that age, "tin was found in Germany by a Corniſh "man driven out of his native country[m], to the "great loſs of Richard earl of Cornwall." Edmund, ſon[n] of earl Richard, obtained a charter, and many privileges, formed the ſtannary laws, confirmed them under his own ſeal, and laid a tax on tin payable to his ſucceſſors.

Theſe liberties, privileges, and laws, were afterwards confirmed and enlarged by Edward III. who divided the whole ſociety of miners into four parts, named from the places *Foy-more*, *Blackmore*, *Trewarnaile*, and *Penwith*. He appointed over all a warden or preſident, who adminiſters juſtice in cauſes both of law and equity, and nominates his vice-wardens over each part, who every month hear cauſes in their reſpective juriſdictions, which are called *ſtannary trials*, from whence there lies ſometimes an appeal to the warden himſelf. To prevent fraud in the revenue of the dukes of Cornwall, who by old cuſtom receive forty ſhillings on every thouſand pound weight of tin, it is enacted that all the metal that is melted be carried to one of the four towns appointed for that purpoſe, where twice a year it is weighed, and ſtamped, and the tax paid: and no perſon can ſell or diſpoſe of it before this under a great penalty. Nor is tin alone found here: but gold and ſilver, and diamonds naturally angular with ſmooth ſurfaces, ſome as big as a walnut, but inferior to thoſe of the Eaſt in blackneſs and hardneſs. Sea holme abounds on the coaſt; and the country, though not without great labour and cultivation, yields ſuch plenty of corn as not only to have ſupply enough for its own uſe, but to export large quantities annually to Spain. It alſo derives a great profit from thoſe little fiſh, which they call *Pilchards*[o], which are taken in great ſhoals on this coaſt from July to November, and, after being gutted, ſalted, ſmoaked, pickled, and preſſed, are exported in vaſt quantities to France, Spain, and Italy, where they are a moſt welcome commodity, and called *Fumados*; whence Michael[p], a Corniſh man, the moſt eminent poet of his age, deſcants in this droll manner, writing in honour of his country againſt Henry de Abrincis *archpoet* to Henry III.

Non opus eſt ut opes numerem quibus eſt opulenta,
Et per quas inopes ſuſtentat non ope lenta:
Piſcibus & ſtanno nuſquam tam fertilis ora.

'Tis not worth while her worth here to recount,
Her quick relief o' the poor to great amount:
In fiſh and tin ſhe knows no rival coaſt.

Cornwall is happy not only in its ſoil but in its inhabitants, who were remarkable for their civility in the moſt early times. By commerce with the merchants who traded there for tin, they had acquired, ſays Diodorus Siculus, a courteous behaviour to ſtrangers. They were at the ſame time ſtrong, ſtout, and luſty, their limbs well ſet, and ſo dextrous at their exerciſes (not to mention their manly game of *hurling*[q]) as to bear the prize in that reſpect from all other nations both for dexterity and ſtrength. The poet Michael, among other encomiums which he

[h] A particular account of all theſe various operations may be found in Pryce's "Mineralogia Cornubienſis, 1778." fol.

[i] VI. 8. 9.

[k] See in Hants.—Gibſon's conjecture that Cæſar's Portus *Iccius*, Ικθος & Οκλος of the Greek verſion, means the chief port to the iſland *Icta*, will hardly ſtand.

[l] See Fabric. Bib. Lat. Hamb. 1712. 12mo. p. 348. The paſſage cited by Mr. Camden does not appear in the printed Ethicus.

[m] Diſobliged by earl Richard. Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. p. 160.

[n] Not *brother*, as Gibſon.

[o] *Fumados*, Mr. Camden ſuppoſed theſe were Pliny's *Gerres*. xxxii. c. ult. but theſe are a ſmall ſaltfiſh, of which Martial ſpeaks contemptibly, III. 77.

Teque juvant gerres & pelle melandrya cana,

the worſt part of a tunny. Plin. ix. 15. & Mart. xii. 32.

Fuiſſe gerres, aut inutiles mœnas
Odor impudicus urcei fatebatur.

The commentators call them *locuſtarum genus*. Q. If the *gar* fiſh, or *girrock*, a ſpecies of *Acus*. Borl. N. H. 271. Pennant Zoology, III. 274.

[p] Michael Blakenpayne, a Corniſh man, ſtudied at Oxford and Paris about the middle of the 13th century, (1250). Bale IV. 10. Wood, Hiſt. and Ant. Ox. p. 85. He is not in Leland or Tanner.

[q] See the Rules for Wreſtling and Hurling particularly detailed by Carew. p. 74. See alſo Borl. N. H. 299, 300.

laviſhes on his countrymen, after he had ſaid in his jingling verſes, that Arthur always placed them in the front of the battle, concludes in this ſpirited manner:

Quid nos deterret? ſi firmiter in pede ſtemus,
Fraus ni nos ſuperet, nihil eſt quod non ſuperemus.

What ſhall deter us, if we keep our ground,
Nor are ſurpriz'd, we'll conquer all around.

This perhaps gave riſe to the ſtory of the giants having formerly inhabited this country. Havilan the poet, who lived about 400 years ſince, deſcribing certain Britiſh giants, ſings thus about Britain in his Architrenium:

—Titanibus illa
Sed paucis famuloſa domus, quibus uda ferarum
Terga dabant veſtes, cruor hauſtus, pocula trunci,
Antra Lares, dumeta thoros, coenacula rupes,
Præda cibos, raptus venerem, ſpectacula cædes,
Imperium vires, animos furor, impetus arma,
Mortem pugna, ſepulchra rubus; monſtriſque gemebat
Monticolis tellus; ſed eorum plurima tractus
Pars erat occidui, terror majorque premebat
Te furor extremum Zephyri, Cornubia, limen.

—Of Titan's monſtrous race
Only ſome few diſturb'd that happy place.
Raw hides they wore for cloaths, their drink was blood,
Rocks were their dining-rooms, their prey their food
Caverns their lodging, and their bed the grove,
Their cup ſome hollow trunk, and rape their love,
Their courage frenzy, ſtrength their ſole command,
Their arms what fury offer'd to their hand;
And when at laſt in brutiſh fight they died,
Some foreſt's deep receſs a grave ſupplied.
Such monſtrous mountaineers the land oppreſt,
But chief their horid ſway was in the weſt,
And thee, its utmoſt bound, they plagu'd above the reſt.

Whether this firmneſs of conſtitution which the Danmonii enjoyed, the effect of a proper temperature of heat and moiſture, is to be aſcribed to the genial weſt winds and their weſterly ſituation, as we find the Batavi the ſtouteſt people of Germany, the Aquitani and Rutheni in Gaul, who all lie to the weſt, or to any peculiar circumſtances of the air and ſoil, is not my buſineſs to diſcuſs.

I proceed now to deſcribe the promontories, cities, and rivers, mentioned by the antients, which is my principal deſign: and beginning with the extremeſt point ſhall ſurvey firſt the ſouth ſhore, then the north, and laſtly the courſe of the river Tamar which ſeparates this county from Devon.

The extreme promontory running out into the weſtern ocean 17 degrees diſtant [r] from the Fortunate Iſlands, or *Azores*, is called by Ptolemy Bolerium, by Diodorous Belerium [s], perhaps from the Britiſh word *Pell*, which ſignifies *moſt remote*. Ptolemy calls it alſo Αντιουεξαιαιον, or Antivestæum [t], the Britiſh bards or poets, Penringhuaed, or the promontory of blood, and their hiſtorians Penwith, or the promontory to the left: the Saxons Penpıδ-ȝeopt, *Steort* [u] with them denoting a point of land running into the ſea, whence the whole hundred is now called *Penwith*, and in the language of the natives *Pen von las*, or, as the Engliſh call it, *The Land's End*, being the weſtern extremity of the iſland. If this point was ever called *Helenum* as Volaterranus and later writers aſſert, it was not from Helenus, ſon of Priam, but from *Pen Elin*, which in Britiſh ſignifies an *elbow*, as *ancon* in Greek. For as the Greeks called bending ſhores *ancones*, as Pliny ſays of *Ancona* in Italy, it is not at all improbable that this curving ſhore was called to the ſame purport *Pen Elin* by the Britons, and thence the Latin word *Helenum*. As to Antiveſtæum I have ſome doubts whether it be not of Greek extraction; for as I find it no uncommon thing with the Greeks to give names to places from thoſe oppoſite to them, not only in Greece, where they had *Rhium* and *Antirrhium*, but alſo in the Arabian gulf, where were *Bacchium* and *Antibacchium*, and in Illyricum *Antibarrium*, from its fronting *Barrium* in Italy, I have diligently enquired whether any place of the name of *Veſtiæum* [w] lay oppoſite to our Antiveſtiæum; finding none I had recourſe to the Britiſh language, but that would not help me. The natives believe this point run farther out to the weſt, and the ſeamen affirm this from rubbiſh they have fiſhed up. The people hereabouts aſſert the ground covered by the ſea was called, from I know not what fable, *Lioneſs*. *Lioneſs.*

On the outermoſt rocks of this headland at low water are to be ſeen veins of lead and copper, and the inhabitants ſay a lighthouſe formerly ſtood on it, oppoſite doubtleſs to the lighthouſe of Spain, mentioned by Oroſius [x], who ſays a very lofty Pharos was built at Brigantia in Gallicia, remarkable among the few of this ſort, *ad ſpeculum Britanniæ*, that is (if I underſtand him right) either for the uſe of veſſels coming from Britain to Spain, or oppoſite to the Britiſh lighthouſe; for there is no other part of this iſland that looks towards Spain. At preſent here ſtands the little village of *St. Burien*, antiently *Eglis Burien*, q. d. the church of *Buriena* or *Beriana*, dedicated to *Buriena*, a religious woman of Ireland; for this nation has always paid as much veneration to the Saints of Ireland as to their own, ſo that they have conſecrated almoſt all their towns to them. It is reported king Athelſtan granted a privilege of ſanctuary to this place, when he landed here after the reduction of the Scilly iſlands. Certain it is he built the church here, and under the Conqueror here was a college of canons, and the adjoining territory was ſettled on them. In this neighbourhood, in a place called *Biſcaw Woune*, are 19 ſtones in a circle, 12 feet from each other, and in the centre ſtands one much larger than the reſt. This may be ſuppoſed to have been ſome trophy of the Romans under the later Emperors, or of Athelſtan the Saxon, when he had reduced the Danmonii. *St. Buriens.* Pl. I. f. 1. A trophy.

Hence the ſhore winds gradually ſouth, making a bay in form of a creſcent, called *Mount's Bay*, where the ſea is reported to have broke in upon and ſwallowed up the land. Upon this lies *Mouſehole*, called in the Britiſh language *Port Inis*, or the *Port of the iſland* [y], for which Henry de Tieis [z] a baron and lord of Alwerton and Tiwernelin; this county obtained a market of Edward I. Alſo *Penſans*, i. e. *the Head of Sand*, a little trading town, not far from which is the famous ſtone *Mainamber*, which notwithſtanding its ſize may be moved with a ſingle finger, but cannot be puſhed out of its place by all the power of man; and *Merkiu*, q. d. the Mount's Bay. Baron *Ties.* *Mainambre*, i. e. Ambroſe's ſtone. *Merkiu.*

[r] The Land's End is fixed by modern obſervation between 49 and 50° of Lat. and 5 and 6° Long. Borl. N. H. p. 5.
[s] Βωλτρον. Salmaſ. ad Hiſt. Aug. MS. G.
[t] f. Αντιουεσκαιον. See Veſci, Veſca in Ortelius, Biſcaia. Strabo Ωȝιαιοι, hence Αντιωȝιαιον. MS. G.
[u] Hence the Start or Stert Point in Devonſhire. [w] Ωȝιαιοι. Ptolemy and Strabo. MS. G. [x] I. 2. p. 26. alſo Ethicus.
[y] From an iſland lying before it. G. but quere where. [z] Or *Tyes*. The title ended with his ſon. Dugd. Bar. II. 21.

Market

Market of Jupiter, from the market being held on a Thurſday, the day ſacred to Jupiter, an unſafe ſtation for ſhips. In the very corner is *Michael's Mount* (which gives name to the bay) antiently called *Dinſol*, as in the book of Landaff; called by the inhabitants *Careg-Cowſe*, or the grey rock; in Saxon Mychelſtop, or *Michael's-place*, as is obſerved by Laurence Noel, a moſt learned man, who firſt in this age reſtored the Saxon language of our anceſtors almoſt loſt by diſuſe and buried in oblivion. It is a craggy rock ſurrounded by the water at high tides; but when the tide is out joined to the main land. Truſting to this its ſituation, John earl of Oxford not many years ago made it the ſeat of war againſt Edward IV. and defended it bravely, but without ſucceſs; for his ſoldiers ſurrendered on the firſt aſſault from the king's friends. On the ſummit, within the caſtle was a chapel dedicated to Michael the archangel, where William, earl of Cornwall and Moreton, who held lands hereabouts by the favour of William I. founded a cell for a monk or two, who gave out that Michael had appeared on the mount. Such an appearance the Italians contend happened on their Mount Garganus, and the French on their Mount St. Michael in Normandy. At the foot of this mountain, in the laſt age, the miners digging for tin, found ſpear-heads, axes, and ſwords of braſs, wrapt up in linen, ſuch as were formerly found among the Hercinii in Germany, and not long ſince in Wales. It appears from antient monuments, that the Greeks, the Cimbri, and the Britons made uſe of braſs arms, though wounds given by ſuch are leſs dangerous, the metal having (as Macrobius[a] reports from Ariſtotle) a healing quality. But that age was not ſo ingenious at the deſtruction of mankind as ours. Among the rocks below, and all along this coaſt breeds the pyrhocorax, or Corniſh chough, a crow with a red beak and feet, not peculiar to the Alps as Pliny[b] thought. The people here look upon it as an incendiary thieviſh bird, often ſetting fire to houſes and ſtealing and hiding ſmall money.

Michael's Mount.

Pyrhocorax.

Hereabouts the country narrows in to a kind of iſthmus, ſcarce four miles acroſs to the upper or Severn ſea. A little above the mount, a wide bay ſpreads itſelf, called from it *Mount's Bay*, where ſhips may ride ſafely in the moſt violent ſouth and ſouth-eaſt winds, in a bay of ſix or ſeven fathom deep at low water. More to the eaſt is *Godolcan*, now *Godolphin*, a hill rich in tin, and famous for its lords of the ſame name, who boaſt a pedigree equal to their virtues. They take their name from two Corniſh words ſignifying the *White Eagle*, and the antient arms of the family were G. a ſpread eagle with two necks Argent between 3 fleurs de lis of the ſame.

Mount's Bay.

Godolphin and Family.

To the ſouth, directly behind Michael's mount, runs a peninſula, at whoſe entrance is *Heilſton*, in the language of the country called *Hellas*, from the ſalt water that comes up to it; a town diſtinguiſhed by the privilege of coining tin. Below it is formed by a confluence of many waters a lake two miles in length, called *Loopoole*, ſeparated by a narrow bank from the ſea, which, when its waves break in, occaſions an extraordinary roar of water a great way round the neighbourhood. Not far from thence is a fortification called *Earth*, formed of ſtones piled up without any cement in a large circle, of which ſort are many more diſperſed about the country; I ſuppoſe caſt up in the wars with the Danes. It is not unlike thoſe fortifications of the Britons, which Tacitus[c] calls rude and ſhapeleſs piles of ſtones. The peninſula itſelf, which is large and full of villages, is called *Meneg*, being undoubtedly that MENNA which Jornandes in his Getica deſcribes from one Cornelius (whether Tacitus I know not) a writer of annals, and ſpelt in ſome copies *Memma*[d]. He ſays, it "is in the extremity of Britain, abounding with "ſundry metals, covered with verdure, and more "particularly fruitful in thoſe vegetables which are "the food of cattle rather than of men." But as to what he ſays of its abounding with metals, it is now ſo bare of them that it ſeems to have been formerly exhauſted. This point is now called by ſeamen the *Lizard*, by Ptolemy DANMONIORUM PROMONTORIUM, & OCRINUM, by Æthicus in his ſtrange geography OCRANUM, and reckoned among the mountains of the weſtern ocean. I ſhall not determine whether this name is to be derived from *Ocra*, which Sext. Pompeius[e] [Feſtus] renders a craggy mountain. However *Ocrea* in the Alps, *Ocriculum*, and *Interocrea*, take their names from their ſteep ſituation. But as *Ochr* ſignifies in Britain an *edge*, may we not ſuppoſe this promontory took its name from its pointed and conical form? As the ſhore recedes from hence, we meet with a bay, with a number of creeks, into which the little river *Vale* diſcharges itſelf, on which ſtood the antient city *Voluba*, mentioned by Ptolemy, but it has long ſince fallen to decay, or loſt its name, which remains however in ſome degree in the ſea-port town of *Volemouth*, or *Falemouth*. The harbour here is as fine and capacious as that of Brunduſium in Italy: one hundred ſhips may anchor in its ſeveral creeks, at ſuch a diſtance from each other that the tops of the maſts of one cannot be ſeen from another; and it is ſheltered from the winds every way by high rocks. In the entrance ſtands a high ſteep rock called by the natives *The Cragg*. Both ſides of the harbour are fortified with caſtles; that to the eaſt called *S. Mawes*, that to the weſt *Pendinas*, both built by Henry VIII. Of theſe the antiquarian poet[f] ſings thus:

Heilſton.

Loopoole.

Earth.

> Pendinas *tenet aſperi cacumen*
> *Celſum montis & intonat frequenter*
> Mauditi *quoque ſubſidet rotundum*
> *Caſtrum, & impetu fulminat furenti,*
> *Portus oſtia qua patent* Falenſis.
>
> High on a craggy rock *Pendennis* ſtands,
> And with its thunder all the port commands;
> While round *Saint Maudit's* anſwers it below,
> Where *Falmouth's* ſands the ſpacious harbour ſhow.

The harbour itſelf is called by Ptolemy *the mouth of the Cenio*, undoubtedly from *Genea*, a Britiſh word ſignifying a *mouth* and an *entrance*, and the adjoining town of *Tregeine*, q. d. the *little town at the mouth*, implies as much. There are ſeveral towns on the inmoſt receſſes of this bay; as *Peryn*, a noted market-town, where Walter Broneſcomb, biſhop of Exeter, founded in 1288[g], a collegiate church called *Glaſnith*, with twelve prebendaries: *Arvenah*, the ſeat of the antient and famous family of the Killegrews: *Truro*, in Corniſh *Truru*, named from three ſtreets almoſt ſurrounded by two rivulets, diſtinguiſhed as having a mayor and by its ſtannary privileges; and *Grampound* the furtheſt from the haven. Under this

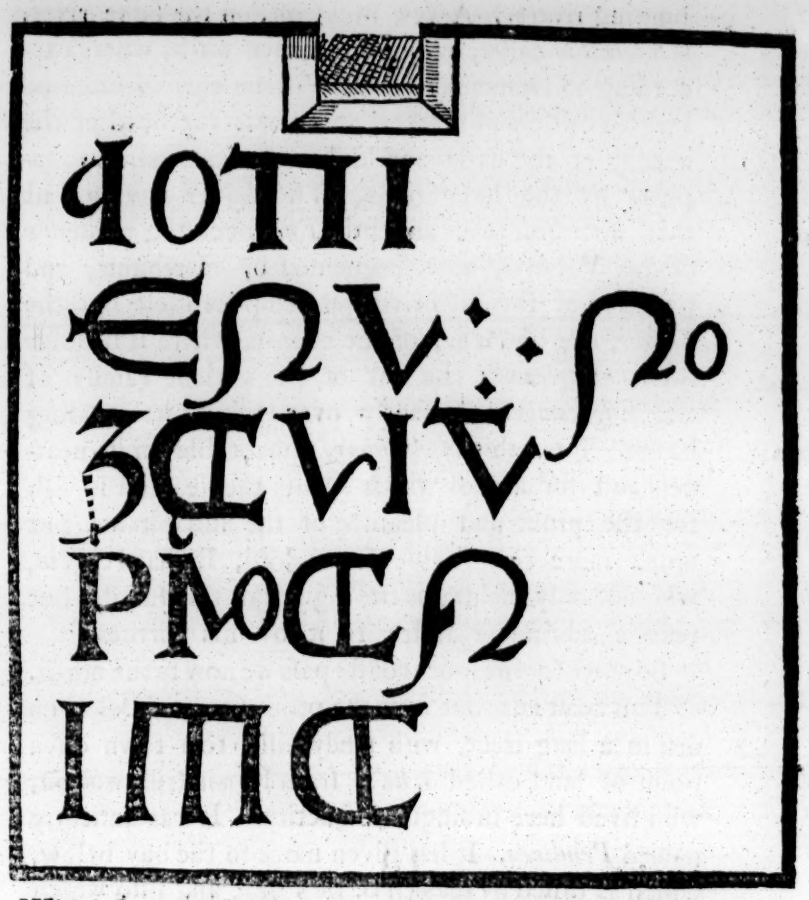
[a] *Vis remedialis & ficcifica.* Saturn. VII. c. ult.
[b] X. 48. Borl. N. H. p. 244.
[c] An. XII. c. 35.
[d] *Menna*, *Meng*, and in ſome *Minia*.
[e] *Oeris*, p. 137. 345. Ed. Gothof.
[f] Leland. MS. G. Quere where.
[g] 1270, for he died 1280. Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 71.

lies *Roſeland*, ſo named as ſome think from *roſe trees*, as others, from *heath*, in Britain *Ros*, whence *Ros* in Scotland and Wales, both of them dry, parcht tracts: but this in Cornwall more pleaſant and fertile by cultivation. Beyond Roſeland the ſea forms a larger bay within the receding land, called *Trueardraith* bay, or the bay *of the town on the ſand*.

Scarce two miles from hence where the river *Fowey* runs into the ſea is the town of *Fowey*, in Britiſh *Foath*, ſtretcht along a creek famous in former times for its ſea fights, which are alluded to in the arms compoſed of thoſe of the Cinque Ports. On each ſide of the haven's mouth is a pier built by Edward IV. who ſoon after being angry with the Fowey men for their piracies on the coaſt of France, when the war was ended took from them all their ſhips and ſtores. Oppoſite to the town on the other bank is *Hall*, remarkable for the houſe of Sir William Mohun, of an antient and illuſtrious noble family, and deſcended from the Mohuns, earls of Somerſet[h], and the Courtneys, earls of Devon, with a winding walk on the ſide of the hill.

More inland on the ſame river was the UZELLA of Ptolemy, which name is not entirely loſt being now called *Leſtuthiell* from its ſituation. It ſtood on the high hill where is now the antient caſtle of *Leſtormin*, but is now removed into the valley. *Vechel* in Britiſh ſignifies *high and lofty*, whence *Uxellodunum* in Gaul has its name. This place is called in the Britiſh hiſtories *Pen-Uchel-Coit*, or *the lofty hill in the wood*, which ſome will have to be *Exeter*. But the ſituation of it in Ptolemy and the remains of the name prove this to be the antient *Uzella*. At preſent it is a little town, thinly inhabited. The river *Fowey* which antiently uſed to have a tide to the town, and bring up ſhips, is now ſo choaked up by the ſands from the tin mines (which threaten the ſame miſchief to all the harbours of this county) as to be hardly fit for ſmall boats. It is ſtill, however, the county town, where the ſheriff holds the county courts once a month, and the warden of the ſtannaries has his priſon. It has alſo the privilege of coining which it owes to Edmund earl of Cornwall, who had antiently a palace here. But theſe glories of Uzella are much obſcured by two towns, *Leſkerd* to the eaſt, on a higher hill, with an old caſtle and market; and *Bodman* to the weſt, ſcarce two miles off, called in Britiſh *Boſvenna*, if I miſtake not, and in old records *Bodmin*. This town ſtands in an unhealthy ſituation between two hills, extending from eaſt to weſt, has a very conſiderable market, is very populous and well-built, and diſtinguiſhed by the privilege of ſtamping tin. It was more famous antiently for having been the ſeat of a biſhop. For about 905, when the ſtate of religion was at a low ebb in theſe parts[i], Edward the Elder, by a decree of Pope Formoſus, ſettled a ſee here, and granted to the biſhop of Crediton three towns hereabouts, *Polton*, *Cæling*, and *Lanwitham*, "that from "thence he might yearly viſit the Corniſh nation to "convince them of their errors; they having till "then to the utmoſt of their power reſiſted the truth, "and been diſobedient to the apoſtolic decrees." But during the horrid wars with the Danes the biſhoprick was transferred to St. German's. Adjoining to *Leskerd* was formerly the church of *St. Guerir*, which name ſignifies in Britiſh a phyſician, where Aſſer writes[k], king Alfred proſtrating himſelf in prayer, recovered his health. Neotus, a perſon of diſtinguiſhed ſanctity and learning, being afterwards buried in the ſame church, ſo outſhone the former Saint, that the place obtained the name of *Neoteſtow*, or St. Neot's place, now *St. Neoth's*, and the religious ſerving God there were called Clerks of S. Neot, and endowed with good revenues, as appears from Domeſday. Near this town, I am told, is to be ſeen in *St. Clere* pariſh, in a place called *Pennant*, q. d. *the head of the valley*, two monumental ſtones, one hollowed above like a chair, the other, called *Other Half Stone*, inſcribed with the following barbarous characters half effaced:

St. Neotes.



Which I read thus *Doniert : rogavit pro anima*; unleſs we ſuppoſe the point after Doniert is the remains of an E, and read *Doniert erogavit*; as if he had bequeathed that land to ſome religious, for the good of his ſoul. I cannot but think this Doniert was the petty prince of Cornwall called in our annals Dungerth, and ſaid in them to have been drowned A. D. 872.

In this neighbourhood ſtands a great pile of rocks with a ſtone under them ſhaped by nature ſo like a cheeſe that it it ſeems to be preſt like one by the upper ſtones; whence it has the name of *Wring-cheeſe*. Several more ſtones rudely ſquared are to be ſeen on the adjoining plain, of which ſeven or eight ſtand at equal diſtances from each other. The neighbours call them *Hurlers*, from a pious perſuaſion that they were men transformed into ſtones for playing at ball on a Sunday. Others will have them to be the trophy of ſome battle, and others, boundary ſtones; the writers on boundaries obſerving, that ſtones uſed to be gathered and ſet up by both parties for that purpoſe.

Wring-cheeſe.

Hurlers.

The river *Loo* makes its way to the ſea on this coaſt, having at its mouth two little towns of its own name, joined by a ſtone bridge; the weſtern and more modern is moſt flouriſhing, the eaſtern has decayed by time, but ſtill retains the privilege of a mayor and burgeſſes. Nothing memorable offers itſelf between this place and the little river *Liver*, which abounds

Loo River.

[h] *Dorſet.* Dugd. Bar. I. 477.
[i] Lib. Mon. Winton.
[k] P. 40—42. Ed. Wiſe. His diſorder was the piles, to which he had been ſubject from his youth.

St. German's. with oyſters and waſhes the little village of *St. German's*, to which the epiſcopal ſee was removed in the Daniſh invaſion. Here was a ſmall religious houſe, dedicated to St. German, biſhop of Auxerre, who extirpated the Pelagian hereſy when it was beginning to revive in Britain. After a few biſhops had ſat here, Levinus, biſhop of Crediton, who was a favourite with Canute the Dane, obtained the royal licence to unite it to his ſee. From that time one biſhop has preſided over this province and that of Devonſhire, who now ſits at Exeter, and has a ſuffragan at this little town of St. German's. Nothing is to be ſeen here but ſome fiſhing huts, whoſe inhabitants are engaged in a conſiderable fiſhery in the ſea and neighbouring rivers. A few miles off, on the ſame river,

Trematon Caſtle. is *Trematon* caſtle, with half-ruined walls, where, according to Domeſday-book, William earl of Moreton had his caſtle and market, and it was the head of the barony of the earls and dukes of Cornwall, as appears by the inquiſitions. The Liver having paſt

Saltaſh. this, near *Saltaſhe*, antiently *Eſſe*, once the reſidence of the Voltorts, now frequented by merchants, and poſſeſſed of ſeveral privileges, empties itſelf into the *Tamar*, the boundary of the county, where it beholds

Edgecombe. *Mount Edgecombe*, the ſeat of the antient family of the *Edgecombes*, pleaſantly over-looking its winding

Anthony. haven. Near this is *Anthony*, remarkable for its neatneſs and for a pool which admits the ſea and its fiſh for the profit and pleaſure of the inhabitants, but much more remarkable for it lord, Richard *Carew*, who not only maintains the dignity of this family, but reflects additional luſtre to it by his virtues.

So much for the ſouth coaſt: paſs we now to the north.

This coaſt runs out from the promontory of Belerium

S. Iie's. firſt in a long tract, with ſandy hills, to a town on a point of land called *S. Iie's*, from Iia an Iriſh woman, who lived here in ſingular ſanctity. It was antiently named *Pendinas*. It has given name to the bay below, which is called by ſeamen S. Iie's bay, and into which the little river *Haile* empties itſelf. The town itſelf is at preſent but mean. The north-weſt wind, the tyrant of this coaſt, has ſo driven up the ſand, that the ſituation of the town has been more than once changed. Hence the country runs out broader to the eaſt, and the north coaſt winding round obliquely

Padſtow. runs north-eaſt to *Padſtow*, having nothing remarkable in the way, except, on the ſand, the chapel of *St. Piranus*, an Iriſh Saint buried here, of whoſe ſanctity a trifling writer reports, that it maintained ten kings of Ireland and their army with the milk of three cows eight days, and raiſed ſwine as well as men from the dead. More inland is the little

St. Columb. market-town of *St. Columb*, dedicated to the pious Columba, a female martyr, as I have now good evidence[l] from her life, and not to Columbanus the Scot. Not

Lanheron. far from this, nearer the ſea, is *Lanheron*, the ſeat of

The Arundells. the knightly family of the Arundels[m], who from their large eſtates were formerly called *the great Arundels*. They are ſometimes called in Latin, *De hirundine*, and in my opinion not improperly, as that word anſwers to the French *Arondell* (a ſwallow) and the family bear ſix ſwallows Argent in a field S. It is an antient and renowned family, and much extended by deſcents and alliances; to whoſe name and arms William Breton[n], the poet, alludes in this deſcription of a warrior of this houſe aſſaulting a Frenchman about A. D. 1170.

——— *hirundelæ velocior alite quæ dat*
Hoc agnomen ei, fert cujus in ægide ſignum,
Se rapit agminibus mediis, clypeoque nitenti,
Quem ſibi Gulielmus læva prætenderat ulnâ,
Immergit validam præacutæ cuſpidis haſtam.

Swift as the ſwallow, whence his ſhield's device
And his own name are ta'en, enrag'd he flies,
Piercing thro' troops that overſpread the field,
And ſtrikes his mighty lance in William's glittering ſhield.

Not far from hence is a double rampart on a hill, and a road leading to it, called *Caſtellan Danis*, or the Caſtle Dane's camp, that people having entrenched themſelves here as well as in other parts of this coaſt during their inroads.

A ſmall diſtance from hence is the river *Alan*, called Alan, alſo *Camb-Alan* and *Camel*, from its winding courſe Camb Camel (which is the meaning of *Cam* in this country); it glides gently to the upper ſea, having at its mouth *Padſtow*, a Padſtow little market-town, called by contraction from *Petroch-ſtow* (as we have it in the lives of the Saints), from one Petroc, a Britiſh Saint, who here devoted himſelf to God; this town was called before *Loderic* and *Laffenac*. It is very conveniently ſituated for a trade with Ireland, being but twenty-four hours eaſy ſail; and its greateſt ornament is the beautiful caſtle-like houſe lately built here by N. Prideaux, a perſon of antient name and family in theſe weſtern parts. At the head of the Alan is *Camelford* or *Gaffelford*, a little Camelford village, formerly called *Kamblan*, according to Leland[o], who writes, that Arthur, the Hector of Britain, was ſlain here. He ſays, fragments of arms, rings, and braſs trappings of horſes, are ſometimes dug up by the labourers, and the tradition of many ages has diſtinguiſhed this place as the ſcene of a great ſlaughter. There are extant ſome lines of a poet of the middle age, deſcribing the Cambul ſwollen with blood in the battle between Arthur and Mordred. I ſhall inſert them here as not abſolutely unpoetical:

—naturam Cambala fontis
Mutatam ſtupet eſſe ſui, tranſcendit inundans
Sanguineus torrens ripas, & volvit in æquor
Corpora cæſorum, plures natare videres,
Et petere auxilium, quos undis vita reliquit.

——Camel's ſtream
Feels the ſad change, and wonders whence it came.
The riſing banks are drown'd with ſtreams of blood,
The mangled corpſe to ſea bears down the flood;
The half-dead ſwimmers ſpend their fainting breath
In cries for reſcue from the watery death.

Admitting the ſtory of the death of Arthur in Marianus, the Britons and Saxons had a furious battle here A. D. 820, ſo that the place ſeems ſacred to Mars: and if it be true that Arthur fell here, he found his birth and his death on the ſame coaſt. For on the neighbouring ſhore is *Tindagium*, Tindagium the birth-place of that great hero, ſituate partly on a high point of land, and partly in an iſland formerly joined to it by a bridge. It is now called *Tindagel* being only a ſplendid ruin, but was formerly a magnificent caſtle, of which a late poet ſings thus:

Eſt locus Abrini ſinuoſo littore ponti
Rupe ſitus media refluus quem circuit æſtus;
Fulminat hic lati turrito vertice caſtrum,
Nomine Tindagium veteres dixere Corini.

On a ſteep rock within a winding bay
A caſtle ſtands ſurrounded by the ſea;
Its thunder ſhakes around the trembling hill,
Tindage of old 'twas call'd, now *Tintagel*.

[l] See Camd. Ep. I. 91. [m] Dugd. Bar. II. 422. 483. [n] Philippidos, lib. III. Breton lived 1170.
[o] Camden ſeems to cite Leland's Aſſertio Arthurii, where *coins* are added to the things found.

It would be tedious to ſhew from the hiſtory of Geoffrey of Monmouth, how Uther Pendragon, king of Britain, fell deſperately in love with the wife of Gorlois prince of Cornwall in this caſtle, and, aſſuming her huſband's ſhape by inchantment, debauched her, and begat Arthur. Suffice it that I borrow the lines of our poet John Havillan:

— facie dum falſus adulter
Tindagel irrupit, nec amoris Pendragon æſtum
Vincit, & omnificas Merlini conſulit artes,
Mentiturque ducis habitus, & rege latente,
Induit abſentis præſentia Gorlois ora.

The prince, unable to conceal his flame,
To Tindagel's ſtrong hold diſguiſed came,
By Merlin's art transform'd from king to duke,
And Gorlois' perſon for Pendragon's took.

This Uther Pendragon was a prince of diſtinguiſhed military talents, who bravely ſupported his declining country againſt the Saxons. I do not preſume to ſay whether it was from him that "the royal ſtandard of "England was a dragon with a golden head, ſo un- "known to our neighbours, and terrible to the Pagans "in foreign nations under Richard I." as Gervaſe expreſſes it. I rather think it was borrowed from the Romans [p], who long uſed the eagle after Marius had aboliſhed the figure of the wolf, minotaur, horſe, &c, from their banners, and who at laſt, under the later emperors, adopted the dragon. Whence Claudian

— Hi picta draconum
Colla levant.—

Theſe bear the dragon's painted neck.

And Nemeſianus,

Signa micant, ſinuatque truces levis aura dracones.

— The banners blaze;
The breeſy air the dragons fierce diſplays.

And Hoveden [q] ſays the kings of the Weſt Saxons bore a dragon in their ſtandards. I ſay nothing of the other ſtandard of the Saxons, which Bede [r] calls *Tufa*, or the *Reafan* of the Danes, as foreign to my purpoſe.

On the ſame coaſt, which is leſs fruitful and bare of wood, expoſed to the ſea, ſtands *Botereaux* caſtle, commonly but corruptly called *Boſcaſtle*, built by the lords *Botereaux*, who bear Arg. 3 toads S. William *Botereaux* was the firſt of the family that diſtinguiſhed himſelf. He married Alice, daughter of Robert *Corbet*, whoſe ſiſter was miſtreſs to Henry I. who had by her Reginald earl of Cornwall. From this William, by an uninterrupted ſucceſſion, deſcended 11 of the ſame name [s]. Margery, only daughter of the laſt, married Robert Hungerford, by whoſe poſterity the eſtate came to the family of Haſtings *, which was increaſed and honoured by the marriage of the Botereaux with the heirs of the noble families of *Moel*, *S. Loe*, and *Thweng*.

Hence the land runs out ſo far North, that the country between the two ſeas is but 23 miles broad, to which breadth it has been gradually contracting. In the broadeſt part of it is Stow on the ſea; the antient reſidence of the *Grenville* family, illuſtrious for its antiquity and renown: of which Richard in the reign of William Rufus diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery amongſt the conquerors of Glamorganſhire in Wales; and lately another of both the ſame names, eminent for his high ſpirit as well as his noble birth, loſt his life fighting bravely againſt the Spaniards at the Azores. To this adjoins *Stratton*, a market town famous for its gardens and garlick; and near it *Lancells*, the new ſeat of the antient family of *Calvo Monte* or *Chaumond*. The Grenvilles. Stratton. Lancells.

The river *Tamara*, now *Tamar*, taking its riſe here not far from the North ſhore, runs with rapidity and noiſe towards the South, increaſed by many rivulets, through the town called by Ptolemy TAMARA, now *Tamerton*, and further from its banks *Lanſtuphadon*, or *Stephen's church*, now vulgarly *Launſton*, a pretty little town on a riſing hill, which ſprung up from the two towns of *Dunevet* and *Newport* united. In the early Norman times William earl of Moreton built a caſtle here, and founded a college of canons, as appears by Domeſday Book, where it is called *Lanſtaveton*, doubtleſs from that college built in honour of St. Stephen, and converted into a monaſtery by Reginald earl of Cornwall about 1150. The biſhop of Exeter, by the partiality natural to men, oppoſed this work, from an apprehenſion that it might one day become the ſeat of a biſhop, and be prejudicial to their power. The town at preſent is remarkable only for the county gaol and the aſſizes. Tamar. TAMARA. Launſton.

Tamar paſſes at the bottom of a range of very high mountains, called by Marianus Henzerdoun [t], which he tranſlates *Hengiſt's hill*, and commonly called *Hengſton-hill*. This was antiently rich in tin veins, and was the place where the miners of Cornwall and Devon uſed to meet, and conſult together about their affairs. At this place, A. D. 831, the Danmonian Britons, having invited the Danes, and intending to invade Devonſhire, to drive out the Engliſh who had poſſeſſed themſelves of it, were almoſt intirely cut off by king Egbert. Lower, near *Salt-eſſe*, a ſmall market town on the ſlope of a hill, having, as I obſerved, its own mayor and privileges, the Tamar receives the Liver, on which is the town of S. German before-mentioned. Being now greatly increaſed, it enters the ocean forming the harbour called in the life of Indractus, Tamerworth, after dividing Cornwall from Devon. Athelſtan, the firſt king of England who completely reduced this country, made it the boundary between the Corniſh Britons and his Engliſh ſubjects after removing the Britons out of Devon, as we find in Malmeſbury [u], who calls it *Tambra*. Whence Alexander Necham in his "Praiſes of the Divine Wiſdom [x] ſays," *Hengſton*, or the hill of horſes. Salt-eſſe.

Loegræ Tamaris diviſor Cornubiæque,
Indigenas ditat pinguibus iſciis.

Cornwall from England Tamar's ſtreams divide,
Whence with fat ſalmon all the land 's ſupplied.

I ſhould here ſay ſomething of Urſula, a virgin of extraordinary ſanctity and native of this place, and the 1100 Britiſh virgins [y]. But the diſagreement of

[p] The Romans did not bear the dragon till after Trajan, but it was the banner of the Indians, Perſians, and Scythians. See Lipſ. de re mil. l. IV. p. 266. 269. Claudian VI. Conſ. Hon. l. 166-7, has,
—— *Quid fixa draconum,*
Ora velint. Q. if miſquoted by Camden from memory.

[q] P. 408. Ed. 1601. and Huntingdon, p. 341. [r] Query where.

[s] Dugdale Baron. I. 628. makes but 6 deſcents from the firſt William here mentioned to him whoſe daughter married Hungerford; and the ſecond deſcent was *Reginald*. * Orig. 48 E. III. rot. 12.

[z] Robert Hungerford had iſſue Robert lord Hungerford and Molina, and Thomas, whoſe ſole heireſs Mary was married to Edward lord Haſtings and Hungerford, by whom he had George, firſt of the name earl of Huntingdon, 21 H. VIII. This caſtle, with a large inheritance, continued in that family, till the reign of Elizabeth. G.

[t] Chron. Sax. 72. A. D. 834. Hengiſtdun, Hengſton, q. d. hill of horſes. Flor. Worc.

[u] P. 50. Ed. 1601. [x] MS. in Caius and Trin. Col. Tanner.

[y] See Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. Song VIII. p. 131. The whole legend took its riſe from an inſcription, "*Urſula & Undecimilla* Virgines"; proper names being miſtaken for numbers.

writers,

writers, ſome making them ſuffer martyrdom on the coaſt of Germany in their way to Bretagne under the emperor Gratian about A.D. 383; others, at Cologne on the Rhine at their return from Rome, A.D. 450, under Attila the Hun, that ſcourge of God, has led many to ſuſpect the truth of the ſtory. As to that Conſtantine, whom Gildas [z] calls that "tyrannic "whelp of the impure Danmonian lioneſs," and of the diſforeſting [3] of the whole county under king John, before whoſe time it was all foreſt, let hiſtorians tell; it is not to my purpoſe.

Earls of *Cornwall.*

With regard to the earls, *Candor* or *Cadoc*, the laſt earl of Cornwall, is the only one of Britiſh race mentioned by modern writers. He bore according to the heralds 15 bezants in a field Sable [4]. The firſt earl of the Norman race was *Robert* earl of *Moreton*, brother of William the Conqueror by Harlotta, who was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*. He ſiding with Robert the Norman againſt Henry I. king of England, was taken in battle, and loſt not only his liberty and honours but his eyes. In his room Henry II. when preparing for war with Stephen, advanced to this honour *Reginald* natural ſon of Henry I. [a] that king having no fewer than 13 baſe ſons. Reginald dying without legitimate male iſſue, Henry II. aſſigned ſome of his eſtate to his daughter, but kept the earldom for his own ſon *John*, then nine years old, to whom his brother Richard I. afterwards gave it with other earldoms. John ſucceeded to the crown of England, and his ſecond ſon *Richard* had this earldom and that of Poitou given him by his brother king Henry III. He was a powerful, religious, valiant, and prudent prince, who carried on the war in Aquitaine [b] with valour and ſucceſs, and going to the Holy Land obliged the Saracens to grant a truce; he refuſed the kingdom of Apulia offered him by the Pope, preſently quelled the diſturbances in England [c], and was crowned king of the Romans at Aix 1257, having been choſen by ſome [d] of the electors of Germany. This well-known verſe was made on him as having purchaſed his way to the laſt dignity by money:

Nummus ait pro me nubit Cornubia Romæ.

My money wedded Cornwall unto Rome [e].

He was before ſo wealthy that a contemporary writer ſays he could afford to ſpend 100 marks a day for 10 years [f]. But, when the civil wars in Germany broke out, he ſoon returned to England, where he died, and was buried in the famous abbey of Hales, which he had built juſt before his death. His eldeſt ſon Henry, in his return from the holy war, had been treacherouſly murdered by Guido de Montfort, who in revenge for his father's death ſtabbed him while he was at his devotions in a church at Viterbo in Italy [g]. His ſecond ſon *Edmund* ſucceeded in the earldom of Cornwall; and dying, 1300, without iſſue, his great eſtate fell to king Edward I. being in the lawyers' language next of kin and heir at law. This Richard, and his ſon Edmund, being of the blood royal of England, I have often wondered, as well as others, how they came to bear arms ſo different from thoſe of the royal family, viz. Arg. a Lion rampant and crowned, G. within a bordure S. garniſhed with bezants. I have no other way of accounting for it but that they in this imitated the royal family of France; for the uſe of arms came to us from France, and the younger ſons of the kings of France to this day bear different arms from the royal, as in the families of Vermandois, Dreux, and Courtney†; and as Robert duke of Burgundy, brother of Henry I. king of France, aſſumed the antient ſhield of the duke of Burgundy, ſo this Richard, after he received the earldom of Poitou from his brother Henry III. took that red lion crowned, which was the arms of the antient earls of Poitou, according to the French writers*, and may be ſuppoſed to have added the bordure, S. bezante from the old arms of the earls of Cornwall. As ſoon as the younger ſons of the kings of France began to bear the royal arms with ſome difference, the ſame was done among us, and firſt by the children of Edward I. The reader will excuſe this digreſſion into which I have been led from a partiality to my profeſſion. After Cornwall reverted to the crown, Edward II. who had received theſe eſtates from his father, conferred the title of earl of Cornwall on *Piers Gaveſton* the Gaſcon, who had corrupted his youth. He being ſeized and beheaded by the barons for corrupting his prince, and for other crimes, was ſucceeded by *John of Eltham*, younger ſon of Edward II. who dying young and without iſſue, Edward III. made Cornwall a dutchy, and, in 1336, created his ſon Edward, a prince of the greateſt military merit, duke of Cornwall, by the inveſtiture of a wreath, a ring, and a ſilver rod. From that time, as I ſhall obſerve from the records, leaving the lawyers to form a judgement on this matter, the eldeſt ſon of the king of England is born duke of Cornwall **, and, by a ſpecial act then paſſed, is on the very day of his birth preſumed of full age, ſo that he may demand, and by right obtain, livery of the ſaid dutchy, as if he were of the full age of 21. He has alſo his regalities and prerogatives in certain actions in the ſtannaries, in wrecks, cuſtom, &c. and various officers appointed for theſe and ſuch like purpoſes. But all this has been more fully and clearly ſet forth by Richard Carew of Anthony, a perſon no leſs diſtinguiſhed by birth than by his virtue and learning, who has compoſed a copious and particular ſurvey of this county, to which I acknowledged myſelf much indebted.

Duke of Cornwall.

There are in this county 161 pariſhes.

[z] Ep. princ. [3] Of which ſee an inſtrument, 5 Joh. G.
[4] Erm. a chevron indented G. [a] G. 2 Lions paſſant guardant O. a baſton ſiniſter, Az. [b] *Gaſcoigne.* Math. Par. p. 323.
[c] This does not appear, for he was taken in the battle of Lewes, though he had beaten the barons at Northampton. Dugd. Bar. I. 764.
[d] By the unanimous conſent of the electors. Mat. Par. p. 939.
[e] The Pope privately promiſed him the empire. Math. Weſtm. anno 1257.
[f] Mat. Par. 942. [g] M. Par. 1007.
† Bandè d'Or and Az. a bordure G. * Memorials d'Aquitaine. ** Orig. 35 H. VI.

ADDITIONS.

CORNWALL, the weſternmoſt county of Britain, reſembles a cornucopia. It has the Briſtol channel on the north, and the Britiſh channel on the ſouth, which meeting encloſe it in a point at the weſt; and the eaſtern part abuts upon Devonſhire, from which the Tamar divides it. In the wideſt part it is 43 miles and a quarter, in the narroweſt five miles; the greateſt length is 78 miles and a half. On the north coaſt the land is generally high, and the vallies ſhort, narrow, and quick of deſcent; near the ſea and by the rivers, the land is well cultivated. It abounds with tin and copper mines: the former lie principally eaſt of St. Auſtle. In Domeſday-book it had only ſeven hundreds, now nine, containing, according to Camden and Speed, 161 pariſh churches; as others 180, and as Martin's Index Villaris, 198 [a]. The air in general is moiſt and rainy, yet healthy, ſubject to violent ſtorms; but the winters mild; and this county has a great many chalybeat waters [b]. The Phœnicians early viſited theſe coaſts for tin, ſome think 400 or 450 years before Chriſt. Many Britiſh words are of Tyrian origin, and the monuments of their worſhip are innumerable here [c]. It was the ſeat of the Druid religion till the Britans were converted to Chriſtianity, and affords more monuments of them than any part of Europe [d]. Carnbrè hill may be conſidered as exhibiting a complete ſyſtem of their religious worſhip [e].

It is not improbable that Alfred fixed the limits of Devonſhire where the antient eaſtern boundary was, between the *Belgæ* and *Durotriges* on the eaſt, and the *Dunmonii* on the weſt, that antient Cornwall included all the preſent Devonſhire, as well as what is Weſt of the Tamar, and that though the Romans called the weſt part of Britain *Danmonia*, *Danmonium*, or the country of the *Danmonii*, the native Britans called it *Kernon* [f].

Biſhop Gibſon enumerates other inſtances of places called from their horn-like ſituation, as *Carnon* or *Carna* [g], on the Red ſea from only ſtanding at the angle of two roads; Corſica, called by the Phœnicians *Cartha*, and by the Greeks, Κερνσσ∫ις, Κερνος, Κυρνος, from its promontories, and theſe names being all (he ſays) in eaſtern countries (though I think not more than one) may countenance Sammes's opinion [h], that the Phœnicians, among whom *cheren* ſignifies a *horn*, gave it to this coaſt, which was ſo conſpicuous to their tin traders at a diſtance. Another etymology is from *Carn*, which in Britiſh ſignifies a *rock*, which ſuits the nature of the country, and the protection the Britons found among the rocks and mountains here, ſeveral of which retain the name of *Carn*, as *Carninnis*, *Carn-chy*, *Carn-brè*, *Carn-margh*, *Carn-ulac*, &c. The derivation of the ſecond part of the name from *Gaul* by the change of *g* into *w*, agreeable to the German dialect, is adopted by Voſſius [i], Cluver [k], Buchanan [l], &c. who ſay that the Saxons obſerving the Corniſh Britons to have the ſame language and cuſtoms with the Gauls, termed them *Gaules* or *Waules*. But beſides that the Saxons could not have been ſuch ſtrangers to the Britans, the name of Wealla was not uſed till the utter ſubverſion and expulſion of the Britans [m]. Bede calls them *Britones*, and Alfred, Bryttas, Breotene, Bretene, Brytene, &c. but not a word of Wealla or Wallia, Gaul being called Galha and Gallianice. The firſt mention of it is in the laws of Ina, made at leaſt 100 years after the expulſion of the Britans, whom it was after ſuch expulſion natural to call *foreigners* [n].

Dr. Borlaſe well obſerves, that it is impoſſible the Corniſh Britans could carry their tin in carts to Wight which is near 200 miles from them, and is never known to have been made alternately an iſland and peninſula by the tide; but *Ik* being a common Corniſh word for a *cove*, *creek*, or *port of traffic*, muſt have been a general name for any peninſula on a creek or ſome particular peninſula and emporium on the ſame coaſt, now involved in the many and great alterations made here by the ſea [o]. Lead and tin were antiently reckoned only two different ſtates of one and the ſame metal. Tin was called *Plumbum album*, and eſteemed the pureſt, and what we call lead was the *Plumbum nigrum* [p].

The Saxons had no authority in Cornwall till after it was entirely conquered by Athelſtan; after which the Daniſh wars gave them no leiſure to work theſe mines. The Normans promoted the working of them to their great emolument. However their product was very inconſiderable in the time of king John, the right of working them being wholly in the king as earl of Cornwall, and the mines farmed by the Jews for 100 marks; and according to this proportion the 10th of it, £.6. 13*s*. 4*d*., is at this day paid by the crown to the biſhop of Exeter [r]. In the time of Richard king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, the tin-mines were immenſely rich; the Jews being farmed out to him by his brother Henry III. what intereſt they had was at his diſpoſal [q]. The Spaniſh tin-mines being ſtopped by the Moors, and none diſcovered in Germany, the Malabar coaſt, or the Spaniſh Weſt Indies [r], Cornwall and its earls had all the trade of Europe for it. The Jews being baniſhed the kingdom, 18 Edw. I. they were again neglected till the gentlemen of Blackmore, lords of ſeven tithings beſt ſtored at that time with tin, obtained of Edmund earl of Cornwall, ſon of Richard king of the Romans, a charter under his own ſeal, with more explicit grants of privileges, courts, pleas, parliaments, and the toll-tin or $\frac{1}{13}$th of all the tin raiſed. At this time too the right of *bounding* or dividing tin-grounds into ſeparate partitions for the encouragement of ſearching for it ſeems to have been firſt appointed, or at leaſt adjuſted. This charter was confirmed 33 Edward I. and the Corniſh ſeparated from the Devonſhire tinners. Their laws, particularly recited in Plowden's Commentaries, p. 237, were further explained 50 Edw. III. confirmed and enlarged by parliament, 8 Rich. II. 3 Edw. IV. 1 E. VI. 1 and 2 P. and M. and 2 Eliz. and the whole ſociety divided into four parts under one general warden, to do juſtice in law and equity, from whoſe ſen-

[a] Borlaſe, Nat. Hiſt. of Cornwall 1—4. [b] Ib. 6—36. [c] Borlaſe's Antiquities of Cornwall 27—31.
[d] Ib. p. 154, 155. [e] See it deſcribed in Borl. Ant. p. 107—112. Pl. VII. [f] Borl. Ant. p. 324.
[g] In Arabia Felix. *Carnus*, Plin. VI. 28. *Carna*, Ptol. VI. 7. *Carnana*, Steph. [h] P. 59. Manning's Dict. in voc.
[i] De vitiis ſerm. II. c. 20. [k] Germ. Ant. I. c. 9. [l] Hiſt. Scot II. c.
[m] Somner's Gloſſary. [n] Compare Borlaſe Ant. p. 39, 40.
[o] Borlaſe, N. H. p. 209. 176, 177. See alſo Borlaſe's Scilly, 76. 78. Hence correct Camden in Wight.
[p] Plin. XXXIV. 16. [r] King John reſtored theſe tenths to the ſee. G. [q] Borl. N. H. 109. [r] Ib. 166.

tence lies an appeal to the duke of Cornwall in council, or for want of a duke of Cornwall to the crown. The lord warden appoints a vice-warden to determine all ſtannary diſputes every month: he alſo conſtitutes four ſtewards, one for each of the precincts before-mentioned, who hold their courts every three weeks, and decide by juries of ſix perſons, with an appeal reſerved to the vice warden, lord warden, and lord of the prince's council[s]. Five towns are appointed in the moſt convenient parts of the county for the tinners to bring their tin to every quarter of a year. Theſe are Leſkard, Leſtwithiel, Truro, Helſton, and Penfance, the laſt added by Charles II.[2] for the conveniency of the weſtern tinners[3]. In the time of Henry VIII. there were but two coinages at Midſummer and Michaelmas: two more at Chriſtmas and Lady-day were added, for which the tinners pay an acknowledgement called *Poſt groats*, or 4*d*. for every hundred of white tin then coined. The officers appointed by the duke affay it, and if well purified ſtamp it by a hammer with the duchy ſeal, the arms of Richard earl of Cornwall, a lion rampant G. crowned O. within a bordure of bezants S; and this is a permiſſion to the coiner to ſell, and is called *coining* the tin. Every hundred of white tin ſo coined pays to the duke 4*s*. The tin of the whole county, which, in Carew's time, in the laſt century, amounted to 30 or 40,000*l*. yearly, has for twenty-four years laſt paſt, amounted one year with another to *l*.180,000 or 190,000 ſterling. Of this the duke of Cornwall receives for his 4*s*. duty on every hundred of white tin above *l*.10,000 yearly: the bounders or proprietors of the foil about $\frac{1}{6}$th at a medium clear, or about *l*.30,000 yearly; the remainder goes to the adventurers in the mine, who are at all the charge of working[t]. Prince Arthur made certain conſtitutions relating to the ſtannaries, which the tinners refuſed to obſerve, and indulging themſelves in other irregularities, Henry VII. on his ſon's death, ſeized their charter as forfeited, but finding they did not turn out to ſo much account as he expected, he was prevailed on to accept *l*.1000 for all pretended forfeits, and granted them a charter of pardon, by which he farther granted that no law ſhould be made without the conſent of twenty-four gentlemen tinners; ſix to be choſen by the mayor and council in each of the ſtannary towns. This was confirmed 20 Elizabeth, and the conſent of ſixteen ſtannators declared ſufficient. In difficult caſes the lord warden, by commiſſion, iſſues his precept to the four principal towns of the ſtannary diſtricts, who each chuſe ſix members, and theſe twenty-four ſtannators conſtitute the parliament of tinners. Each ſtannator chuſes an aſſiſtant, making a kind of ſtanding council in a different apartment to give information to the prince. Whatever is enacted by the body of tinners muſt be ſigned by the ſtannators, the lord-warden, or his deputy, and by the duke or the king, and thenceforward has with regard to tin affairs all the authority of an act of the whole legiſlature[u]. Tin is found collected and fixed in *lodes* and *floors*, or in grains and bunches in the natural rock, or looſe and detached in ſingle ſeparate ſtones called *ſhodes* or *ſtreams*, or in a continued courſe of ſuch ſtones called the *beuheyl* or *living ſtream*, or in an arenaceous pulverized ſtate. It is moſt eaſily diſcovered by tracing the lodes by the ſcattered fragments of them called ſhodes, by leave of the lord of the ſoil or the bounder. The tin being divided among the lords and adventurers, is ſtamped and worked at the mill; and being thus *dreſſed* is carried under the name of *black tin* to the melting-houſe, where it is melted by Welſh pit-coal, and poured into blocks of 320lb. weight, and carried to the coinage town[x]. Dr. Borlaſe communicated to the Royal Society, 1766, an uncommon inſtance of native tin found in the mines in a metallic ſtate[y]. The richeſt mine he knew was Polberou in St. Agnes' pariſh; and that which has yielded the moſt gain is Polgooth in St. Mewan's pariſh[z]. Mundic, a ſcarce metal or mineral ore, of a white, braſſy or brown colour, is found in large quantities, intermixed with tin, copper, and lead, and ſometimes by itſelf. Arſenic, ſulphur, vitriol, and mercury, are its conſtituents, and it has been found very fatal both in fire and water to animals and vegetables. Though its ſpecific weight exceeds that of our foſſils, it has not by any proceſs been reduced to a metal. It leads to the diſcovery of copper-ore, but rather injures the tin. Dr. Borlaſe was well aſſured, that in the mine the water proceeding from it will cure wounds in ſubjects of a not very corrupt habit, but that in which it had been dreſt or burnt is highly poiſonous[a]. Iron ore is found in Cornwall, but the working it does not anſwer[b]. There is no richer copper, nor a greater variety any where than in this county[c]. Silver if really found here in the reigns of Edward I. and II, has been rarely found ſince[d], nor do the lead-mines anſwer[e]. Very late diſcoveries have proved that Cornwall has more gold than was formerly imagined[f]. What is called the Corniſh diamond is a figured cryſtal generally hexagonal and pyramidical, or columnar, or both, of a fine clear water, and of all our baſtard diamonds in this nation eſteemed the beſt, and ſome of different colours, black, yellow, &c. The clearer theſe are the better they will bear engraving for ſeals[g]. *Eringium*, or ſea holly, whoſe root candied or in ſyrup is a great reſtorative, grows in great plenty on the looſe dry ſands above full ſea-mark between Penzance and Marazion, and on thoſe near Gwythien bridge, where the ſea never reaches, and in ſo many other places that in this and ſamphire it is thought Cornwall exceeds any county in England[h]. We muſt now make a different eſtimate from Mr. Camden about the produce of corn: population has increaſed beyond tillage, and the corn in ſeveral hundreds is not ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants. The parts addicted to huſbandry yield, however, a ſufficiency to make up in a moderate year what is wanting in thoſe leſs cultivated and more addicted to mining. The balance is ſo even that it is the intereſt of the Corniſh by no means to reduce the preſent ſtate of huſbandry by withdrawing too many hands to the mines[i].

The pilchard continues off and on in the ſouth channel from Fowy harbour weſtward from the middle of July, till it returns to ſpawn in the north ſeas. Numbers are alſo caught in St. Ive's bay. By an exact computation of the number of hogſheads exported every year for ten years, from 1747 to 1756 incluſive, from the four ports of Fowey,

[s] Borl. N. H. p. 189. 192.
[2] The juriſdiction of the Stannaries was recited 17 C. II. G.
[3] Bodmyn made a fifth t. Edw. I, but was excluded by Edward II. G.
[t] Borlaſe, N. H. 183, 184.
[u] Ib. 192, 193.
[x] Ib. 160—182.
[y] Phil. Tranſ. vol. LVI. art. 7. p. 35.
[z] Borl. N. H. 188, 189.
[a] Ib. 131. 133.
[b] Ib. 195.
[c] Ib. 197.
[d] Ib. 209.
[e] Ib. 210.
[f] Ib. 216.
[g] Ib. 116. 120. 122, 123. or Borl. in Phil. Tranſ. N° 493.
[h] Borl. N. H. 233.
[i] Ib. 89, 90.

Penzance,

Penzance, Falmouth, and St. Ives, it appears that Fowey exported yearly 1732 hogſheads, Falmouth 14631, Penzance and Mount's Bay 12149, and St. Ives 1282; in all amounting to 29,795 hogſheads. Every hogſhead for ten years together, with the bounty allowed for each exported, and the oil out of each, has amounted one year with another, on an average, to £1. 13s. 3d. ſo that the caſh paid for pilchards exported has at a medium annually amounted to the ſum of £.49,532 10s [k]. Fuming or ſmoaking them is practiſed in a few inſtances for exportation to Italy [l]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays they are not gutted, the entrails being the fatteſt part [m].

The inhabitants are uſually of middle ſtature, healthy, ſtrong, and active. Mining and fiſhing enabling them to bear watching, cold, and wet, much better than where there are no ſuch occupations; the miners particularly who eſcape accidents, and live temperately, generally live to a great age; the alternate daily uſe of cold and heat, wet and dry, hardening their bodies equally againſt the different extremes of weather [n].

In privileges and language Cornwall ſeems to be another kingdom. 21 Elizabeth it was ordered that all duty on Corniſh cloth exported ſhould be remitted to every Engliſhman within the duchy of Cornwall. This was firſt granted by the Black Prince, in conſideration of their paying 4s. for the coinage of every hundred of tin; whereas Devonſhire pays no more than 8d. They have alſo by grant from Richard earl of Cornwall, confirmed 45 Henry III, freedom to take ſand out of the ſea and carry it through the country for manure; whereupon in the following reign, on an inquiſition made, we find a complaint that Saltaſh had lately taken 12s. yearly for each barge that carried ſand up the Tamar; whereas nothing ought to be demanded. They ſtill continue this antient method of improving their land, carrying it ten miles up into the country, and great part of the way on horſes' backs [o]. Mr. Ray ſuppoſes the virtue of this ſand depends chiefly on the ſalt mixed with it, which is ſo copious that in many places ſalt is boiled up out of a lixivium made of the ſea ſand; and the reaſon why ſand when it has lain long in the ſun and wind proves leſs enriching and uſeful is, that the dews and rain evaporate great part of its ſalt. They had likewiſe a privilege of trading to all parts of the world, granted them by Charles I. in recompence of their loyalty; and that king wrote them a letter of thanks, expreſſing his high ſenſe of the extraordinary merit of the county of Cornwall, dated Sudley Caſtle, September 3, 1643; and ordering it to be read in all churches and chapels throughout the county. A preſident and council were erected for the Weſt, 32 Henry VIII. but this and ſome other counties deſirous to be under the immediate government of the king and common law, ſo vigorouſly oppoſed it that it came to nothing [p].

The number of boroughs in this ſmall county was ſurprizingly encreaſed by Edward VI, who added ſeven to the original ſix; Mary two, Elizabeth ſix, making in all twenty-one, ſending forty members beſides the county two. Eight of theſe boroughs had an immediate or remote connection with the demeſne lands of the duchy; the reſt belonged to religious houſes, or powerful families, or were old boroughs, which had legal immunities granted to them by their princes or lords [p]. At the time of Domeſday ſurvey the principal landholders in this county were the king, the biſhop of Exeter, the abbey of Taviſtock, the canons of St. Petroc, and the earl of Montaign. The religious of St. Michael, the canons of St. Stephen by Launceſton, St. Achebran, St. Probus, St. Carentoc, St. Piran, St. Burian, St. Neot's, and St. Conſtantine, were the next in order.

The Corniſh language is a dialect of that which till the Saxons came in was common to all Britain, and more antiently to Ireland and Gaul; but the inhabitants of this iſland being diſperſed before thoſe conqueſts, and driven into Wales and Cornwall, and thence into Bretagne, the ſame language, for want of frequent intercourſe, became differently pronounced and written, and in different degrees mixed with different languages. Hence came the Welſh, the Corniſh, and the Armoric dialects, whoſe radicals are ſo much alike that they are known and admitted by the inhabitants of either country; but the grammar ſo varied that they cannot converſe. The Corniſh is reckoned the moſt pleaſing of the three. It was ſpoken ſo generally here down to the reign of Henry VIII. that Dr. John Moreman, vicar of Mynhinet, is ſaid to have been the firſt who taught his pariſhioners the Lord's prayer, the creed, and ten commandments in Engliſh, and at the Reformation the natives deſired the ſervice in Engliſh. The older people in ſome pariſhes retained their original language to the middle of the laſt century: and the laſt ſermon was preached in it 1678. Edward Lluyd, in 1700, collected here materials for his grammar, which ſerves to prove its corruptions [q]. The compariſon of the Lord's prayer in the three languages by biſhop Gibſon only confirms their difference. When Mr. Ray was here, 1662, he could find but one perſon who could write this language [r]; and it is now ſo nearly extinct, that Mr. Barrington, 1768, could only find one old woman who could ſcold in it [s], and ſhe is ſince dead. There are three MS. plays or ſcripture interludes in it, written in the two laſt centuries; which plays uſed to be acted in amphitheatres of earth, ſuch as now remain in Piran ſand pariſh and St. Juſt [t]. All theſe plays were tranſlated into Engliſh by the late Mr. John Keigwyn of Mouſehole, at the deſire of biſhop Trelawney [u]. A letter written in Corniſh and Engliſh by an old fiſherman, is printed in the Archæologia, vol. V. p. 83.

CORNWALL is bounded on the north and weſt by the ſea, and parted from Devonſhire by the Tamar, except a ſmall piece of land, ſo making a peninſula. It comprehends nine hundreds, 161 pariſhes, 27 market-towns, 21 boroughs, ſix caſtles, nine parks, and 96,000 acres. That it once extended further weſt may be inferred from hence, that about midway between the Land's End and Scilly are rocks called in Corniſh *Lethowſow*, by the Engliſh *Seven Stones*. The Corniſh call the place within the ſtones *Fregva*, *i. e.* a dwelling; and it has been reported, that windows and other ſtuff have been fiſhed up, and that fiſhermen ſtill ſee tops of houſes under water. From the Land's End to Scilly, a tract of 30 miles, is an equal depth of water, and the bottom

[k] Borl. N. H. 273.
[l] In this ſtate they are commonly called *Fairmaids*, by corruption for *Fumades*.
[m] See Pennant's Zoology, III. p. 291.
[n] Borl. N. H. p. 292.
[o] Dr. Cox on the improvement of Cornwall by ſea ſand Phil. Tranſ. p. 113. 293.
[p] Borl. N. H. p. 309-312.
[q] Ib. 313. 316.
[r] Ray's Itin. p. 279. 281.
[s] Gibſon.
[t] Borl. N. H. 297. Ant. 207.
[u] Borl. N. H. 297.
[v] Archæol. III. p. 281. V. 83.

of the ſea a plain level ſurface[x]. St. Michael's Mount is called in Corniſh *Careg cowſe in clowſe*, *i. e.* the heavy rock in the wood: large trees with roots and bodies have been driven in by the ſea of late years between St. Michael's Mount and Penſance; and tradition ſays, that at the time of the inundation which made the ſeparation one *Trevelyan* ſwam from thence on horſeback, and in memory thereof the family now in Somerſetſhire bears G. a horſe A. from a feſs wavy Argent and Azure, iſſuing out of the ſea proper[y]. Dr. Borlaſe obſerves[z], that the appearance of Cornwall from a hill in Scilly is ſuch as would induce the antients to include it among the Caſſiterides iſlands, but he is not willing to admit that the Scilly iſlands were ſeparated from the main, only altered as well as it by inundations, probably after the time of Auguſtus. Off this coaſt is a large and dangerous rock called the *Wolf*; which or the Scilly iſlands may be the little iſland *Liſſia* placed by Antoninus off Cornwall[a]. A little iſland ſeparated from the Land's End, ſo as a boat may row between, is named *Caren an Peele* (now commonly called *the Armed Knight*), from *Caren* a rock and *Pele* a ſpire; which ſpire was ten fathom above the ordinary flux of the ſea, and very narrow at top, and the year before the beheading of Charles I, was broken by a ſtorm in the part where it was 14 feet ſquare, and the piece falling down broke into three pieces[b]. Another rock off this point is called *the Horſe*[c]; and to the ſouth-weſt of the Land's End a parcel of rocks of different ſizes are called altogether the *Long ſhip*. North of this part is *Whitſand Bay*, into which the ſea rolls with a great ſwell, breaking on innumerable rocks that juſt peep above the water, and leaving on the beach many beautifully varied cockle and other ſhells, with variety of moſſes and plants; among the reſt one called *St. Mary's fan*, from its faint reſemblance of a fan. In the rocks about Whitſand Bay the body of ——— Tilly, eſq. who died about 50 years ago, remarkable for the freedom of his principles and life, was incloſed by his own order, dreſſed in his cloaths, ſitting in a chair, his face to the door of a ſummer-houſe at Pentilly, the key put under the door; and his figure in wax in the ſame dreſs and attitude in the room above. The cliffs about the Land's End abound with ſea gulls, and are covered with a long harſh ſtraw-coloured moſs, which ſome adventurers propoſed to convert to the ſame uſes as fuſtick; its yellow flower giving a tinge of the ſame colour. The Land's End itſelf is a long ridge of rocks, through which the ſea has broken a number of lofty arches.

The Wolf.

Caren an Peele.

The Horſe.

The Long Ship.

Whitſand Bay.

St. Burians.

" St. *Buryen's*, a ſanctuary, wherby as nere to the " chyrch be not above VIII dwelling-houſes. Ther " longeth to S. Buryen's a deane and a few preben- " darys, that almoſt be nether ther. It is IIII myles " fro the very ſouth-weſt point[d].—St. Buriana, an " holy woman of Ireland ſumtyme dwelled in this place, " and there made an oratory. King Ethelſtane going " hens it is ſaid onto Sylley and returning made *ex* " *voto* a college wher the oratorie was." St. Berian was buried here and had an oratory; Athelſtan exempted it from all juriſdiction but the papal[e]. In the church is an old coffin-faſhioned tomb, with a croſs fleury on it and this inſcription round the verge: *Clarice la femme Cheffrei de Bolleit git ici, deu de lalme eit merce: que pur le alme punt*[f] *di ior de pardun averunt.* We have copied the print which biſhop Gibſon gives, though not correct and ſomewhat different from a copy taken by Mr. Anſtis[g]; but the ſenſe is not affected: Bollait is a place in this pariſh. Here is another inſcription 1671, to Arthur Lewekes of Crewoos in this pariſh, of a family as old as the Conqueſt. In the yard is a neat ſhort antient croſs with a figure on it. Shrubſall, governor of Pendennis under king Charles, deſtroyed the college[h]. The king or the duke of Cornwall is patron of the deanry[i].

Pl. I.

At *Carn Boſcawen* in this pariſh is a large flat ſtone, one end of which reſts on the native rock, and the other on three large ſtones piled on each other. This was probably a ſeat of the chief Druid[k].

In *Bollait* tenement are two high ſtones, the talleſt above 16 the other above 21 feet high, ſomewhat pyramidal, upright, about a furlong aſunder[l]. In a field about half a mile weſt of Buryen, in ſight of the church, is the circle called *Boſcawen un*, 22 yards by 14 diameter, compoſed of 19 ſtones, ſurrounding a pillar near the centre leaning, probably for the prince or general to ſtand againſt at an election, and the electors round him[m] (Pl. I. fig. 1.). From the general appearance and application of theſe ſtones, they could not have belonged either to the Romans (who notwithſtanding what Dr. Muſgrave on Julius Vitalis' epitaph and biſhop Gibſon from him have aſſerted, certainly had a ſettlement in Cornwall) or the Saxons, but to an earlier period and people. I cannot help obſerving, that Mr. Carew firſt noticed theſe ſtones, of which Leland ſays nothing.

Bolla.

Boſca.

" At *Tredine* caſtle, the S. W. point of Cornwall " was found *in hominum memoria* a braſs pot full of " Roman money[n]."

" *Mouſehole* ys a praty fiſchar towne in the weſt part " of Mount's bay, lyyng hard by the ſhoore, and hath " no ſavegarde for ſhyppes but a forced peere: alſo in " the bay be eſt the ſame towne ys a good roode for " ſhyppes cawled *Gnaves lake*. *Newlin* ys a poore " fiſchar towne, and hath al only a key for ſhyppes " and botes, with a lytle ſocur of land water; wythyn " a arow ſhot of the ſayd key or peere lyeth directly " a lytle low iſland with a chapel yn yt; and thys " lytle iſlet bereth greſſe. *Penſants*, about a myle " from Mowſehoole ſtonding faſt in the ſhore of " Mont bay, ys the weſteſt market-towne of al " Cornwayle, and no ſocur for botes or ſhyppes but " a forced pere or key. Ther ys but a chapel yn " the ſayd towne as ys yn Newlyn. For theyr pa- " roches chyrches be more than a myle off[o]." *Penſans* means the *head of the Saint*, the baptiſt's head in a charger being their arms. If this did not put it beyond diſpute it might from its ſituation be interpreted *Penſavas*, *the head of the channel*[s]. It is a tolerably well-built market-town, 254 miles from London and 10 from the Land's End, has a good trade in pilchards and tin, and a large handſome pier. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is new-built, commanding a fine eaſt view of the ſea: *Madern* is the mother church.

Mouſ.

New.

Penſ.

[x] Carew, p. 3. [y] Borl. Scilly, p. 92, 93. 95. [z] Ib. p. 18. [a] Ib. 1—92.
[b] Gibſon. Ray's Itin. p. 279. [c] Query, if this ſuggeſted the hint of Trevilian's adventure.
[d] Lel. Ir. VII. 119. III. 5. [e] Borl. Ant. p. 383. [f] *Prierunt.*
[g] MS. note on Carew's Cornwall pen. editor. p. 159. [h] Borl. A. 384. [i] Tan. Not. Mon. 67.
[k] Borl. Ant. p. 190. Pl. xiv. f. 4. [l] Borl. Ib. p. 162. pl. VIII. 1, 2.
[m] Ib. 205. pl. XV. f. 3. [n] Lel. III. 3. [o] Ib. VII. 119. [s] G.

Mouſehole,

Fig. 8. p. 16.

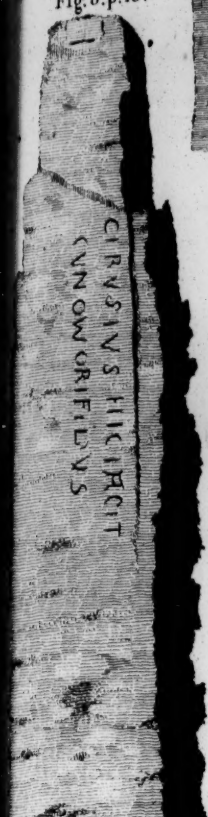


Fig. 8. p. 16.

Fig. 3. p. 13.

Fig. 4. p. 14.

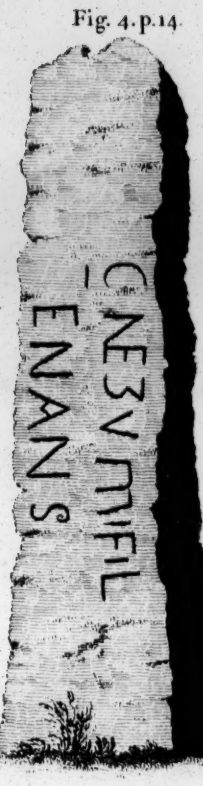


Fig. 2. p. 12.

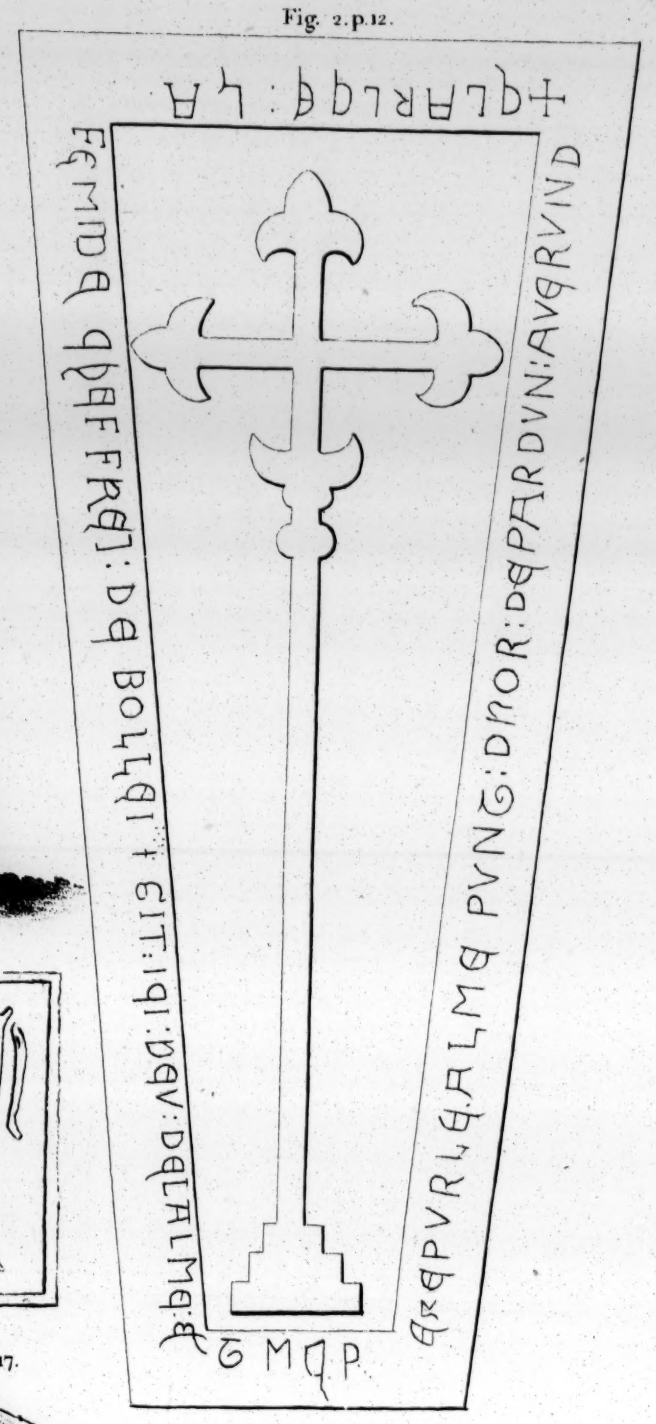


Fig. 11. p. 16.

Fig. 6. p. 16.

Fig. 7. p. 16.

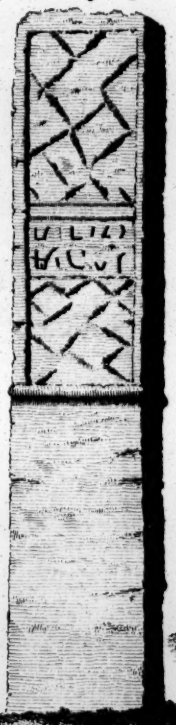


Fig. 9. p. 17.

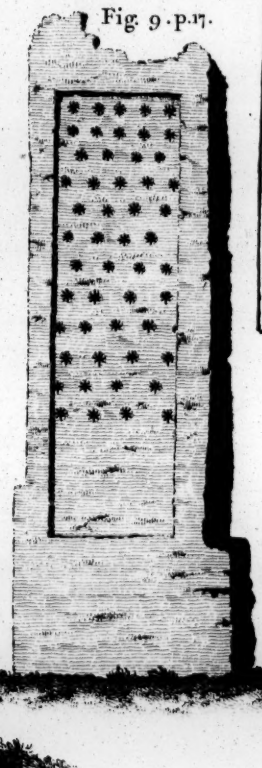


Fig. 10. p. 17.

Fig. 5. p. 14.

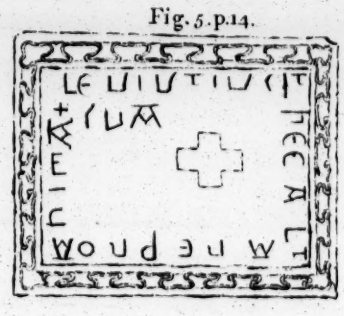


Fig. 1.

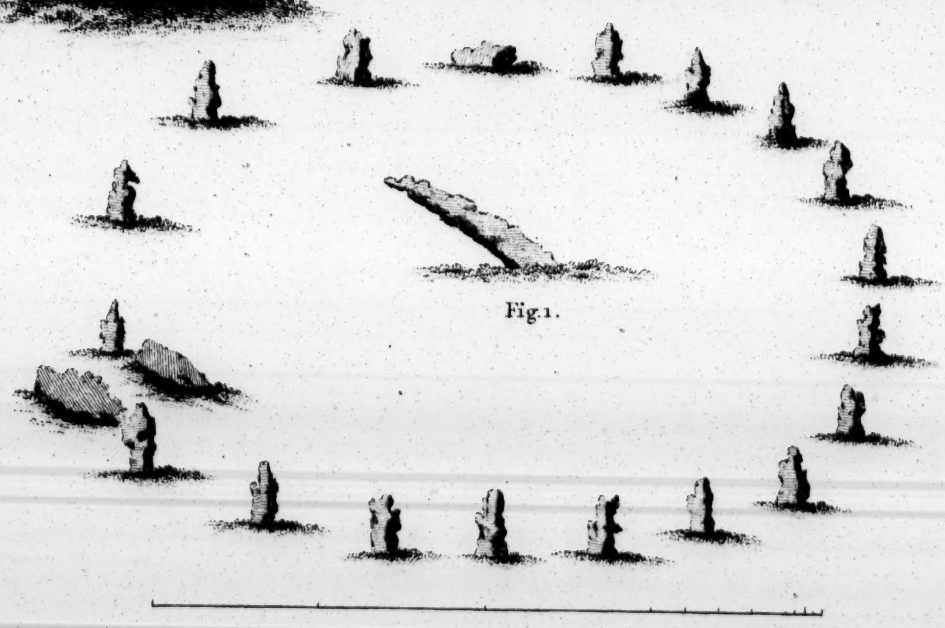


Fig. 12. p. 17.

Fra.ª Cary fculp.t

Mouſehole, about two miles ſouth of Penſans, is a village, inhabited almoſt entirely by fiſhermen, who live by catching ſeals in the bay, and making and ſelling train oil. They preſerve ſome of the remains of the old Corniſh language; and as they are frequently employed as pilots to Brittany, are underſtood by the natives there; but as they ſend their children to Engliſh ſchools the language wears out apace. Their tone of ſpeaking approaches to ſinging or chanting. Penzans, Mouſehole, and Newlyn, were burnt by the Spaniards 1595, who, with four gallies, ſurpriſed the country people, who were too much frightened to make reſiſtance [p].

In *Sithney* pariſh near *Helſton* ſtood the famous *Logon* or *rocking-ſtone*, commonly called *Men Amber*, q. d. *Men an Bar*, or the *top ſtone*. It was 11 feet by 6 and 4 high, and ſo nicely poiſed on another ſtone that a little child could move it, and all travellers who came this way deſired to ſee it. But Shrubſall, Cromwell's governor of Pendennis, with much ado cauſed it to be undermined, to the great grief of the country. There are ſome marks of the tool on it, and, by its ſquariſh ſhape, it was probably dedicated to Mercury [q].

In *Madern* pariſh is St. Madern's well, ſaid to have performed extraordinary cures. Biſhop Hall [r] tells a ſtory of a cripple whom he ſaw, whoſe legs were ſo contracted that he walked on his hands for 16 years, yet waſhing in it in conſequence of a dream, was able to walk and get his livelyhood. Biſhop Gibſon relates two other inſtances, and ſeems to have had faith in its miraculous quality, though he owns the parſon of a neighbouring pariſh, who proteſted againſt it, was *accidentally* benefited by it. Dr. Borlaſe ſays the water can only act by its cold limpid nature, having no perceivable mineral impregnation [s]. In this pariſh lies a ſtone called *Men Skryfa*, or the *Inſcribed Stone*. The inſcription is *Riolabran Cunoval fil.* a ſepulchral monument for Riolabran ſon of Cunoval, probably made before the beginning of the ſixth century [t]. Here is alſo a druidical monument called *Men an tol*, or the Holed Stone, the middlemoſt of three ſtones placed triangularly, having in its top an hole 14 inches diameter, intended for ſome ſuperſtitious purpoſes of drawing children through medicinally. There were three ſuch near Roſmodrewy circle in Burien [u].

In *Barlowena* bottom, between Gulval and Madern churches is a ſtone near 8 feet ſquare, and one thick, ſerving as a bridge, and thus inſcribed:

Quenatavus Ic—
Divini filius.

which Mr. Llwyd explains in Welſh *Kynadhaw ap Ichdinon*, referring the monument to the end of the ſixth century [x].

" *Marhaſdethyou*, alias *Forum Jovis*, a fiſchar towne " with a market, and ſtandeth faſt upon the ſhore " of the bay directly againſt the foote of St. Mi- " chael's Mont northward [y]. *Markeſin*, a great long " town burned 3 or 4 Henry VIII. by the French. " The paroch church a mile off [z]." *Marketjew*, or *Marazion*, is a market-town of one long ſtreet on the ſtrand, with a good inn.

" The cumpace of the roote of the mont of St. " Michael is not *dim.* myle abowt. The S. S. E. " part is paſturable and bredyth coneys, the re- " ſidue high and rokky. In the N. N. E. is a garden " with certain houſes with ſhoppes for fyſhermen. " The way to the chyrche enteryth at the N. ſyde " fro half heb to half fludde to the foote of the " mount, and ſo aſſendeth by ſteppes and greces " weſtward, and thens returneth eſtward to the utter- " ward of the church. Withyn the ſaid ward is a " court ſtrongly walled, whereyn on the S. ſide is the " chapel of St. Michael, and yn the eaſt ſide a chapel " of our lady. The captayn and preeſtes lodginges " be in the S. ſide, and the W. of S. Michael chapel. " The Mont is encloſed withe the ſe from *dim* flud to " *dim* ebbe, otherwiſe men might come to the Mont " a foote. In the bay betwyxt the Mont and " Penſants be found neere the lowe water marke " rootes of trees yn dyvers places as a token of the " grownde waſted [a]. Comes Moritoniæ & Cornubiæ " made a celle of monkes in St. Michel Mont. A " faire ſpring in the Mont. There was found of late " yeres ſyns ſpere heddes, axis for warre, and ſwerdes " of coper wrapped up in lynid ſcant periſhed nere " the Mount in St. Hilares's pariſh in tin works [b]." Theſe Dr. Borlaſe probably ſuppoſes Celts [c]. " The cumpaſe of the bay ys from Lyzart point to Newlyn, about a 20 miles [d]." St. Michael's mount.

St. Michael's Mount, a large pyramidal rock, whoſe baſe is a mile in circumference, the top covered with and terminated by a church and religious houſe. Edward the Confeſſor placed Benedictines here, and St. Keyna had gone in pilgrimage to it 500 years before. Earl Robert re-founded it for Gilbertine Ciſtertians with nuns, whoſe houſe adorned with a deal of carving was lately ſtanding at the eaſt end with a chapel. On one corner of the battlement of the tower above, is a ſtone niche called *St. Michael's chair*, which gives all women that venture to ſit in it the ſuperiority over their husbands. Henry Pomerey of Berry Pomerey, c. Devon, lord of it, fled hither t. R. I. after a murder, and driving out the monks, fortified the place [e]. John de Vere, earl of Oxford, after the battle of Barnet, ſurprized it with a party diſguiſed as pilgrims, but was obliged to ſurrender. The wife of Perkin Warbeck took refuge here, but was ſoon taken. The Corniſh rebels plundered it, t. E. VI. and duke Hamilton was confined here by Charles I. but releaſed by the parliament's forces. The late proprietor Sir John St. Aubyn fitted it up in a handſome Gothic manner for his own reſidence, and built a capacious pier at the foot of the rock for the fiſhermen, whoſe tents cover its ſides. The Mount is joined to the mainland by a large beach, over which the tide flows, and the craggs that form its ſides make a beautiful contraſt to the pleaſant proſpect of fields and villages that incloſe the bay.

Godolphin, which Sammes explains *Godolonac, a place of tin*; and Leland calls *Godolcan* [f], adding, " no greater tynne workes yn al Cornwal than " be on Sir William Godalcan's ground," gave title of earl to *Sydney*, great grandſon of Sir Francis Godolphin before-mentioned, created by Charles II. 1689. baron Godolphin of Rialton, and by queen Godolphin.

[p] Carew, p. 156. [q] Borl. A. 181. pl. XI. 5. [r] Myſt. of Godlineſs.
[s] Borl. N. H. 31. [t] Borl. Ant. p. 393. pl. XXXV. fig. 3. [u] Ib. 177—179. [x] Ib. 394. pl. XXXV. fig. 4.
[y] Lel. VII. 119, 120. Leland means to ſpell it *Markaddeyth you*, *Marke-jiu*, or *Markes-jeu*, q. d. *Forum Jovis*.
[z] Ib. III. 5. [a] Ib. VII. 119, 120. [b] Ib. III. 5.
[c] Ant. 283. [d] Lel. VII. 120. [e] Borl. Ant. 385. [f] Lel. III. 7.

Anne, 1706, earl of Godolphin and lord high treaſurer of Great Britain on the Union. He died, 1712, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Francis*, created baron Godolphin of Helſton, 1734-5, with whom the title of earl expired 1766, but the barony devolved to his firſt couſin *Francis*, ſon of his uncle Dr. Henry Godolphin, dean of St. Paul's, who now enjoys it.

Helſtom. *Heylſton*, "*Hailſtoun*, alias *Hellas*, ſtandeth on "a hill, a good market-town, havyng a mair and "privileges, wythin the which ther is a court for "the coynage of tynne kept twys yn the yeer. "Yn the town is both a chapel and a paroch "[church] and *veſtigia caſtelli*, and a ryver runnyng "under the ſame veſtigia of the caſtel iſſueth to-"wards the ſowthe ſee ſtopped ther yn the weſt part "with S. E. wyndes caſting up ſandes maketh a "poole cawled *Loo*, of an arow ſhot in breede, and "a ii myles yn cumpas yn the ſomer. In the wyn-"ter, by reaſon of fluddes men be conſtrayned to "cut the ſandy banke between the mouth of the "poole and the ſee, by the which gut the ſee floweth "and ebbeth ynto the poole[g]. Lo poole is a two "mile in lenght, and betwixt it and the mayn ſee "is but a barre of ſand, and ons in 3 or 4 yeres, "what by the wait of the freſch water, and rage of "the ſee, it breekith out, and then the freſh and ſalt "water metyng maketh a wonderful noiſe. If this "barre be always kepte open, it would be a goodly "haven up to Hailſton[h]." The town is built in form of a croſs, the market-place in the centre, the guild-hall at the north, and church at the eaſt, rebuilt by lord Godolphin, to whom it gives title of baron: the caſtle is entirely ruined. One of the Killegrews founded here a priory or hoſpital to St. John.

Earth *caſtle*. *Earth* caſtle, not mentioned by Dr. Borlaſe by this name, may be one of the ſeven in a tract of eight miles in the narroweſt and weſternmoſt part of the county, made by Daniſh invaders, and therefore part of the ditch or vallum is unfiniſhed, and they have Britiſh names from ſome memorable exploit[i].

Boſſens. At Boſſens, in the pariſh of St. Erth, was found in a cavity like a well, a patera of tin, inſcribed in mixt characters, partly Greek partly Latin, *Livius Modeſtus Docijuli filius deo Marti*; a prefericulum of the ſame metal, another patera with 2 handles, fragments of horns, burnt ſticks, and pieces of leather, 2 ſtone weights of 14 and 4lb. and a ſmall mill-ſtone. Near this well was a Roman fort, 136 feet by 152[k].

On the *Lizard* point are two lighthouſes[l].

Piran. "Within the land of *Meneke* or *Menegland*, is a "paroch chirche of *S. Keveryn*, otherwis *Piranus*, "and ther is a ſanctuary with ten or twelve dwelling "houſes, and therby was a ſel of monks, but now "gone home to ther hed hows: the ruines of the "monaſtery yet remaineth[m]." Here were a dean and canons, and a ſanctuary, t. Edward the Confeſſor, afterwards a cell, ſubordinate to Beaulieu abbey, Hants[n]. Piran and Keveryn were different perſons; but the former had three churches dedicated to him in this county[o]. In the pariſh of Piranſand is an amphitheatre for the Corniſh plays, drawn and deſcribed by Dr. Borlaſe[p].

Mawgon *croſs*. Pl. I. f. 4. In the high road leading to Helſton near *Mawgon* church ſtands a ſtone called *Mawgon croſs*, with this inſcription.

Cnegumi fil Enans,

The characters are of the ninth century, and Mr. Lluyd mentions *Enans* as a common name in Wales. *Emnan* is a royal name[q]. Query, if a miſreading of the firſt name has not chriſtened the pariſh *Mawgon*.

Juſt without *Camborn* church-yard is a ſtone 3 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 9 inches inſcribed *Leviet juſſit hoc altare pro anima ſua.* This is of the 10th century. *Leviet* is Corniſh for a pilot or ſailor[r]. Cambo Pl. I.

Dr. Borlaſe places VOLUBA at *Grampont*, Horſley at *Leſtuithiel*. Richard of Cirenceſter gives the following Iter from Exeter to Tregeney. *Iſca Dumnoniorum* [Exeter] XV—. *Durio Amne* [probably to be read *Dario Amne* the river Dart, or ſome town on it]. *Tamara* [Tamartun]. The intermediate town on the river Fawey probably *Uxella* loſt. *Voluba* [Grampont] whence the Fal deſcends to *Cenia*] which Ptolemy writes *Cenio*, and Ravennas *Giano* [Tregeney[s]]. Volub

"Falemuth ys a havyng very notable and famoſe, Falmo "and in a manner the moſt principale of al Britayne. "For the chanel of the entre hath be ſpace of ii myles "to the land thirteen fadum of depes which com-"monly is cawllyd *Caryk-rood* bycawſe that it is "a ſure harbor for the greateſt ſhyppes that travayle "be the ocean. At the entre of the haven lyeth a "blynd rok covered at ful ſee neerer the weſt ſide of "the haven than the eaſt, cawled *Caregroyne*, q. d. "*inſula vel rupes vitulorum marinorum alias ſeeles*[t]." This is now called the crag, or black rock. 16 C. II. lord Berkeley, viſcount Fitzharding, was created lord Botetort and earl of Falmouth; but, loſing his life the year following at ſea againſt the Dutch, and leaving no male iſſue, the honor became extinct. That of baron of Boſcawen Roſe and viſcount Falmouth was conferred 6 George I. on Hugh Boſcawen, deſcended from an antient family in this county, who dying 1734, was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake, ſecond and preſent viſcount. The town conſiſts of one long ſtreet tolerably well built along the ſhore of the fineſt haven in England next to Plymouth and Milford. It drives a conſiderable trade with Portugal, and about it are ſeveral good houſes built by rich merchants. The church is a modern building dedicated to king Charles, the pariſh being taken out of St. Gluvias by act of parliament 16 Charles II. n. 18. 22, 23 Charles II. n. 20. The weſt entrance into the harbour is defended by *Pendennis* caſtle, ſituated on a lofty rock joined to the mainland by a long narrow neck in form of a horſhoe. It is a regular fortification built by Henry VIII. and the works added by queen Elizabeth are much reduced ſince the civil war, when it ſuſtained a long ſiege for the king under the command of Sir Peter Killegrew, whoſe ſeat at Arwenac was then ruined. The caſtle and its deep dry ditch are both circular. There is a battery of twelve guns at the water's edge, and one of ſix to the eaſt of it. The garriſon conſiſts of thirty-ſix invalids to forty guns, many of which are of Elizabeth's time. *St. Maw's* caſtle, built at the ſame time, is not ſo conſiderable, mounting only ſeventeen guns, all at the water's edge. The borough of the ſame name, little better than a fiſhing town, ſurrounds it, belonging to the pariſh of St. Juſt, whoſe patron ſaint had a cell on this point. "A praty village or fiſchar town, "with a pere cawlled *St. Maws*, and a chapelle of "him, his chair of ſtone and his well[u]." The lands at the back of St. Maws are reckoned the beſt ſoil in the county, and are called *Roſeland*. Pendennis *caſtle*. St. Maw's Roſeland

[g] Lel. VII. 120. III. 8.
[h] Ib. III. 8.
[i] Borl. Ant. p. 348.
[k] Ib. 316.
[l] Borlaſe's map.
[m] Lel. VII. 120.
[n] Tanner, Not. Mon. 67.
[o] Borl. Ant. 388.
[p] Borl. N. H. 298. pl. xxix.
[q] Borl. Ant. p. 395. pl. xxv. 4.
[r] Ib. pl. xxxvi. p. 441.
[s] Ib. 322. 332.
[t] Lel. VII. 121.
[u] Ib. III. 13.

Falmouth

Falmouth harbour is generally allowed to be a very good and ſecure one, being entirely landlockt, and its entrance very ſafe. The rock in the centre is not at all dangerous, as there is a pole on it, and the water near it is ſo deep that ſhips frequently paſs cloſe to it. Without the harbour there is alſo a very ſafe and commodious road for veſſels of the largeſt ſize. The number of packets that ſail from the harbour is twenty, and about twelve merchant veſſels belonging to Falmouth, Fluſhing, and Penryn. By Helford haven, an arm of the ſea S. W. of Falmouth, is *Condora*, near which is a Roman vallum, ſtretching almoſt from ſea to ſea, by which in 1735 were dug up a great quantity of Roman coins and others on the other ſide the haven. Among the laſt were one of Domitian, Trajan, and Fauſtina[x].

At *Trewardreth* was an alien priory of Benedictines, founded before 1169, and valued at £.123. 9s. 3d. St. Antony was a cell to it[y].

At *St. Keveryn* was a college of ſecular canons dedicated to St. Achebran[z].

In *St. Juſt* pariſh is an amphitheatre, for the Corniſh interludes[a], 126 feet diameter, with ſtone benches. On the top of Bartine hill in this pariſh are remains of a circular fortification; near its centre three circles of ſtone[b].

At *Pendeen Vau* is a large artificial cave, conſiſting of 3 parts or galleries, formed like an inverted L[c].

Caſtle Clum in *Morva* pariſh is the moſt regular of the round or oval Daniſh hill caſtles in the county[d].

"One Water Good [or Brunſcombe] biſhop of "Exceſtre made yn a more caullid *Gleſnith* in "the botom of a park of his at *Perine*, a col- "legiate chirch, with a provoſt, twelve prebendaries, "and other miniſters. This college is ſtrongly "walled and incaſtelled, having three ſtrong towers "and gunnes at the but of the creke[e]:" a tower and ſome garden walls were ſtanding, 1715[f].

Penryn, "a praty town of marchandize and "vytayle market[g]." It is an irregular cloſe built borough town on hills, having two markets a week, annexed to St. Budok, whoſe church has many handſome monuments.

"*Arvennak*, Mr. Kelligrew's place, ſtanding on the "brimne or ſhore within Falmuth haven[h]," now a farm houſe.

In *Conſtantine* pariſh is a very large *Tolmen*, or vaſt ſtone, poiſed on 2 natural rocks, 33 feet long by 14½ wide and 18½ broad, 97 feet in circumference, and thought to contain 750 ton of ſtone; the ſurface wrought all over with rock baſons[i]. In *Mén* village in the ſame pariſh was a ſingle upright ſtone, 20 feet above ground, and 4 below; and a large round ſtone like a cap, 30 feet in girt, and 11 high[k]. Theſe kind of monuments or idols are more frequent in Scilly. Conſtantine church ſeems to have been of more than ordinary note, and is appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter[l].

"The creke of *Truru* afore the very town is "devided into two parts, and eche of them hath a "brook cumming down, and a bridge, and the town of "Truru betwixt them booth. Kenwen-ſtreet, in which "the Whitefreres[m] houſe ſtood is ſevered from Truru "with this arme, and Clementes ſtreet by eaſt is ſe- "parate on the eaſt ſide from Truru, with the other "arme. One paroche chirch in Truru ſelf. Kenwen "and Clementes ſtreetes have ſeveral chirchis. Coynage "of tynne at Midſomer and Michelmas at Truru. It "is a borow toun and priveligid. Ther is a caſtelle, "a quarter of a mile by weſt out of Truru longging "to the earl of Cornwale now clene doun[n]." Truro is a large well-built market town, ſituated at the conflux of two ſmall rivers which form a kind of haven, where conſiderable veſſels come up for tin, &c.

St. Clement's. In the vicarage ground of St. Clement's near Truro is a ſtone now uſed as a gate-poſt, inſcribed *Iſnioc Vital fili Torrici*, which Dr. Borlaſe[o] ſuppoſes the moſt antient Chriſtian ſepulchral monument in the county, and reads *Iſniocus Vitalis filius Torrici*.

Grampound. *Grampound*, a borough and once a market-town, is reduced to one ſtreet of about eighty middling houſes, and a neat croſs. It is ſuppoſed the *Voluba* of Ptolemy from its ſituation on the *Val* or *Fal*, and on building the bridge took the name of *Ponſmur*, q. d. *Grandpont*, by which Edmund earl of Cornwall enfranchiſed it, and John of Eltham earl of Cornwall granted to the borough all the vill of Grampound, with the lands of *Coytfala*, which in Britiſh ſignifies *Fala wood*, and certain lands adjoining within the privilege of the town are called *Coysfala*.

Tregony. Tregonan. Below is the market town of *Tregony*, with an old caſtle[p], and *Tregonan*, the antient ſeat of the Tredenhams[6].

At *Probus* was a collegiate church dedicated to St. Probus before the conqueſt, granted in the 13th century to the treaſurer of Exeter cathedral[q]. The ſteeple of its church is lighted through beautiful ſtone tracery.

Lanhidroc. Farther inland is *Lanhidroc*, probably of the Elizabethan age, the ſeat of John Robartes, fourth and laſt earl of Radnor, and ſeventh baron Truro, who died 1757, whoſe great grandfather Richard was created baron of Truro 22 James I. and his grandfather John viſcount Bodmyn, earl of Radnor 31 Charles II. With him ended theſe titles, which had been held by Charles-Bodvile and Henry his two couſins before him. The houſe is a quadrangle, with a gallery 140 feet long richly carved. It belongs to George Hunt, eſq; who married Mary grandaughter of John the firſt earl and modernized it.

Trewardreth. "*Tywardreth* a praty toun, but no market, lyeth "a quarter of a mile from the eſt ſide of the bay[r]. "Trewardreth bay hath at the hedde a poor village, "with a paroche, church, and on the eaſt ſide a "priory of Cluny[s] monkes[t]." Roman coins of the lower empire have been found in this pariſh, as alſo below Truro, near *Mopas* paſſage[u], and in *Golvadnok* barrow in the wilds of Wendron pariſh[x].

Fowey. "The town of *Fowey* ys a market-town walled "defenſably to the ſe coſt, and hath gates alſo. "Yn the town is but one chyrche, but the howſes "be well builded of ſtone, and yl inhabited. The "name of this town in Corniſh is *Conwhath*. It is "ſet hanging on a main rokky hill, and is in length "about a quarter of a mile. The glory of Fawey "roſe by the warres in king Edward I. and III. and "Henry Vth dayes, partly by feates of warre, partly "by pyracie, and ſo waxing rich felle al to marchaun- "dice, ſo that the town was hauntid with ſhips of "diverſe nations, and their ſhippes went to al nations. "The ſhippes of Fowey ſayling by Rhie and Win-

[x] Borl. Ant. 301. [y] Tanner, 70. [z] Ib. 69. Borl. Ant. 354.
[a] Ib. 208. pl. xviii. [b] Ib. 346. [c] Ib. [d] Ib. 347.
[e] Lel. III. 11. VII. 121. [f] Willis' Notitia. [g] Lel. VII. 121. [h] Ib. III. 10.
[i] Borl. Ant. 174. [k] Ib. 173. [l] Tan. 69.
[m] Black, Tan. 72, and Lel. VII. 121. [n] Lel. III. 11. VII. 121. [o] Ant. 391. pl. xxxvi. fig. 1.
[p] Lel. VII. 121. [6] G. [q] Tan. 69.
[r] Lel. III. 14. [s] Benedictines. Tan. 70. [t] Lel. VII. 122. [u] Borl. Ant. 302. [x] Ib. 307, 308.

"chelſey

" chelſey about Edward III. time would vale no bonet
" being required, whereapon Rhie and Winchelſey
" men and they fought, wher Fawey men had victorie,
" and therapon bare their armes mixt with the armes
" of Rhye and Winchelſea. When war in Edward
" the Fourth's dayes ſeaſid between the Frenchmen and
" Engliſh, the men of Fawey uſed to [pray] kept their
" ſhippes, and aſſailed the Frenchmen in the ſea
" agaynſt king Edwardes commandment, whereupon
" the captains of the ſhippes of Fawey were taken and
" ſent to London, and Dartmouth men commanded to
" fetch away their ſhippes, at which time Dartmout
" toke away, as it is ſaid, the great chain [y]."

St. Blaiſe. At *St. Blaiſe*, not far from Fowey, is a ſlender ſtone, ſeven feet and a half high, one and a half wide, and eight inches thick, inſcribed on both ſides, Pl. I. fig. 6, 7. which ſome interpret as a memorial how far the Saxons penetrated weſtward, whereas it is ſepulchral for *Alſoſon*, *Alroron*, or *Aldroen Vilici filius*. In a little meadow hard by it many human bones have been found, and Dr. Borlaſe [z] ſuſpects the ſtone ſtood there.

St. Auſtle. Over the porch of *St. Auſtle* church is a ſtone with the inſcription engraved in Pl. I. fig. 11. which Mr. Lethieullier in a letter to biſhop Lyttelton read *Kych* J. N. R. I. It ſeems rather to be intended for *Kyrie* J. N. R. I. Theſe laſt initials are to be read *Jeſus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*.

" A mile off from Caſtledour is a broken croſſe
" thus inſcribed; *Conomor & filius cum domina Cluſilla* [a]."
Mr. Llwyd reads it *Ciruſius hic jacit Cunowori filius*. This monument here engraved, Pl. I. fig. 8. called the *Longſtone*, has been removed from the four croſs ways a mile and half north of Fowey, and lies now in a ditch a little farther to the north in the road between Fowey and Caſteldor. Mr. Llwyd refers it to the fifth or ſixth centuries, and reads the laſt name *Cunomori*, which may be the Corniſh *Kynvor* or *Conmor*, and *Ceruſius*, *Cerys*, or *Kerys*. There is a little notch at top and a croſs imboſt on the other ſide [b]. At *Caſteldor*, about a mile from the ſtone, is a round ditch, where, within memory, urns full of aſhes have been dug up, as alſo in the neighbouring pariſh of Trewardrith [7].

Uxella. Loſtwithiel. Dr. Borlaſe [c] agrees with Mr. Camden in fixing Uxella at *Loſtwithiel*, notwithſtanding Baxter is ſo poſitive for *Saltaſh*, and Horſley for *Exeter*, putting *Voliba* at Leſtwithiel. He does not, however, find any great reſemblance in the name, or think the town ever ſtood on a hill. The head quarters might be here, and the ſtation for ſhips lower down at Polman. " Loſt Whythyel havyng a market ys
" the ſhyre towne of Cornwal. For ther the ſhyre
" is kept by the ſhrife ons yn the moneth: alſo at
" this town ys quynag of tynne twys a yere, and
" by the ſhyre hawle appere ruines of auncyent
" buyldinges [d]." The ſmall remains of the duke of Cornwall's palace left after the civil war were drawn by Buck, and are now uſed for a place of ſecurity during the ſeſſions for the priſoners who are brought here twice a year from Bodmyn to take their trials at the Chriſtmas and Midſummer quarter ſeſſions. The church is a ſmall building, with a tower of ſlate ſtone about fifty feet high, and on it an elegant Gothic lantern, nine feet high, with the only ſpire in the county, that of Bodmin being deſtroyed by lightning 1699, and that of Truro hardly deſerving the name. Bodmyn gave birth about 1631 to Dr. Richard Lower, an eminent phyſician and anatomiſt, author of a learned treatiſe on the heart. He attempted to transfuſe the blood of one animal into another, and diſcovered Aſtrop well in Northamptonſhire.

St. Ro. At the top of a high crag at *St. Roche* was the chapel and cell of a celebrated hermit ſaint.

Reſtor. " The park of *Reſtormel* is hard by the north ſide
" of the town of Loſtwithiel. Tynne workes and
" good wood in this park. Ther is a caſtle on an hil
" in this park wher ſumtymes the erles of Cornewal
" lay. The baſe court is ſore defaced. The fair
" large dungeon yet ſtandeth. A chapel caſt out of
" it a newer work than it, and now onrofid. A
" chapel of the Trinite in the park not far from the
" caſtelle [e]. The litle rownd caſtle of Loſtormel
" ſtandith in the kinge's parke ny to Loſwithiel [f]."

Reſtormel caſtle ſtands a mile north of the town on a rocky knoll on the edge of a hill overlooking a deep valley ſmoothed into a level and ſhaped round by a ditch, formerly ſupplied with water by the river Fowey. The keep is very magnificent, the outer wall an exact circle of 102 feet diameter within, and 10 feet wide at top, including the parapet, which is 22 feet. From the preſent ground floor to the top of the ramparts is 272 feet, and the top of the rampart is ſeven feet higher, garreted quite round. Three ſtaircaſes lead to the top of the rampart, one on each ſide of the entrance from the court within, and one between the inner and outer gate. The rooms are nineteen feet wide, the windows moſtly in the innermoſt wall, but there are ſome very large openings in the outer now filled up like Gothic church windows, with pointed arches, their receſſes reaching to the chamber floors, where the ſtate rooms ſeem to have been, and whence you paſs on a level to the chapel 15 feet and a half by 17 feet and a half, a newer building than the reſt according to Leland, and ſeems to have had an antechapel. The gate and the outer windows appear alſo more modern, and made for pleaſure and ſtate. Edmund ſon of Richard king of the Romans was the laſt who reſided here: his father kept his court here, and probably made theſe additions t. H. III. The offices lay below in the bas court, where are ſigns of much ruins. Carew ſays there was an oven 14 feet wide. This caſtle and tower have never been alienated from the inheritance of the duke and earl of Cornwall. Its park was diſparked by Henry VIII. [g]. The whole hill was trimmed and planted with ſhrubs among the native trees by the late leſſee Mr. Jones, who built a room on the parapet, and had a houſe and gardens below at *Trinity*, to all which his niece's huſband, Trin. Mr. Maſterman, ſucceeded. Leſtormel chapel adjoining to Lhanhidroc houſe is the burial place of the Robartes family.

Bodm. " The towne of Bodmyn lyeth almoſt in length by
" W. and E. the priory of blake cannons at the
" E. end of the paroche church-yard, and a place of
" grey freres by S. on the market-place [h]." Alfred being old, and the Danes over-running the country, there had been no biſhop in Weſſex from 897 to 905. The Pope (not *Formoſus* as Malmsbury, for he died 896, but *John* IX.), excommunicated his ſon and ſucceſſor Edward, who calling a ſynod added to the two biſhopricks of Sherburn and Winton three others

[y] Lel. III. 15. [z] Ant. 399. 400-1. Pl. xxxvi. 3, 4. [a] Lel. III. 18. [b] Borl. Ant. 392. Pl. xxxv. 2.
[7] G. [c] Borl. Ant. 322. [d] Lel. VII. 122. [e] Ib. III. 17. [f] Ib. VII. 122.
[g] Borl. Ant. 376. [h] Lel. III. 1, II. 76, 77.

at Bodmyn, Wells, and Crediton. The regiſter of Canterbury priory adds that the council made particular proviſion for the Corniſh men to recover them from their errors. The cathedral church was St. *Petrok's*, the chief monaſtery among the Corniſh Britons, whoſe ſhrine and tomb were here in Leland's time. Here the ſee continued till 981, when the Danes burnt the town, and it was removed to St. Germans [i]. The manors hereabout belonging to the biſhop were Lawhitton, St. Germans, Pawton [*Polton*], Pregaer, Penryn, and Cargaul [k]: query which of theſe is *Cæling*. In them the biſhop had view of frank-pledge, and all other privileges, except hue and cry [s]. Sternhold the pſalmiſt, had a grant of the priory [l]. Bodmin or Boſmauna, q. d. the *abode of the monks* [m], had Britiſh Benedictine monks, to whom Athelſtan granted great privileges [n]. Here were alſo Grey friars [o]. The church is reckoned the largeſt in the county.

" *Liſkard* ſtondith on rokky hilles, and is the beſt " market-town at this day in Cornwall ſaving Bod- " myn. The paroche chirche is of S. Martine. " There was a caſtel on an hille, in the toun ſide by " north from S. Martin, now al in ruine, the ſite " magnificent, it lookith over al the toun; it was the " erle of Cornwall's. The toun knowlegeth fredom " and privileges by the gift of Richard king of the " Romans and erle of Cornwall [p]."

St. Neot was a near relation of Alfred, and died 890. His body was removed hence to the town called after him in Huntingdonſhire, and thence to Croyland. Alfred or his ſon Edmund probably founded this houſe. William earl of Moreton and Cornwall, took away all the land except one acre, and annexed it to his priory of Montacute c. Somerſet [q]. At preſent there remain no traces or memory of the old church or its lands, except that the vicarage is ſuppoſed to occupy its ſcite; but here is a fine country church, in whoſe windows are ſeveral paintings, which biſhop Gibſon was informed " re- " lated to the Jews traditions, which are exactly deli- " vered in a Corniſh book in the Bodleian library, " Arch. B. 31. and were probably derived antiently " from the Jews themſelves, who were here in great " numbers about the tin work." Thus biſhop Gibſon; but they are no more than Old Teſtament hiſtories miſtaken by the country people. The paintings are much damaged, but have been beautiful. One window contains the hiſtory of the creation, with a label in Gothic letters to each compartment: another a hiſtory of the flood: a third the legend of St. George: a fourth the legend of St. Neot: all theſe, with different events in different compartments, and an inſcription declaring the ſtory of each compartment. One window is inſcribed as made by the Borlaſes. Other windows have figures of ſaints, and underneath groups praying to each " *Sta Catherina ora pro* " *nobis*," &c. On a pew in the ſame church are the following arms of the Mohuns earl of Somerſet, carved in wood and coloured, beſides others likewiſe coloured, but without coronets: 1. A feſs lozenge Gu. imp. Mohun. 2. Gu. 2 lions paſſant guardant imp. Mohun. 3. Quarterly France and England imp. Mohun. 4. Mohun imp. Courtney. An inſcription in the ſame church ſays, that formerly here was a college: it is ſaid to have ſtood where the vicarage now is, but no traces of it are ſuppoſed to remain.

Other half ſtone. Pl. I. fig. 9.

The other half ſtone, is the firſt of theſe mentioned by Camden, which has a pannel diapered, and the baſe projecting: but the making the mortice above ſeems to have ſhattered the ſtone and given it its name. The inſcribed ſtone, Pl. I. fig. 10. is evidently the baſe of a croſs commemorating Doniert, and placed at the other end of his grave; or the former might be a monument for ſome other perſon. The letters in Doniert or Dungerth's name are the ſame with thoſe on a Denbighſhire monument, put up near Llangollen to Eliſeg by Konken king of Powis in the ſame age, and this may be St. *Donanwerdh*, who was worſhipped at Beckley, Oxfordſhire, the capital of the honor of St. Walery, and ſeat of Richard king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, and his ſon Edmund [r]. In the pariſh regiſter of St. Neot's adjoining are ſeveral of the name Dyner, which may be a contraction of Donierth or Dynerth [s].

Wringcheeſe.

The *Wringcheeſe* is a group of rocks that attracts the admiration of all travellers how ſuch an ill-grounded pile could reſiſt the ſtorms of ſuch an expoſed ſituation for ſo many ages. It is 32 feet high: the upper ſtone once rocked, and had two rock baſons, and was either a principal deity, or uſed for a tribunal by the Druids. Several heaps of ſtones of like fabric are on the ſame and a neighbouring hill [t].

Hurlers. Pl. I. fig. 12.

The *Hurlers* conſiſted of three contiguous circles of different diameters in the ſame line, from which many ſtones are now carried off. Theſe like many others in this county and elſewhere, deſcribed by Dr. Borlaſe [u], were Druid temples, tribunals, or amphitheatres. In the hundred of Penwith are four ſuch circles, at *Boſcawen' un* before mentioned, *Roſmederwy*, *Tregaſcal*, and *Boſkednan*, the two moſt diſtant of which are not 8 inches aſunder, conſiſting each of 19 ſtones. In *Kerris* tenement is an oval one, now called the *Roundago*. At *Botallek*, in *St. Juſt* pariſh, four circles interſect each other, and include a ſmall one; beſides a ſixth at ſome diſtance. Others are that of *Tredinek* in *Gulval*, the *Crollas* in *Sancred*, and a third in *Senor*.

Carnbrè *hill.*

Carnbrè hill, near Redruth, is a complete ſyſtem of druidical worſhip. The area on the top of this high hill is thick ſet with karns or groupes of rocks, and the ſpaces between and below were in the laſt generation filled with oaks. On a carn at the W. end are artificial baſons or cavities to hold luſtral water, cut in the uppermoſt rocks; five of them have diſtinct lips or mouths to diſcharge whatever is poured in. A curious orbicular flat ſtone, thrown down from the ſummit of a great rock, had one very large. A ſtone wall croſt the area, incloſing a caſtle or fort, probably coeval with the whole. No leſs than 14 circles of ſtones are to be traced on this hill from 7 to 12 paces in diameter, ſurrounded by a mound of earth or ſtones, entered from the Eaſt. S. E. from theſe were 10 ſmall upright ſingle ſtones, from which run winding a ridge of earth, with 2 large ſingle upright ſtones in its volute. Further on are more ſuch ſtones leading to an entrance between two ſingle ones. Then a ſepulchre of flat rough ſtones; then a natural carn for a tribunal. On the W. ſide of the hill is a cave, and remains of a Cromleh, which kind of monuments probably were more numerous here [b]. On the ſide of

[i] Borl. Ant. 378. 389. [k] Inq. 9 Edw. II. [s] G. [l] Tanner. [m] Lel. Coll. I. 75.
[n] Tan. 66. [o] Ib. 72. Lel. II. 63. [p] Lel. III. 19. [q] Borl. Ant. 387. [r] Ib. 396.
[s] Carew, 129. MS. notes Anſtis. [t] Borl. Ant. 173. [u] Ib. 191—209. Pl. XV. XVI, XVII.

this hill Roman coins have been found. In the middle of the ridge were found 1749 a great number of Britiſh gold coins, and in 1744 on the ſide of the hill a great quantity of Celts [x].

Barrows are common in this county. Some incloſe in their centre a heap of ſtones, covering bones and aſhes, and bits of braſs weapons; ſome have an urn, which in others is ſet on each ſide theſe heaps; and in others a kind of cell compoſed of flag ſtones. Others are entirely of earth; and ſome are ſurrounded by a circle of large ſtones. They differ in ſize and form, and are to be aſcribed to the Britans, Romans, Danes, and Saxons, without diſtinction [y]. The greateſt number together are on St. Auſtle downs. The Cromlehs and Kiſtvaens to be ſeen in ſeveral parts of Cornwall are moſt probably ſepulchral monuments [z].

Long ſtone. The *Long Stone* ſtanding on the downs half a mile from the Hurlers, above two yards and a half high, with a croſs on each ſide, ſeems a religious and Chriſtian monument, like thoſe between Leſtwithiel and St. Auſtle, having a diſk ſurmounted by a croſs.

Long ſtone. The *Long Stone* on a barrow or heap of ſtones in Sancred pariſh near Penſans [a], ſeems a memorial of civil contracts.

Loo river. Weſt Loo. About two miles from the river *Loo* in Weſt Loo pariſh is the preſent ſeat of the antient family of the Trelawnies, to which, by marriage with Florence ſiſter of Edward earl of Devonſhire, who died 1 Henry VIII. [b], daughter and coheir of Courtney earl of Devonſhire, great part of the inheritance of that noble family came. They were poſſeſſed of this place only ſince the reign of Elizabeth, having before been Trelawney. ſeated firſt at *Trelawny*, afterwards at *Minhinned*, a town about ſix miles on the ſame river Loo, where they have ſtill a large houſe, the place of their former reſidence being at Pool [c]. "*Trelaun*, a manor-place "about Lowcreek, ſometime Bonville's, now the mar- Minheneth. "quiſs of Dorſet's [d]. At *Minheneth* is a fair large "old church: the manor was ſometime called *Tre-* "*gelly*, where the ruins and name ſtill remain. Tre- "lawney now living is the fourth of that name that "hath been lord here [d]." Trelawn houſe is of the Elizabethan age with a chapel conſecrated about 60 Pelgat. years ago by biſhop Trelawney in *Pelgat* pariſh, about three miles from one of the branches of the Loo: the valley where is Trelawn mill is one of the very fineſt things in the Weſt of England.

E. Loo. "On eche ſide of the entery of *Low creche* is a "town, the one caullid *Eſtlow*, the other *Weſtlow*. "Eſtlow is a praty market-town." There is a great "bridge of twelve arches over Low Creke to go from "the one town of Low to the other [e]. Camden copies Leland; Gibſon corrects from Carew, p. 128, who ſays they are *both* corporations. Walter Moyle, a learned and polite writer, was born 1671 at *Bake* near E. Loo, and died 1721.

St. German's. The town of *S. Germane's* is on the ſide of *Liner*, and ſo Carew ſpells it; "but a poore fiſchar towne, "the glory of it ſtoode by the priory. S. Ger- "mane's ſtondith about a three miles in *Liner creek* "from the mayne ſtrond of Tamar haven [f]. Here is "a priori of blake chanons and a paroche chirche "yn the body of the ſame: beſyde the hie altare of "the ſame priory on the ryght hand ys a tumbe yn "the walle with an image of a biſhop, and over the "tumbe a xi biſhops painted with their names and "verſes, as token of ſo many biſhops buried there, "or that ther had beene ſo many biſhops of Corn- "walle that had theyr ſeete there [g]." The ſee, where ſat twelve biſhops, continued here, united by Livingus to Crediton 1049, and his ſucceſſor Leofric transferred both ſees to Exeter t. Edward the Confeſſor [h]. Athelſtan dedicated the priory in honor of St. German, and is ſaid to have appointed one Conan biſhop here 936, but Dr. Borlaſe diſproves a ſee here before 981: the monaſtic church is as antient a building as any now extant in the county [i]. The fiſhery is wholly laid aſide [10].

"In St. Stephanes paroch is the greaunt and an- "tient caſtelle of *Tremertoun*, apon a rokky hille, Treme "whereof great peaces yet ſtond, and eſpecially the "dungeon; the ruines now ſerve for a priſon. "Great liberties long to this caſtelle [k]. A rownd "caſtelle of the kinges cawled *Tremeton* [l]." This is the leaſt but moſt entire caſtle with a keep in this county; the wall and gate of the baſe court ſeem more modern; the buildings round it are ruined; the keep loweſt next to it ſurrounded by a deep ditch; its wall 10 feet thick, including the parapet, and about 30 feet high; the entrance to the weſt by a round arched gateway; only one floor but a double row of beams to ſupport the roof, and not a ſingle window. It might be built by ſome of the antient Britons, earls of Cornwall; one of whom [*Cadoc* not *Orgar*], Carew [m] deſcribes as found in a *leaden* coffin in the adjoining church of St. Stephen. Under Robert earl of Moreton and Cornwall, Reginald de Valletort held the caſtle [n]: the inheritance came to William earl of Cornwall, and on his attainder to the crown. Then Cadoc, ſon of the Britiſh earl Condor, was reſtored to his earldom, and lived and died here. His daughter and heir brought it to Reginald Fitz Henry, natural ſon of Henry I. and their daughter to Dunſtaville, whoſe iſſue male failing, it went by marriage to Valletort and Pomery. Sir Henry Pomery releaſed all his title to the Black Prince; and it has ever ſince been part of the duchy of Cornwall [o].

"*Aſche* is a praty quik market-toun, and is ſet from Aſh. "the toppe of a rokky hille as by weſt to the roote of "the ſame and very ſhore of Tamar haven by eaſt; "the touneſmen uſe both marchandiſe and fiſching. "There is a chapel of eaſe, and the pariſh church "is caulled S. Stephan's, about half a mile off. The "Valetorts men of great poſſeſſions were owners "and lordes of the toun [p]."

Mount Edgecombe, and great part of *Maker* pariſh, Mount though on the weſt ſide of the Tamar, belong to Devon- combe ſhire rather than Cornwall, but are ſubject to the Maker archdeacondry of Cornwall. On the other hand, the tract overagainſt Saltaſh on the eaſt of Tamar, is within Cornwall, and ſo it is alſo about *Northamerton*. The reaſon of this probably is that upon the diviſion of the ſhires, ſome eminent perſons as the Valletorts, living on the eaſt ſide the river, perhaps at or about Plimouth, where is ſtill the manor of *Vawtort*, and having part of their eſtates on the weſt, procured both parts to be included in the ſame county; and thus all

[x] Borl. Ant. 117—119. 258. 281. 299. 351. [y] Ib. 214—221. Dr. Williams on Corniſh barrows. Phil. Tranſ. N° 458.
[z] Borl. Ant. 225—233. [a] Ib. 163. Pl. X. fig. 3. [b] Dugd. Bar. I. 642. [c] G.
[c] Lel. III. 18. [d] Ib. III. 20. [e] Ib. 18.
[f] Ib. 20. [g] Ib. VII. 123. [h] Borl. Ant. 37 8/9. [i] Ib. 38 1/3.
[10] G. [k] Lel. III. 20. [l] Ib. VII. 124. [m] P. 112.
[n] Leland ſays the Valetorts built it, III. 20. [o] Borl. Ant. 35 4/9. [p] Lel. III. 20. VII. 124.

the

the tract of which Mount Edgecombe is part, called *Vawtort's home*, continues part of Devonshire [q].

Richard Carew here celebrated by Mr. Camden was born at the family seat of East Anthonie 1555, educated at Christ church, Oxford, studied at the Middle Temple, was justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant of this county 1599, elected a member of the original Society of Antiquaries 1589, on which occasion he made an elegant oration in praise of antiquity; and at Camden's instigation published his survey 1602. It is dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh, lord-warden of the Stannaries, and lieutenant of the county, stiling himself his *kinsman*; and probably Sir Walter's son Carew was christened after him. He died in 1620, and his epitaph was written by Camden, who professes [r] he had been his chief guide through it, and there are extant several letters from him to Camden [s]. He proposed a second edition of his Survey to correct press errors, which was all that was done in the edition of 1723, where see his life by Hugh Carew, esq.

The family of *Edgcumbe* may be traced to t. Edw. III. Sir Richard was a zealous favourer of Henry VII. who appointed him to several high offices. He died 1489. His grandson Sir Richard built Mount Edgecombe house, which Carew, the Cornish antiquary, his grandson, thus describes: "Upon "the sea-shore somewhat within the land standeth "Mount Edgecombe, a house builded and named by "Sir Richard Edgecombe. It is built square, with a "round turret at each end, garreted on the top, and "the hill rising in the midst above the rest, yieldeth "a stately sound as you enter it. The parlour and "dining-room give you a large and diversified pro-"spect of land, and overlook St. Nicholas island in "the mouth of the harbour, the royal citadel, Ply-"mouth town, Stonehouse, Milbrook, and Saltash. "It is supplied with a never-failing spring of water, "stored with timber, wood, fruit, deer, and conies. "A little below the house, in the summer evenings, "sailing boats come and draw their nets for fish. "The sides of this narrow entrance are fenced with "blockhouses, and that next the Mount was formerly "planted with ordnance, which at coming and "parting saluted such guests as visited the house. "Here Sir Richard entertained the English, Spanish, "and Netherland admirals in the beginning of queen "Mary [t]. This curious and noble mansion so af-"fected the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the "Spanish Armada 1588, though beholding it at a "distance of the sea, as to reserve for his own pos-"session in the partage of this kingdom. This "stately house is within the compass of the county of "Devon, as is all that tract antiently called West "Stonehouse, although it be in the parish of Maker "which lieth in the county of Cornwall [u]." Sir Richard died 1562. His lineal descendant *Richard* was created baron Edgecumbe 15 Geo. II. and died 1758; he was succeeded by his son *Richard*, and he, in 1761, by his brother *George*.

"The place that the chief of the toun of S. *Iës* "hath and partely dooth stonde yn is a very pen-"insula, and is extended into the sea of Severn as a "cape. Most part of the houses in the peninsula be "sore oppressid or overcoverid with sandes that the "stormey windes castith up there. This calamite hath "continued ther little above twenty years. The "paroche chirch is of Jä a nobleman's daughter "of Ireland, and disciple of S. Barricus. Pendinas "is the peninsula and stony rock wher now the "toun of S. Iës stondith [x]."

Near St. Columb is *Rialton*, which gives title of baron and viscount to the Godolphins. Rialton.

The Arundels of Cornwall branched out into those of Wardour in Wiltshire, and of Trerise in this county, in the time of Henry V. Their residence here was at *Trerise* four miles west of St. Columb. Trerise.

Castle an *dinas*, the *hill* castle as it should be called, and not Castle an *Danis*, the *Danish* castle, there being so many more on this coast belonging to that nation, is a great circular earth work near S. Columb, triple trenched, a hill of great name and height [y]. Dr. Borlase describes another of the same name and kind [z]. "About S. Columbes I left Castle Dinas "a good mile off, but I saw no buildings on it "but an hille bering that name [a]." "*S. Colombs* "is a big parish and mean market-town, subjoining "to the lordship and patronage of the Lanhearn "Arundels, who for many descents lie here interred "as the inscriptions on their grave-stones do testify. "Their house of Lanherne stands in the adjoining "parish of S. Mawgan, with a large scope of land, "but no wood about it [b]." Leland says, "Arundale "of Trerise, so caullid by a difference from Arun-"dale of Lanheron, gyvith no part of the arms of "great Arundale of Lanheran by Columb [c]," which is a mistake, for he quarters the swallows. Castel an dinas. St. Columbs.

"The toun of *Padstow* is auncient, bering the name "of *Lodenek* in Cornische and yn Englisch after the "trew and old writinges *Adelstow*, and takith king "Adelstane for the chief giver of privileges unto it. "There use many Britons with small shippes to re-"sorte to Padstow with commodities of their coun-"tery and to buy fische: the toun is full of Irisch-"men [d]." St. Petrock's shrine and tomb were at Bodmin, not here, as Gibson misquotes Leland, It. II. 75. The first religious house in this county was founded here by St. Patrick 432, on a spot antiently called Loderic, and the house itself Laffenac, either from the church being built of stone, q. d. *Lan-menek*, or from *Lanmaneck*, the church of monks. It stood at the mouth of the river Heile or Hegel, now Alan. Here was the altar of the founder, on which he swam over from Ireland, and both church and town afterwards took his name, though others derive them from his disciple Petrok, who died, and was buried here 564 [e]. Padstow gave birth 1648 to the learned Humphrey Prideaux dean of Norwich, author of the "Connection of the history of the Old and "New Testtament," and of several valuable polemical pieces, and editor of the Marmora Oxonienſia. He died 1724, and is buried in Norwich Cathedral. Padstow.

At *Karentoc* near Padstow was a house of secular canons, founded by Edward the Confessor, valued at the dissolution at £.89. 15*s*. 8*d*. [f]. Karentoc.

The river Alan, now called Camel or *Camb Alan*, rather *Cabm Alan* [g], or the crooked river, from the many windings, rises about two miles of the borough of Camelford, where its banks are famous for two considerable battles, that in which Arthur received Alan r.

[q] G. Comp. Borl. N. H. 38.
[r] Ep. p. 106.
[s] Ep. 72.
[t] P. 99, 100.
[u] Fuller's Worth. Corn. p. 166.
[x] Lel. III. 7.
[y] Carew, p. 6. 143.
[z] Ant. 346.
[a] Lel. III. 2.
[b] Carew, 144.
[c] Lel. III. 2.
[d] Ib. II. 75. VII. 118.
[e] Borl. Ant. 379, 380. ex Usher Ant. p. 1014. 1100. 877.
[f] Tan. 66.
[g] Borl. N. H. 45.

his

his mortal wound, and a moſt bloody one between the Corniſh and the Weſt Saxons of Devon 824 [h]. A mile below Egloſhel it is croſſed by the greateſt
Wade bridge. bridge in this county, called *Wadebridge*, of ſeventeen fair uniform arches, built by the public ſpirited Mr. Lovebon, vicar of Eggeſhel about 1460, where before was a ferry and a dangerous ford, and the foundation in many places ſwampy [i]. "By this river Arthur "fought his laſt field, yn token wherof the people "find them in plowing bones and harneys [k]." A braſs pot full of Roman money was found here [l].

Tintagel *caſtle.* *Tindagel* caſtle ſtood on a cape of land, the extremity of which was a peninſula, a very lofty hill. The ruins on the peninſula conſiſt of a circular garreted wall incloſing ſome buildings; among which was a pretty chapel of St. Uliane [Juliane] with a tomb on the left ſide; and men alive in Leland's time remembred a poſtern door of iron; and he deſcribes a well and a place hewn out of the ſtony ground, to the length and breadth of a man [m]: what he calls the dungeon is only the baſe-court. He adds, the ſituation muſt have rendered it impregnable on a high terrible crag environed with the ſea; but every thing within the wall was incloſed to the oppoſite hill. The walls on the main incloſe two narrow courts and cover better than the other. This part was joined to the other by a draw-bridge, ſupplied in Leland's time with long elm trunks; but the gap cut through the iſthmus at firſt is now much widened. The whole was a large work, the ſeat of the antient Britiſh earls of Cornwall, and afterwards of the later ones. Here Richard king of the Romans entertained his nephew David prince of Wales. After his and his ſon Edmund's death, their caſtles went to ruin; there was however a yearly ſtipend allowed for keeping this till Treaſurer Burleigh aboliſhed it [n]. At Worthyvale, lord Falmouth's ſeat, near Camelford, is a ſtone inſcribed *Catin hic jacit filius Magari*, vulgarly aſcribed to Arthur, as if the laſt word was to be read *Magni Arturi*, as a monument of the ſpot where he received his mortal wound, but it is of much later date. It ſerved as a bridge, but is now in lord Falmouth's garden [o].

Michel. Dr. Borlaſe deſcribes another ſtone which he accidentally met with about four miles eaſt from *Michel*, with an inſcription almoſt effaced, *Ruani hic jacit* [p].

Boſcaſtle. "From Launſton to Botreaux caſtel, vulgarly Boſ-"caſtel, by incloſid ground moſtly fruteful of corne, "but exceeding baren of wood, round which the "bleke Northern ſe is not there of nature favour-"able; the toun of *Boſcaſtelle* lyith upon the brow "of a rokky hill by ſouth eaſt, a very filthy toun and "ill kept. The lord Botreaux was lord of this toun, "a man of an old Corniſh linage, and had a maner "place, a thing as far as I could hear, of ſmaul repu-"tation, as it is is now far unworthe the name of a "caſtel; the people ther caulle it the *courte* [q]. The ſmall round artificial hill ſtill retains the name of the *court*, and there are no other remains [r]. "One of "the Hungrefords married with one of the heires "generale of Botreaux, and ſo Boſcaſtel cam to Hun-"greford. Then cam Boſcaſtle by an heir generalle "of the Hungrefordes onto the lord Haſtinges. "Haſtinges erle of Huntendune, and the late lord "Hungreford had a lordſhip of the Botreaux in par-"ticular caullied *Parke*, and ther is a manor place "or caſtle ſix miles ſouth from Botreaux [s]." "Stret-"toun is twelve miles from Botreaux, and ther is a Stretton.
"praty market, it ſtondith about a mile from the ſe. "Ther is a place nere it caullid *Ebbingford*, but now "commonely Efford, wher John Arundale of Tre-"riſe was born, and hath a fair manor place, in the Efford.
"which Syr John Chaumon now dwellith [t]." The Grenvilles are a Norman family, who came in at the Conqueſt, and were lords of Grenville in France. Of this family was Sir Bevil Grenville who loſt his life for Charles I. at the head of his countrymen 1643, at Landſdown near Bath. His ſon *John* who received many dangerous wounds in the ſame cauſe in the ſecond battle of Newbery was at the Reſtoration advanced to the title of lord Grenevill of Kilkhampton and Biddiford, viſcount Grenevill of Landſdown and earl of Bath, beſides his foreign hereditary titles [u]. He died 1701, and his ſon *Charles* attending his funeral was accidentally ſhot dead by one of his own piſtols, leaving a minor, with whom the title of Bath ended [x].

"The ryver of *Tamar* riſith a three miles by north Tamar.
"eaſt from Hertelande and thens cummith to *Ta-*
"*mertun*, a village on the eaſt ſide in *Devonſhyre* [y]." Almoſt oppoſite to Saltaſh the name of this river is too Tamara.
ſtrong in TAMARA to be queſtioned [z].

Stratton is a ſmall market town, near which the Corniſh forces for Charles I. under Sir Ralph Hopton gained a victory over the Parliament army under the earl of Stamford. On the ſpot there followed a prodigious crop of barley, ten or twelve ears to one ſtalk. So formerly after the battle of the Danes in *Swornfield* ſprung up the dwarf elder or danewort, which is ſaid to be found no where elſe unleſs by tranſplanting [11]. The Daniſh camp by Daventry is covered with it, and many other camps, &c.; but it is by no means peculiar to camps or fields of battle. In this neighbourhood are traces of a Roman road running to W. Leigh and Torrington, and another parallel to it, called Small Ride Lane. W. of Stratton another runs by the head of Bude haven towards Camelford. Half a mile from the town is a ſquare intrenchment of about an acre moated round, within which ſeveral Roman coins have been found; as alſo at two other ſquare forts near this town, called *Binnomay* and *Walſborrow* [a]. Other Roman ways may be traced between Leſtwithel and Liſkard; another W. of Leſtwithel, near towards Towey by *Caſtle Doar*, an antient camp [b].

"*Launſton*, otherwys cawlled *Loſtephan*, yn old Laun-
"tyme cawlled *Dunevet*, is a walled town, ny yn cum-
"pas a myle, but now ruinous; on the north ſide of
"the towne a caſtel ſtonding on a rokky hye hille
"withyn the ſayd towne hath three round wardes;
"part of the caſtel ſtonding north-weſt ys parcel of
"the walle of the towne. Ther be withyn this
"towne three gates and a poſtern, and within this
"caſtel is a chapel and a hawle for ſyſes and ſeſſions,
"and a common goal for all Cornwall. Withyn
"thys towne is a market, a mayre and burgeſſes,
"with a chapel of Mary Magdalene to theyr uſes.

[h] Denas, Deſna, Deſena. Sax. Chr. 70, where Gibſon in Index has *Dani*, but in loc. Domnanenſes, as Flor. Wig.
[i] Borl. N. H. 45, 46. Lel. Itin. II. 74. III. 95.
[k] Lel. VII. 117.
[l] Harriſon's deſcription of Britain, p. 65.
[m] Ib. VII. 117, 118.
[n] Borl. Ant. 352, 3.
[o] Ib. 395. pl. XXXV. 6.
[p] Ant. 401. Pl. xxxvi. 5.
[q] Lel. II. 72.
[r] Borl. Ant. 358.
[s] Lel. II. 72.
[t] Ib. 73.
[u] Dugd. Bar. II. 480. with Le Neve MS. penes editorem.
[x] Ex ſtemmate Gower & Mag. Brit. IV. 735.
[y] Lel. II. 69.
[z] Borl. Ant. 322. Horſley. 376.
[11] Gibſon.
[a] Borl. p. 312.
[b] Ib. 333—337.

" In a vale at the foot of the hille of the ſayd towne " is a priory of canons regular dedicated to St. Ste- " phen, with a lytel village on a hille, and a paroch " chirch of St. Stephan [c]. Biſhop Warwiſt erected " the priory in the weſt part of the ſuburbe of Lan- " ſton, having ſuppreſſid a collegiate chirch of St. " Stephen having prebendaries, and gave the beſt " part of the landes to Launſtoun priory, and took " the reſidew himſelf. There yet ſtandith a chirch " of St. Stephen about half a mile from Launſton, " on a hil wher the collegiate chirch was [d]." The tombs were in Warwiſt's church. In king John's recital of the donors and donations of this priory is no mention of the biſhop, but Reginald earl of Cornwall makes the greateſt figure [e]. " The opinion is that " the chanons firſt dwellid on this hil, and cam thens " downe to a better and warmer ſite. In the priory " chirch-yard ſtandith alſo a paroche chirch. The " wall of Dunevet is long and ſtrong and defenſably " ſet [f]. The old houſe of prebendaries at St. Ste- " phan's on the hil, a mile out of toun. One Ma- " bilia a countes buried in the chaptre houſe; " prior Horeſtun had a faire tumbe in the ſouth " iſle; prior Stephan richly tumbed. A long " ſuburbe [g]. Much of the large and auncient caſtel " yet ſtandith on the knappe of the hille, and " the moles that the keepe ſtands on is large, and " of a terrible height, and the arx of it having " three ſeveral wardes is the ſtrongeſt but not the " biggeſt that ever I ſaw in any auncient work in " England [h]." The principal entrance is from the north-eaſt, by a gateway 120 feet long; at the angle on the right a round tower, called The Witch's; further on a ſemicircular one, and the intermediate rampart 12 feet thick: from the laſt tower a covered way leads to the keep which is 93 feet diameter: the wall of the firſt ward not quite three feet, of the ſecond 12, of the third 10. This laſt ward is 18 feet and a half diameter, divided into two rooms, with windows, and a chimney in the uppermoſt, the undermoſt being a dark dungeon. The hill is partly natural and partly artificial, was 220 feet diameter, and very high, and once ſpread further into the town, and has a wall round its baſe. The baſecourt, half of which is covered with the buildings of the town, had antiently the ſpacious aſſize-hall, a chapel, &c. now all gone, but the county goal and the weſt gate into the town are more modern. From the different ſtyles of building in the caſtle one would judge part of it to be Roman work or on a Roman ſcite, being a ſtation of great import, and communicating with Stratton by a road, and coins have been found here. The town was built about 900, and the garretted walls which went round it are a continuation of the caſtle walls. The chapel was rebuilt and enlarged t. Henry VI. for a pariſh church, and rebuilt 1511, t. Henry VII. [i] The caſtle fell from William earl of Moreton to the crown, where it was unalienably fixed 11 Edw. I. *Lanſtuphadon*, *Launſtaveton*, or *Loſtephan*, is a different place from *Launceſton*; being a mile from it, and earl William transferred its market into his caſtle of Lanceſton, which ſignifies in mixed Britiſh *the church of the caſtle*. Baxter ſuppoſes *Dunhevet* to be Ravennas's *Nemetotacium*, or *Nemetomagum*, *Nemet* being pronounced in Corniſh *Nevet*: *Dunhuedh*, *the ſwelling hill* [k]. St. Stephen's church above-mentioned was collegiate before the Conqueſt. Warlewaſt, biſhop of Exeter, removed the ſecular canons from the hill into a more retired ſituation below the caſtle nearer the town, where he founded a priory of the order of St. Auſtin dedicated to the ſame ſaint. It had the privilege of a ſanctuary, and was the richeſt in Cornwall, valued at £. 354. or £. 392. *per annum* [l]. The only piece of antiquity in Launceſton is a Saxon door-caſe, probably removed from the caſtle, or St. Stephen's church, now at the White Hart inn, which may have been the priory, and had old writing on the dining-room wall. Launceſton is one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable towns in the county. It was made a borough by Henry III. is well-built, and has a number of good ſhops in the centre: the north and ſouth gates entire. The aſſizes were conſtantly kept at Launſton, till an act of parliament 1 Geo. I. empowered the Lord Chancellor to appoint any other place in the county for holding them [12].

Kellington, 10 miles S. of Launceſton, is a ſmall corporation, borough, and market town. Kellington.

The *Lynher* takes its name from the lake it makes before it joins the Tamar at Hamoaze, a ſmall ſtream in ſummer, but in winter rapid and dangerous. *Hamoaze* is the antient *Tamerworth*, appointed by Athelſtan to be the general boundary of the Corniſh Britons till broken in upon by the Valetorts, who held lands in Devonſhire in the Norman times [m]. Lynher r.

Earls of Cornwall.

The firſt earl of Cornwall is reported to have been *Gerlois* before-mentioned, whoſe death was brought about by Uther Pendragon, for the ſake of his wife Igerna, in the fifth century. After him was *Cadox*, a ſincere friend to Arthur, who nominated his ſon Conſtantine to ſucceed him in the kingdom about the middle of the ſixth century. This ſeems to be the Conſtantine whom Gildas upbraids with his tyranny. The next earl or duke was *Godric*, barely mentioned by Knighton [n]. In the tenth century this honor was enjoyed by *Ethelmar* or *Ailmar*, a nobleman of king Ethelward's court, who founded Cerne, Eynſham, and Bruton abbies, about 987 and 1005, and died in the beginning of the eleventh century, leaving a ſon Ethelward ſlain by Canute, againſt whom he took up arms [o]. *Richard* and *William*, earls of *Moreton*, were the next earls of Cornwall. Then *Reginald de Dunſtanville*, baſe ſon of Henry I. was advanced to the title by Robert earl of Glouceſter, his brother, 1140 [p]. *John* held the title till his acceſſion to the crown, and after his death it was conferred on his ſecond ſon *Richard* by Henry III. and expiring with his ſon *Edmund*, was conferred as mentioned by Camden till Edward III. erected it into a dukedom, and inveſted with it *Edward the Black Prince*. But this, according to the expreſs words of the grant, is limited to the firſt-born ſon and heir, on which account Richard II. was created duke of Cornwall by charter. So was Henry V. by his father Henry IV. Henry VI. delivered the duchy to his ſon prince Edward, and Edward IV. created his ſon Edward V. duke of Cornwall, as did Henry VII. his ſon, afterwards Henry VIII. upon the death of his elder brother Arthur. James I. created his ſon Henry duke of Cornwall, which title on his deceaſe came to his brother Charles. The eldeſt ſons of ſucceeding kings have enjoyed this title by inheritance.

[c] Lel. VII. 124. a. [d] Ib. II. 71. [e] Tan. 68. n. [a]. [f] Lel. VII. 122. [g] Ib. III. 94. [h] Ib. II. 70.
[i] Borl. Ant. 358—63. [k] Ib. 385. [l] Ib. 361. [12] G.
[m] Borl. N. H. 37, 38. [n] Col. 2320. [o] Hoveden 250. Dug. Bar. I. 2. & aut. ibi cit.
[p] Dugdale, miſunderſtanding Malmſbury, p. 105, ſays *Stephen* created him earl of Cornwall; but Malmſbury expreſsly ſays it was done by Robert to his brother.

Rare Plants found in Cornwall.

Anethum *foeniculum*. Common Fennel; on the ſea-banks and cliffs between *Lalant* and *St. Ives* and at the Land's-end.

Antirrhinum *minus*. Leaſt Toadflax; in ſandy fields, in a bottom in the pariſh of *Sancred*.

——— *repens*, Monſpeſſulanum. Creeping Toadflax; in the hedges near *Penryn* towards the weſt.

Anthemis *nobilis*. Sweet ſcented creeping Chamomile; in ſunny meadows and paſtures.

Arenaria *verna*. Mountain Chickweed; on a wet bank three miles and an half from the Land's-end.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Aſparagus or Sperage; growing on the cliffs at the *Lizard point*.

Aſplenium *lanceolatum*. Spear Spleenwort; on old walls and rocks, about *St. Ives* and elſewhere.

——— *marinum*. Sea Spleenwort; on rocks near the ſea.

Avena *nuda*. Naked Oat graſs or Pilcorn; in fields near the Land's-end.

Bartſia *viſcoſa*. Marſh Eyebright or Cow wheat; in marſhy ground at the Land's-end.

Beta *maritima*. Sea Beet; on *Mullion Gull Rocks* in *Mount's Bay* and *Godrwy Iſland* in *St. Ive's Bay*.

Braſſica *oleracea*. Sea Cabbage; on the ſhore near *Penzance* and elſewhere.

Campanula *hederacea*. Tender Ivy-leaved Bell flower; on moiſt and watery banks.

Cheiranthus *ſinuatus*. Sea ſtock July flower; on the coaſt.

Chelidonium *glaucium*. Yellow horned Poppy; on the ſhore between *Penzance* and *Market Jeu*.

Cochlearia *officinalis*. Common or Garden Scurvy graſs; on the ſea ſhore and mountainous parts.

Conferva *elongata*. Pointed Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *foeniculacea*. Fennel Conferva; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

——— *nigreſcens*. Blackiſh Conferva; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea near *St. Ives*.

——— *pariſitica*. Feathered Conferva; on *Fuci*, on the ſhore every where.

——— *pellucida*. Pellucid Conferva; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

——— *polymorpha*. Palmated Conferva; on *Fuci*, at *Penzance*; moſt common on the *Fucus nodoſus*.

——— *ſpongioſa*. Sponge Conferva; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

——— *villoſa*. Hairy Conferva; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

Crithmum *maritimum*. Samphire; on the ſhore, at *Piran Uthno*, on the cliffs at *St. Juſt's*, and on *Scilly* Iſland.

Droſera *rotundifolia*. Round leaved Sun Dew; in bogs at *Ludgvan-lez* and at *Senan* on *Torvorian* commons.

Erica *multiflora*. Fir leaved Heath; on *Goonhilly* downs, going from *Helsdon* to the *Lizard point*, at the Land's end.

Eryngium *maritimum*. Sea Holly or Eryngo; on looſe ſand near the bridge, at *Gwythien* and between *Penzance* and *Marazion*.

Euphorbia *peplis*. Small purple Sea Spurge; on the ſea ſhore between *Penzance* and *Market jeu*.

——— *Portlandica*. Portland Spurge; on the ſhore.

Fucus *alatus*. Winged Fucus; on the coaſt.

——— *albidus*. White Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *aculeatus*. Prickly Fucus; on the coaſt.

——— *bulboſus*. Bulbous Fucus; on the ſhore every where.

——— *cartilagineus*. Cape weed or Fucus; on the coaſt.

——— *capillaris*. Capillary Fucus; on ſubmarine ſtones near the ſhore.

——— *ciliatus*. Ciliated Fucus; on the coaſt.

——— *concatenatus*. Chain Fucus; on the coaſt.

——— *coccineus*. Scarlet Fucus; on the coaſt.

——— *confervoides*. Rough Fucus; on rocks.

——— *corneus*. Horny Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks.

——— *criſpatus*. Criſped Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *diffuſus*. Diffuſe Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks plentifully.

——— *filum*. Thread Fucus; on the coaſt.

——— *linearis*. Narrow leaved Fucus, or Sea Thongs; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea, at *Falmouth haven*, and on the *Geer* a rock half a mile from *Penzance*.

——— *natans*. Flote Fucus or Gulfweed; on the ſhore near *Falmouth*.

——— *pinnatus*. Pinnated Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones every where.

——— *rubens*. Red Fucus; on the coaſt.

——— *ſaccharinus*. Sweet Laver or Sea Belts; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *ſanguineus*. Dock Leaved Fucus; on the coaſt.

——— *ſiliquoſus*. Podded Fucus; on the coaſt.

——— *tamariſcifolius*, ſelaginoides. Tamariſk leaved Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones, near *Market Ieu*, and elſewhere.

——— *tuberculatus*. Round Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones near *St. Ives*.

——— *tomentoſus*, elongatus. Woolly Fucus; on the coaſt.

Gentiana *filiformis*. Marſh Centory; on a rotten ground between *St. Ives* and *Penzance*, at the Land's end, and elſewhere.

——— *campeſtris*. Vernal Dwarf Gentian; in mountainous paſtures about *Perian round*.

Geranium *maritimum*. Sea Cranes bill; on ſandy and gravelly places near the Sea at *Penzance*.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed or Cat's foot, in dry mountainous paſtures.

Herniaria *glabra*. Smooth Rupture wort; on gravelly ground, at the *Lizard point*.

Hypericum *elodes*. Marſh St. Peterſwort; on boggy grounds and watery places, near the Land's end.

Illecebrum *verticillatum*. Verticillate Knot graſs, in watery places near ſprings, between *St. Columb* and *St. Michaels*, about *Penzance*, and on the rocks at Caſtle *Treryn*.

Inula *helenium*. Elecampane; in meadows and wet paſtures near St. *Ives*.

Iuncus *acutus*. Sea hard Ruſh; on the ſandy hills at *Gwythien*, and on the hills at *Philac*.

Lavatera *arborea*. Sea Tree Mallow; on *Mullion gull* rocks in *Mount Bay* and *Godwry iſland* in *St. Ives bay*, and elſewhere.

Lepidium

Lepidium *Anglicum*, Procumbent Pepperwort, on rubbiſh about *Truro* and *Penryn*.

——— *ruderale*. Narrow leaved wild Creſs or Dittander; on the ſea ſhore, and on rubbiſh about *Truro*.

Liguſticum *Cornubienſe*. Cornwall Saxafrage or Cornwall Lovage.

Lichen *lanatus*. Woolly Liverwort; on rocks and ſtones.

—— *niger*. Black Liverwort; on rocks and ſtones, at *St. Ives* and elſewhere.

Linum *anguſtifolium*. Narrow leaved wild Flax; in paſtures by the ſea ſides at St. *Ives* and at *Truro*.

Mentha *arvenſis* β. a variety of Corn mint, in watery places, under an hedge at *St. Berian*.

Mercurialis *annua*. French Mercury; in barren places.

Myrica *gale*. Goule, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; in fields and damp meadows.

Panicum *dactylon*. Creeping panic graſs; found on a ſandy bank between *Penzance* and *Market jeu*.

Pinguicula *villoſa*. Cornwall Butterwort; in the marſhes at *Kilkhampton*, and elſewhere.

Piſum *maritimum*. Sea Pea; on the ſea ſhore near *Penzance*, where the *Santolina Maritima* grows.

Poligonum *aviculare* ε, maritimum; Sea Knot graſs, on ſandy ſhores, near *Penzance*.

Rhodiola *roſea*. Roſewort; on rocks, at the Land's-end.

Roſa *eglanteria*. Sweet Bryar or Eglantine; on rocks at the Land's End, and at *Mount's Bay*.

Rumex *acetocella*. Sheeps Sorrel; in meadows and ſandy fields. On St. *Michael's Mount*.

Santolina *maritima*. Sea Cudweed; on the ſea ſhore between *Penzance* and *St. Michael's Mount*.

Salſola *fruticoſa*. Shrubby Glaſs Wort; on the ſhore.

Saxifraga *ſtellaris*. Hairy Kidney Wort; on wet ſtones and rocks and banks of rivers; near Caſtle *Treryn* in the pariſh of St. *Levan*.

Sedum *anglicum*. Engliſh Stonecrop; on ſtony ſandy and ſparry rocks.

Borlaſe mentions a remarkable Stone-crop, about four feet high, *Sedum majus arboreſcens vulgare* of Ray; found in an old cellar in *Senan*, near the Land's-end, which moſt probably is the *Sempervivum arboreum* of Linnæus. This is not eſteemed indigenous.

Scilla *autumnalis*. Leſſer Autumnal Star Hyacinth; in dry paſture, at the *Lizard* Point.

—— *verna*. Vernal Star Hyacinth or Squil; in meadows and paſtures about St. *Ives*, and elſewhere.

Schoenus *albus*. White flowered Ruſhgraſs; in marſhes.

——— *mariſcus*. Long rooted Baſtard Cyperus; on bogs between *Penzance* and *Market jeu*.

Scrophularia *ſcorodonia*. Balm leaved Figwort; near the ſea ſhore at St. *Ives*.

Sibthorpia *Europæa*. Baſtard Moneywort; found near ſprings and rivers.

Sorbus *domeſtica*. True Service tree, in the mountainous parts of this county.

Spergula *laricina*. Ciliated Spurrey; in meadows and ſandy heaths.

Teucrium *ſcorodonia*. Woodſage; on St. *Michael's Mount*.

Tragopogon *porrifolium*. Purple Goat's beard; in meadows and fields.

Trifolium *ornithopoides*. Birds foot Trefoil; in meadows and ſandy paſtures, near *Marazion* and *Penzance*.

Ulva *articulata*. Jointed Laver; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

—— *coccinea*. Scarlet Laver; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea near *Plymouth* and *Falmouth*.

—— *dichotoma*. Forked Laver; on rocks and ſtones.

—— *lactuca*. Green Laver or Oyſter Green; on the coaſt.

—— *pavonia*. Striated Laver or Turky Feather; on the coaſt.

Urtica *pilulifera*. Roman Nettle; in a ſhady ditch at *Velinvran*.

Vaccinium *myrtillus*. Black Whortle Berrys, or Bilberrys; on the damp parts of heaths.

Valeriana *rubra*. Red Valerian; on walls and rubbiſh.

Zoſtera *marina* β. A variety of Graſs Wrack; on the coaſt.

BRISTOL

CHANNEL

LUNDY ISLAND
a Part of Branton
ding Hundred
Place

ILFRACOMB

COMB MARTIN

Brendon

Trentishoe

Berry Down

Kentisbury

Bittedon Brecomb

Arlington

Sherwell

Marwood

Heanton Punchardon

Branton Burrows

BARNSTAPLE

Goodleigh

Stoke Rivers

Fillebray

Lydcot

Bentychen

Lower Fildon

Copper Mine

Fire Burrows

Buttery Corner

Exmoor

Forest

Landkey

Swimbridge

Vadrid

N. Molton

Barnham

Chittlehampton

SOUTH MOLTON

Bishops Nympton

Meshaw Moor

Rumonsleigh

Annesleigh

Roles

CHULMLEIGH

Chawleigh

Thelbridge

Eggesford

Dowland

Meeth

Winkleigh

Nymet Rowland

Zeal Monachorum

Honichurch

Exborn

Jacobstow

Inwardleigh or Ingerleigh

Beworthy

North Lew

Ashbury

OKEHAMPTON

Hittesleigh

Spreyton

Drewsteignton

CHAGFORD

MORETON HAMPSTEAD

DARTMOOR FOREST

Widecomb or Withecomb in the Moor

Buckland in the Moor

BRENT

Diptford

Holwell

Woodleigh

E. Allington

Churstow

KINGSBRIDGE

DODBROOK

Salcombe

Dean Prior

Rattery

Ilsington

Bridestowe

Sourton

Clovelly

Bratton Clovelly

Germanswick

Virginstow

Boyeton

Tamerton

Tetcot

Luffincot

Ashwater

Whitstone

Clawton

Holwell

Lane End

Holsworthy

Pridgerule

Hollacombe

Pyworthy

Launcells

Cookbury

Thornbury

Bradford

Milton Damerel

Petrockstow or Padstow

Buckland Filleigh

Sheepwash

Black Torrington

High Heanton

Burdon

Gradon

Dunstanit

Cookworthy Moorwood

Pancrasweek

Lawhitton

Kelly

Bradstone

Dunterton

Milton Abbot

Lezant

Lewtrenchard

Lew Trenchard

Thrisselton

Stowford

Werrington

Tremaine

Egloskerry

NEWPORT

St Thomas LAUNCESTON

Coryton

Lidford

Petertavy

Brentor

Mary Tavy

TAVISTOCK

Whitchurch

Sampford Spiney

Walkhampton

Horrabridge

Yelverton

Meavy

Sheepstor

Monks Buckland

Beer Alston

Stokeclimsland

Calstock

Cuthill

Southward

Protherick

Halton

Pentillie Castle

Clamick

Tinnel

St Wayton

Landulph

Skinham

South Pill

SALTASH

Anthony

St Johns

Millbrook

Wembury

Newton

Bridestowe

Tealington

Plymstock

Plymouth

Egbuckland

Plympton St Mary

Efford

Pound

Whiteford

Elfordleigh

Yarnham

Burrington

Cholwich Town

Blackaton

Grimwood

Shaugh Prior

Bickleigh

Tamerton Follot

Halshill

Landscove

Helbourn

Woodleigh

Modbury

Morleigh

Holwell

Ermington

Ugborough

Ivybridge

Harford

Cornwood

Brixton

Yealmpton

Radford

Wilcove

Thanks

Kingston

Place

Ramsgate

Beacon Point

Bigbury or Burgh Bay

ENGLISH CHANNEL

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

A MAP of DEVONSHIRE from the best AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

SOMERSETSHIRE

DORSETSHIRE

CHANNEL

NORTHERN HUNDREDS.	*SOUTHERN HUNDREDS.*	*EASTERN HUNDREDS.*
1. Branton	14. Tavistock	22. Bampton
2. Sherwell	15. Roborough	23. Tiverton
3. Hartland	16. Teignbridge	24. Halberton
4. Shebbear	17. Plymton	25. West Budleigh
5. Fremington	18. Ermington	26. Highridge
6. South Moulton	19. Stanborough	27. Hemyoke
7. Black Torrington	20. Colebridge	28. Clyston
8. Winckleigh	21. Hightor or Heytor	29. Ottery
9. Tawton		30. Exminster
10. Witheredge		31. East Budleigh
11. Liston		32. Culliton
12. Wonford		33. Axminster
13. Crediton		

3 5 Longitude 3 0 West from 2 5 London 2 0 1 5 1 0 5 0 1 1° 5 5 6 0

5 5 5 0 4 5 4 0 3 5 3 0 2 5 2 0 1 5 1 0 5 0 1 1° 5 5

DEVONSHIRE.

THE hithermoſt part of the country of the Danmonii, which I have already mentioned, is now commonly called *Devonſhire*; by the Corniſh Britons *Deunan*, by the Welſh *Deuffneynt*, q. d. the deep vallies, becauſe the lower parts of it are chiefly inhabited; by the Saxons Deuenrchipe [a], whence comes the Latin name *Devonia*, and the common contraction of it *Denſhire*, and not from the Danes, as ſome half-learned ſcioliſts warmly maintain.

This county is broader both ways than Cornwall, furniſhed with more commodious harbours on both its coaſts, and no leſs rich in tin mines, eſpecially towards the weſt. It is divided into more verdant paſtures, covered with greater variety of woods, and abounds more with towns and buildings. The ſoil is in ſome parts but poor, yet would repay the huſbandman's toil better if good husbandry, diligence, and money were united. No part of England requires ſo much expence in culture, it being in many places abſolutely barren, unleſs manured with ſea ſand, which has a ſtrong fertilizing quality, and as it were impregnates the ſoil. Hence in places diſtant from the ſhore it is dear.

In deſcribing this county I ſhall begin with the Weſt ſide, which is waſhed by the Tamar, and then take a view of the South which lies on the ſea. From thence I ſhall paſs along the Eaſt ſide which borders on Dorſet and Somerſetſhire to the North coaſt, which is bounded by the Severn ſea.

The *Tamar*, which divides the counties here, firſt receives the little river *Lid* from the eaſt, on which is *Lidſton* a ſmall market-town, and *Lidford*, now a little village, formerly a famous town, which ſuffered greatly in the Daniſh invaſion, A. D. 997 [b]. It uſed, as appears from Domeſday book, to be rated in the ſame manner and at the ſame time with London. The little river Lid is ſo confined by the rocks at the bridge here, and falls down ſo high a precipice to ſuch a depth in the ground, which it continually hollows for itſelf, that to the aſtoniſhment of travellers the water is not ſeen but only the noiſe heard.

Lower down, the Tamar receives the little river *Teave*, on which is *Teaviſtoke*, commonly called *Taviſtoke*, antiently famed for the abbey founded here by Ordulph ſon of Orgar earl of Devon by the direction of a viſion about A. D. 961. The ſpot, ſays Malmesbury [c], is extremely pleaſant from the convenience of the ſurrounding woods, plenty of fiſh, a well-built church, and the river, which running through the offices [d], carries off all filth. St. Rumon, a biſhop, is celebrated here, where he lies buried, and in the ſame abbey is the tomb of Orgar, and the remarkably large mauſolæum [e] of his ſon Ordulf of gigantic ſize and prodigious ſtrength, being able to force iron bars, and ſtride over a ſtream ten feet wide, if we may believe the ſame author. The church had not ſtood thirty years before it was burned by the Danes. It recovered itſelf however and became famous for the laudable foundation of lectures continued to the laſt age in our mother tongue the Saxon, to prevent the knowledge of it from being loſt, though it has now fallen into diſuſe. Saxon lecture.

The Tamar increaſed by the Teave glides on to its mouth, where the river *Plim* falls with it into the ſea, and gives the town ſituate on its banks the name of *Plimmouth*, which was antiently called *Sutton*, and ſeems to have conſiſted of two towns. For in the parliament rolls, 13 Henry IV. we have *Sutton Vautort* and *Sutton Prior*, from its belonging partly to the family of Vautort and partly to the Prior [f]. In the laſt age it roſe from a fiſhing village to a large town, for populouſneſs equal to a city, as it now appears. This is owing to the convenience of the harbour which admits the largeſt veſſels under full ſail [g], and has very ſecure anchorage for great ſhips both in the Tamar and the Plim. It is alſo fortified againſt an enemy: for in the middle of the entrance is St. Michael's Iſland, with fortifications of its own. The harbour likewiſe near the town is well fortified on both ſides, and has a chain to ſtretch acroſs it when occaſion requires; alſo a pier to the ſouth, and on the adjoining hill a caſtle ſuppoſed to be built by the *Vautorts*. The town is divided into four wards, having over all a mayor appointed by Henry VI. and under him formerly a captain of each ward, which had alſo its inferior officer. I ſhall take the liberty juſt to mention the fabulous combat of Corinæus with the Giant Gogmagog here, in a line or two of the Architrenius concerning our Giants: *Plim* r. *Plimouth*. Gogmagog.

Hos avidum belli robur Corinæus Averno
Præcipites miſit, cubitis ter quatuor altum
Gogmagog Herculea ſuſpendit in aera lucta,
Antheumque ſuum ſcopulo detruſit in æquor,
Potavitque dato Thetis ebria ſanguine fluctus,
Diviſumque tulit mare corpus, Cerberus umbram.

Theſe ſavage monſters, train'd to war and blood,
Daſh'd Corinæus to the Stygian flood.
Aloft in air tall Gogmagog he bore,
And flung the Giant from his rocky ſhore,
While ocean feaſted on his waſted gore.
His corpſe twelve cubits length the waves o'erſpread,
And his ſoul flitted to the infernal dead.

The rock whence the Giant is reported to have been hurled is now called the *Haw*, a hill between the town and the ſea, from whoſe ſummit, which is a pleaſant plain, is a delightful proſpect all round, *The Haw.*

[a] Rather Deornarcýpe. G. Deornarcýne, Deornanrcýne, and Deornas. Sax. Chron.
[b] See Sax. Chr. ſub anno. [c] Geſt. Pont. L. II. p. 146.
[d] Not *ſhops*, but *offices*, i e. of the monaſtery, which Malmſbury is deſcribing. His words are *officinas monachorum*.
[e] Gibſon tranſlates it "the hugh bulk of *Mauſolæus* his ſon—he is called Ordulf." Strange that the learned Saxoniſt ſhould ſo far forget his Latin as to give Ordulf a new name.
[f] Of Plimpton.
[g] *Minime deductis velis*; *without ſpreading* the ſails. G. It is certainly juſt the contrary. Ainſworth gives *deducere vela*, to furl ſails. Lucan II. 197. without *ſtriking* ſail. Holland.

and on it is fixed a very handſome compaſs for the uſe of ſeamen. This place is not very large, but renowned among nations, not only for the commodiouſneſs of the harbour but for the bravery of the inhabitants. It gave birth, to mention no more, to Sir Francis Drake, knight, the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſea officer in our time, who firſt, in order to repair the loſſes he had ſuffered from the Spaniards, as he has himſelf told me, blocked up as it were the whole gulph of Mexico with his victories for two years, traverſed the iſthmus of Darien, and thence taking a view of what the Spaniards call the South Sea, like Themiſtocles fired by the trophies of Miltiades, thought he ſhould be wanting to himſelf, his country, and his own glory, if he did not ſail through it. In 1577 ſetting ſail from hence he entered the Strait of Magellan, and in two years and ten months, by favour of heaven and his own good conduct, ſailed round the globe, with various changes of fortune, the ſecond ſince Magellan. On which theſe lines were addreſſed to him:

Francis Drake.

Drake, perarrati novit quem terminus orbis,
Quemque ſemel mundi vidit uterque polus,
Si taceant homines, facient te ſydera notum;
Sol neſcit comitis immemor eſſe ſui.

Drake, whom the world's great boundary has known,
And either pole with wonder once beheld,
The ſtars themſelves, if men refuſe, ſhall own,
Nor Sol the partner of his courſe conceal.

The reſt of his actions, and thoſe of other commanders[h], natives of this place, being foreign to my purpoſe, I leave to hiſtorians. I have nothing to add except that in the reign of William II. Ealphegus a learned and married prieſt flouriſhed here. Before the year 1102 the clergy in England were not forbidden to marry. Then Anſelm arcbiſhop of Canterbury introduced celibacy among them in defiance both to Scripture and nature, as our writers of that age complain; and Henry of Huntingdon[i] expreſsly ſays of that prelate; "He prohibited the prieſts from "having wives, which before were not prohibited. "Some thought this a great act of purity, but others "of great danger, being apprehenſive that while "they aimed at a degree of purity above the power "of nature they would fall into moſt horrible im- "purities, to the diſgrace of the Chriſtian name."

Plimpton. More inland, not far from the river Plim, is *Plimpton*, a pretty conſiderable market town, where are the miſerable remains of a caſtle of which many perſons held by a tenure which our lawyers call *Caſtle-gard.* It was the chief ſeat of the *Redvers* or *Rivers*, barons of Plimpton, and earls of Devon. *Plimpton St. Mary.* Adjoining to it was *Plimpton St. Mary*, whoſe glory declined when the college of canons decayed, which had been founded by William de Warlewaſt biſhop of Exeter. *Modbery.* More to the eaſt is *Modbery*, a ſmall town, which prides itſelf in having belonged to the antient and knightly family of the *Champernulphs*, Champernons. commonly called *Champernons*, which derived moſt of their renown from an heir of the Vautorts.

Stert point. From the mouth of the Plim, where the ſouth coaſt of this county begins, the land opens with a ſpacious and broad front as far as to the *Stert point*, (for that is the meaning of the Saxon word Steort), but the ſhore ſoon falls back and gives paſſage to the river *Dert*, which, riſing in the heart of the county, Dert r. ruſhes through the dreary[k] mountainous tract called from it *Dertmore*, where loadſtones have lately been diſcovered. It rolls the ſand from the mines (which gradually fills up the channel) through the foreſt of *Dertmore*, where "David de Sciredun held Dertmore. "lands in Sciredun and Siplegh by the ſervice of "finding two arrows when the king came to hunt in "the foreſt[l]." Thence it runs through *Dertinton* Dertinton. once the barony of the *Martins*, lords of Keimes in Wales, to *Totnes*. This antient little town, hanging Totnes. from weſt to eaſt on the ſide of a ſteep hill, was formerly very conſiderable. "It paid tax, according to Domeſday, "only when Exeter paid, and then "40 *d.* and when there was any expedition by ſea or "land, Totenes, Barneſtaple, and Lidford paid in "the ſame proportion as Exeter paid[m]." King John gave it licence to chuſe a mayor for its chief magiſtrate, and Edward I. granted it many privileges; and the Zouches according to the tradition of the place afterwards built the caſtle. It was once the eſtate of Iudeal ſurnamed de *Totenais*, afterwards of William *Briwer* a nobleman, by one of whoſe daughters it came to the *Breoſes*, and from them likewiſe by a daughter to George de *Cantilupe* lord of *Abergavenny*, whoſe ſiſter Milicent being married to Eudo de la *Zouch* brought it by marriage to the Zouches, and in them it continued till the attainder of John lord Zouch for ſiding with Richard III. Henry VII. as I am told, gave it to Peter Edgecumbe, a perſon of rank and prudence. To this town adjoins *Berie* Bery. *Pomerey*, named from the noble family of the *Pomereys*, who hold the firſt rank in theſe parts, and had a beautiful caſtle ſituated further from the river and a little more to the eaſt. This family is deſcended from Radulphus de *Pomerey*, who, in the Conqueror's time, held *Wiche*, *Dunewineſdon*, *Brawordine*, *Pudeford*, *Horewood*, *Torilande*, *Holecomb*, and this *Berie*, &c. Totnes antiently gave name to the whole adjacent coaſt. Here the Britiſh hiſtory makes Brute the founder of the nation to have landed, and Havilan[n] the poet following that tradition ſings thus in his Architrenius:

Inde dato curſu Brutus comitatus Achate,
Gallorum ſpoliis cumulatis navibus æquor
Exarat, & ſuperis auraque faventibus uſus,
Littora fælices intrat Totoneſia portus.

Hence Brutus and his friend Achates ſteer'd,
When fraught with Gallic ſpoils their ſhips appear'd:
The heav'ns and winds were all at their command,
And happy Totnes welcom'd them to land.

The river Dert before-mentioned leaving Totnes bridge, under which it heaps up the ſand from the mines, paſſes ſlowly through fruitful grounds on both ſides of it to its mouth, over which on a hill hangs *Dertmouth*, which is much reſorted to by merchants Dert. and veſſels on account of the commodiouſneſs of its harbour, defended by two caſtles. It has a mayor by grant of Edward III. It once owned for its lords, as the times changed, the Zouches, Nicholas de *Teukeſbury*, and the *Briences*, and made ſeveral vigorous defences againſt the French. In 1704, Monſ. de Chaſtell of

[h] Sir Francis Hawkins, and his ſon Sir Richard.
[i] VII. p, 217.
[k] Biſhop Gibſon tranſlates *ſquallida*, *dirty*, and ſeems to derive the name of the tract thence, whereas is it from the river *Dert*. Camden would not have been guilty of ſuch a pun.
[l] Teſta de Nevill.
[m] Domeſd. p. 108. b. Mr. Camden has not quoted the original exactly, but it is followed in the Tranſlation.
[n] John Hanvill, corruptly called Haviland, originally of Anneville in Normandy, was born in England, educated at Oxford, monk of St. Albans, where he died and was buried about the beginning of the 13th century. His *Architrenius* in 9 books is a mixture of ſatire and panegyric on public vice and virtue, with ſeveral hiſtorical digreſſions. A MS. of it is in the Bodleian library MS. Digby, 64. Tanner, Bib. Brit. Warton's Hiſt. of Engliſh Poetry, Diſſert. II.

France,

France, who interrupted the trade of these parts by his piracies and had burnt Plimmouth [o], making a descent here, was intercepted and slain with his men by the peasants and women. I must not omit *Stoke Fleming* which adjoins to it, and took its name from a noble Fleming its lord, and devolved to the *Carews* by a daughter of Mohun.

Hence the sea follows the turns of the land to the north, and forms a large bay near ten miles in circuit, now called *Torbay*, a very convenient harbour for ships when the south-west wind blows, having a small village of the same name on it, once the seat of the Bruers (who in the time of Richard I. and John were very eminent), and afterwards of the *Wakes*. Near it is *Cockington*, where long flourished the family of Carey (distinct from that of the Carews) from which come the Lords *Hunsdon* [p], of whom hereafter, A little higher up is *Hacombe*, once the residence of Jordan *Fitz-Stephens* knight, called from it *de Hacombe*, by whose daughter Cecily it came to the *Archdeacon* family, and from them in process of time by Hugh *Courteney* to the Carews, whose family is still very numerous and considerable in these parts. Jane daughter of that Hugh, and heiress to her mother, marrying Nicholas lord *Carew*, had several children, the eldest of whom, Thomas, behaving himself undutifully towards his mother, she divided this very large estate between her three younger sons (from whom sprang the Carews of *Hacombe*, *Anthony*, and *Berie*), and John *Vere*, her son by her second husband, from whom the earls of Oxford are descended.

Teignmouth next presents itself, a little village at the mouth of the river *Teign*, whence its name; at which the Danes who were sent before to discover the situation and approach to Britain first landed about A. D. 800, and having killed the commanding officer of the place, took it for an omen of future victory, which they afterwards pursued with the most horrid cruelty over the whole island. More inland, near the source of the Teign, is *Chegford*, where once flourished the family of the *Prows*; then *Chidley*, which gave name to the great family of the *Chidleys*; and near the mouth *Bishop's Teignton*, so called from having belonged to the bishops, in which, because it was a place of sanctuary, John de Grandison the Burgundian bishop of Exeter, as foreseeing what might happen, built a beautiful house, that his successors, according to the words of his will, might have where to lay their heads if ever the king should seize their temporalities [q]. But his design was so far from taking place, that his successors have now lost this house and almost all the rest of their possessions.

Six miles from hence the river Isca mentioned by Ptolemy, called by the Britons *Isc*, and by the Saxons *Ex*, empties itself at a spacious mouth into the sea Whether it had its name from *Iscaw*, the British word for *elder-trees* [r] I know not. Some derive it from *reeds*, called by the Britans *Hesk*, with which the northern nations, as well as the Britans, thatched their houses and fastened the joints of their ships [s]. But as no reeds are found here I cannot agree with them. This river rises in *Exmore* a dreary barren tract near the Severn, the greatest part of which is reckoned in Somersetshire, and in which are to be seen sundry antient monuments, such as stones placed in triangles or circles, and one among the rest inscribed with Saxon or rather Danish characters as it should seem for the direction of travellers. Antient stones.

The Ex or Isca flows thence south through *Twisordton*, so called from the two fords, now *Teverton*; whose glory and wealth is the woollen manufacture. Then it passes through very rich grounds, receiving the two principal rivers thereabouts, the *Creden* from the west, and the *Columb* from the east. On the Creden in the early periods of the English church was an episcopal see in a town of the same name *Cridiantun* now *Kirton*, the birthplace of that Winifred or Boniface, who converted the Hessians, Thuringians, and Frisians of Germany to the Christian faith. The town is now only noted for its market, which is little frequented, and for the palace of the bishop of Exeter, but in the last age was more noted for its college of twelve prebends which is now dissolved. The river *Columb* which comes from the east washes the little town of *Columbton*, to which it gives name, and which was bequeathed by Alfred to his younger son; and near *Poltimore*, the seat of the famous and antient family of *Bampfield*, it falls into the Isc. This last river now increased, but branching out into several streams to the great conveniency of mills, passes by the city Isca, to which it gives name. Whence Alexander Necham [t],

Teverton. *Creden* r. *Columb* r. *Cridiantun*, or *Kirton.* Winifred *the* German *Apostle.* *Columb* r. *Columbton.* *Poltimore.* Isca Danmoniorum.

Exoniæ fama celeberrimus Iscia nomen
Præbuit.—

The famous Iscia gives to Exon name.

This city is called by Ptolemy Isca, by Antoninus Isca Dunmoniorum for *Danmoniorum*, by others falsely *Augusta*, as if the *Legio* II. *Aug.* had been stationed there, whereas I shall hereafter shew it was placed at *Isca Silurum*; by the Saxons Exanceaster and *Monketon* from the monks; now *Excester*, in Latin *Exonia*, in British *Caer Isk*, *Caer Uth*, and *Pencaer*, q. d. a chief city. *Caer*, to observe once for all, signifies among the Britans a city; whence they called Jerusalem *Caer Salem*, Paris *Caer Paris*, Rome *Caer Ruffayne*. Thus Carthage according to Solinus [u] was called in the Punic language *Cartheia*, q. d. the *New City*. We find too that *Caer* signified a city among the Syrians, who being acknowledged to have first peopled the world, it seems highly probable they left their language as the parent of all future languages. "This city," says Malmsbury [x], "though "situate in a marshy and dreary soil, which will "scarce yeild bad oats, often only producing empty "husk without grain, yet by its magnificence, the "wealth of its inhabitants, and the resort of "strangers, carries on so great a trade that nothing "useful is wanting in it." It stands on the east side of the Isc, on an hill sloping gently to the east, but more steep to the west, is defended by stout ditches and walls with many towers, is in circuit a mile and an half, with several large suburbs, has fifteen parish churches, and in the highest part of it near the east gate a castle antiently called *Rougemont*, once the seat of the West Saxon kings, afterwards of the earls of Cornwall, now remarkable only for its *Caer* its meaning.

[o] Walsingh. Hist. p. 369, 370.
[p] Also the noble family of the earls of Dover and Monmouth, and viscount Falkland in North Britain. G.
[q] Godwin, p. 411.
[r] Hence Pits, v. Winifrid, calls Exancester, *Aldescancester*, which puzzled bp. Tanner, Bib. Brit. n. Cressy calls it *Adesfancester*, either from *Athelstan* or by mistake for *Aldercancester*. Tan. Not. Mon. p. 84.
[s] Pliny Nat. Hist. XVI. c. 35.
[t] Prior of St. Nicholas, Exeter. G. but on what authority I know not, for Leland and Tanner make him prior of Cirencester, and buried at Worcester. See Warton ubi sup.
[u] C. 27. *Carthada*.
[x] De Gest. Pont. II. p. 145.

antiquity and ſituation. It commands the city and country below, and a fine view of the ſea. In the eaſt part of the city is the cathedral church, ſurrounded with handſome buildings, founded by king Athelſtan in honour of St. Peter, and filled by him with monks, according to the hiſtory of the place. Afterwards Edward the Confeſſor, the monks being removed to Weſtminſter, placed here a biſhop's ſee, transferring hither the ſees of Cornwall and Crediton, and appointing Leofric a Britan firſt biſhop, whoſe ſucceſſors enlarged the church with buildings and revenues, and William Bruer, the 9th in ſucceſſion from him in 1224 inſtead of the diſplaced monks introduced a dean and 24 prebendaries. At that time flouriſhed a poet who derived both his birth and name from this city, Joſeph Iſcanus, a bright genius, whoſe works were as much admired as thoſe of the antients, and his poem on the Trojan war has been publiſhed more than once in Germany under the name of Cornelius Nepos.

Joſeph Iſcanus.

When Iſca became ſubject to the Romans does not certainly appear; but I am ſo far from affirming with Geoffrey of Monmouth, that it was taken by Veſpaſian, when under the auſpices of the emperor Claudius, he was, to uſe the words of Suetonius[y], "ſhewn to the "world," that I hardly think it was then built. It ſeems, however, to have been ſomewhat conſiderable under the Antonines; for hither and no further Antoninus carries his Itinera in theſe parts. It did not come completely into the hands of the Saxons till 465 years after their arrival in Britain. Then Athelſtan drove the Britans out of the whole city, which they had before inhabited equal in power with the Saxons, forced them acroſs the Tamar, and fortified the city with a rampart, a wall of hewn ſtone, and bulwarks[z]. From this time it received many favours from our kings, and among others as we read in the Conqueror's ſurvey[a], the privilege of "not being taxed but when London, York, and Wincheſter were taxed, i. e. at half a mark of ſilver for military ſervice, and whenever, in caſe of an expedition, the army went out by ſea or land, it contributed in the proportion of five hides." It has ſince been from time to time harraſſed by various calamities; firſt by the fury of the Danes in 875, but moſt of all by Suene the Dane in 1003 by the treachery of Hugh its Norman governor, being levelled with the ground from the eaſt to the weſt gate. It had ſcarce recovered itſelf when the Conqueror cloſely beſieged it, at which time the inhabitants, not content to ſhut its gates, inſulted him with reproachful language, but on the falling down of part of the wall, which the hiſtorians of that age aſcribe to the hand of heaven, it preſently ſurrendered. At this time, as "appears from Domeſday book[b], "the king had in "this city 300 houſes, and it paid 15 *l.* a year: 48 "houſes were deſtroyed after the king came to "England." It afterwards ſuſtained three ſieges, but eaſily ſurmounted them all: the firſt by Hugh Courtney earl of Devon in the civil war between the houſes of York and Lancaſter: the ſecond by Perkin Warbeck, that mock prince, a youth of deſperate fortunes, who endeavoured to paſs for Richard duke of York, ſecond ſon of Edward IV. and raiſed a dangerous war: the third by the Corniſh rebels 1549, when the inhabitants, though reduced to the greateſt extremities, continued in their allegiance till John lord Ruſſel relieved them.

But Exeter ſuffered not ſo much from theſe enemies as from certain *Weares*, as they are called, laid acroſs the river Iſc by *Edward*[c] Courtney earl of Devon, who had a quarrel with the citizens, which prevented the approach of all veſſels to the city, ſo that goods are brought from *Topſham*, a little town three miles off. Nor have theſe obſtructions been removed notwithſtanding ſeveral acts of parliament made for that purpoſe. From theſe a little neighbouring town was called *Weare*, antiently *Heneaton* formerly the eſtate of Auguſtine de *Baa*, from whom it came by inheritance to John de Holand, who, in a ſeal which I have ſeen *, bore a lion rampant looking backward betweeen fleurs de lis. The government of this city is in the hands of 24 perſons, out of whom is annually choſen a mayor, who governs here with four bailiffs. The old Oxford tables make its longitude 19° 11′. its latitude 50° 40′.

Weare. Topſham. Weare.

I muſt not forget to mention that this city has had its dukes. Richard II. king of England created his own brother John *Holand* earl of Huntingdon firſt duke of Exeter, but Henry IV. deprived him of this rank, leaving him only the title of earl of Huntingdon, which he loſt with his life by the hand of the executioner. Some years after Henry V. created in his place Thomas de *Beaufort* earl of Dorſetſhire, a diſtinguiſhed warrior of the houſe of Lancaſter. He dying without iſſue, John *Holand*, ſon of John before-mentioned, as heir to his brother Richard who died without iſſue, and alſo to his father, was completely reſtored by Henry VI. to his father's honour, and left it to his ſon *Henry*, who, while the houſe of Lancaſter kept its ground, enjoyed it with great renown; but when the houſe of York aſcended the throne he became a melancholy inſtance how little dependence is to be placed on proſperity. This Henry duke of Exeter, though he had married the ſiſter of Edward IV. was reduced to ſuch want as to be ſeen begging his bread in rags, and barefoot in Flanders[d]. After the battle of Barnet, where he fought bravely againſt Edward IV. he was not to be found till his body was caſt upon the coaſt of Kent, as if he had been ſhipwreckt. Long after this Exeter had its marquis, Henry *Courtney*, ſon of Catharine daughter of Edward IV. whom Henry VIII. advanced to that honour. But his great fortune raiſed for this marquis, as it had done for the firſt duke, a great ſtorm, which, by his attempt to change the government, ſoon overſet him. For having among other things aſſiſted with money and advice Reginald Pole (afterwards Cardinal, who had fled from England to the Emperor and the Pope), in his deſigns againſt his country and ſovereign, who had now renounced the Pope's authority, he was arraigned and condemned with others to loſe his head. The title of earl of Exeter is now, by favour of king James, enjoyed by Cecil lord *Burghley*, a truly good man, and the worthy ſon of a worthy family, being eldeſt ſon of William Cecil, baron Burghley, high treaſurer of England, whoſe prudence was long the bulwark of England's tranquillity.

Duke eter.

Mar Exe

Ear Exe 160

From hence to the mouth of the river there is nothing remarkable for antiquity except *Exminſter*, antiently *Exanminſter*, bequeathed by king Alfred to his younger ſon; and *Pouderham* caſtle, built by Iſabella Rivers, and long the reſidence of the antient family of the Courtneys, who are deſcended from the earls of Devon, and allied to the greateſt fa-

E

Po ca

[y] A miſtake for Tacitus Vit. Agric. c. 13. *fatis monſtratus.*
[b] Ib. The original has 18 *l.*
[c] Hugh. G.
[z] Malmſb. ut ſup.
* Ch. 2. 4. E. III.
[a] P. 100. a.
[d] Philip de Comines, c. 57.

milies,

milies, ſtill flouriſh and do credit to their noble anceſtors. At the mouth of the river, on the oppoſite bank, as its name ſhews, ſtands *Exanmouth*, remarkable only for its name and for being the reſidence of fiſhermen.

More eaſtward the *Otterey* (q. d. the Otter's river) falls into the ſea, paſſing by *Honiton*, a town well known to all who have been in theſe parts, and giving its name to ſeveral places. The moſt remarkable of theſe are, above Honiton, *Mohun's Ottery*, antiently belonging to the Mohuns, from whom it came by marriage to the Carews: below Honiton (near *Holcombe*, where live the knightly family of *Le Denis*, who derive their origin and name from the Danes [e]) *St. Mary's Ottery*, ſo called from the college of St. Mary, founded by John Grandiſon biſhop of Exeter, who had accumulated the wealth of all the clergy in his dioceſe into his own hand, perſuading them to make him their heir general, that he might apply it to pious uſes in endowing churches and founding hoſpitals and colleges, which he is ſaid to have performed very piouſly.

From the mouth of the Ottery the broken ſhore runs out to the eaſt by *Budley*, *Sidmouth*, and *Seaton*, antiently noble harbours, now ſo choaked up by the ſea as to have in a manner loſt all uſe. I ſhould ſuppoſe both from the diſtance and the etymology, that Seaton was the MORIDUNUM of Antoninus, which he places between *Durnovaria* and *Iſca* (if there be no error in the copies) and which is called by contraction RIDUNUM in Peutinger's table; *Moridunum* ſignifying in Britain, as *Seaton* in England, a *town on a hill by the ſea*. Near this is *Wiſcombe* remarkable for its proprietor lord *Bonevill*, whoſe heireſs brought by marriage the titles of lord *Bonevill* and *Harrington* with a fine eſtate in theſe parts to Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet *.

Below theſe the river *Ax* empties itſelf in a ſmall channel after paſſing by the town of *Axminſter*, ſituated on the edge of the county, and famous only in our old hiſtorians for the burial places of the Saxon princes who were ſlain in the bloody battle at *Brunaburgh*, and brought hither. Below this place Reginald *Mohun* of *Dunſter*, to whom the manor of Axminſter came by inheritance with the fourth daughter of William de *Briewer*, founded the abbey of *Newenham* 1246 †. From hence the eaſtern limit runs through ſome inconſiderable villages to the Severn ſea, whoſe coaſt we ſhall next ſurvey.

The firſt land from Cornwall, which runs out a great way into the Severn ſea, is called by Ptolemy HERCULIS PROMONTORIUM, and retains ſomewhat of its name in *Hertypoint*. It has on it the towns of *Herton* and *Hertlond*; the latter famous antiently for the reliques of St. Neſtan, in honour of whom, Githa, wife of earl Godwin, built a ſmall monaſtery here ‡, having a ſingular veneration for the holy man, by whoſe merits the credulous woman believed her husband had weathered a furious ſtorm. The *Dinants*, or *Dinhams*, natives of Bretagne, to whom it came in fee, were afterwards reputed the founders. From theſe deſcended baron *Dinham*, high treaſurer of England under Henry VII. by whoſe ſiſters the eſtate was parcelled out between Zouch, Fitzwarren, Carew, and Arundel.

The name of this promontory gave riſe to a plauſible ſtory of Hercules' having come into Britain, and fought with certain giants. Whether it be true as the Mythologiſts aſſert, that there was no ſuch perſon as Hercules, and that he means no more than the power of human prudence to ſubdue Pride, Luſt, Envy, and ſuch like monſters; or whether by Hercules be meant the Sun, as the heathen theologiſts ſay, and that the twelve labours of Hercules are only the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac through which the ſun paſſes in his annual revolution, let the inventors of the ſtory anſwer for. I am ready to believe Hercules a real perſon, and even, with Varro, to allow forty-three Hercules's, all whoſe labours are aſcribed to the ſingle ſon of Alcmena. I cannot, however, perſuade myſelf that Hercules came hither unleſs he croſſed the ocean in the golden bowl which Nereus gave him, of which Athenæus [f] writes. It may, perhaps, be objected, that Fr. Philelphus [g] in his epiſtles, and Lilio Gyraldi in his "Hercules," affirm this. My readers muſt excuſe me if thoſe modern writers amuſe me without convincing me, when Diodorus Siculus [h], who traced the Grecian hiſtory back to the remoteſt periods, expreſsly affirms that neither Hercules nor Bacchus were ever in Britain. I take it therefore for granted that the vanity of the Greeks, or the religion of the Britans, gave the name of Hercules to this point. The latter, a warlike people, have ever held brave men in high eſteem, and the ſubduers of monſters in the higheſt reverence. The Greeks have made every great exploit wherever atchieved ſerve to advance the reputation of Hercules, and, as he was a great traveller, travellers uſed to ſacrifice to him, and conſecrate to him the places where they landed. Hence we have in Campania the rock of Hercules, in Liguria Hercules' port, in Germany Hercules' grove, in Mauritania, Galatia, and Britain, Hercules' promontory.

As the ſhore recedes from this point, two rivers, the Towridge and the Taw, which are the only rivers on this north coaſt, empty themſelves at one mouth. The *Towridge*, riſing not far from the aforementioned promontory, runs eaſt, and receives the *Ock*, which gives name to the ſmall market town of *Ockhampton*, where Baldwin the ſheriff had his caſtle at the Conqueſt, as appears from Domeſday Book [i]; and, taking a ſudden turn to the north, paſſes through *Tourington* (to which it gives name), ſituate on the brow of a hill, and *Bediford*, remarkable for its populouſneſs, and its bridge of ſtone arches and preſently after falls into the *Taw*, which riſing in the heart of the county, runs firſt through *Chimleigh*, a ſmall market town not far from the village of *Chettelhampton*, where lies the body of St. Hierytha. Thence flowing by *Tawton*, where Werſtan and Putta the firſt biſhops of Devon ſat about A. D. 906 §; and *Tawſtoke* oppoſite to it, now the ſeat of the right honourable the earl of Bath, it haſtens to *Berſtaple*. This is a town of antient note, and of the firſt rank in theſe parts for beauty and populouſneſs, built among the hills in the form of a ſemicircle, whoſe diameter is the river, which at every full and new moon, as the ſea riſes, overflows the country ſo as to make the town a peninſula; and when, as the poet ſays, *the ſea returns to itſelf*, the river is ſo ſmall as ſcarce to bear little boats, loſing itſelf in meanders among the ſands. To the ſouth it has a noble bridge built by one Stamford a citizen of London. To the north, where the little river *Northewe* has its

Towridge r.
Ock r.
Ockhampton.
Torrington.
Biddeford.
Taw r.
Chumleigh.
Chettelhampton.
Tawton.
Tawſtoke.
Barnſtaple.
Northewe r.

[e] And bear for their arms three Daniſh axes.
* See in Somerſetſhire.
† Regiſter of Newenham abbey.
‡ Malmſbury.
[f] Deipnoſ. XI. p. 469.
[g] He died 1471. Hoffman's Lexicon.
[h] V. c. 21. Ed. Rhodom.
[i] P. 105, where it is ſpelt *Ochemetone*.
§ J. Hooker, lives of the biſhops of Exeter.

course, are to be seen the ruins of a castle, which the vulgar ascribe to king Athelstan, others to *Judael de Totenais*, for defence of which certain lands adjoining are held by the feudal tenure of Castle guard. It had formerly walls all round, of which there are scarce any remains. This Judael de Totenais held it by grant in capite of William I. Afterwards the *Tracies* held it a long time, and after them the *Martins*. In the time of Richard II. it came to John Holand, earl of Huntingdon, afterwards duke of Exeter; and lastly to the crown. Queen Mary granted the maner to Thomas *Marrow*, whose son sold it. In the reign of William I. it appears by Domesday Book[k] to have had forty burgesses within the town and nine without. Henry I. granted it many privileges, John more. It was long governed by a mayor and two bailiffs, but queen Mary appointed a mayor, two aldermen, and twenty-four common councilmen. The inhabitants are chiefly merchants, who drive a considerable trade with France and Spain. Nor should it be forgotten that the school here produced two of the most learned and eminent divines of this age, John Jewell, bishop of Salisbury, and Thomas Harding, professor at Lovain, who engaged each other in a very warm religious controversy with much acuteness.

John Jewell.

Thomas Harding.

Raleigh.

From hence the Taw, having passed by *Raleigh* (which antiently had noble possessors of its own name, and now belongs to the illustrious family of *Chichester*), and received the Towridge, makes its way to the Severn sea; but without being able to find *Kinuith castle*, mentioned by Asser[l]. On this coast was a castle of that name, impracticable on every side except the east, where, in 879[m], Hubba the Dane, who had so frequently ravaged England, died of his wounds. The place was ever since called by our historians Hubbestow. At that time the English took the Danish standard called *Reasan*. I mention this circumstance because from the story in Asser Menevensis, who gives this account, it may be seen that the Danes bore in their standard a raven, which they pretended was embroidered by the daughters of Lodbroc with the assurance of never-failing success.

Kinuith Castle.

The Danish Standard.

Ilfarcomb.

Combmartin.

Nothing more occurs on this north coast, except *Ilfarcomb* a convenient anchoring place, and near it *Combmarton*, below which some old lead mines have been lately opened, with a few veins of silver intermixed. *Comb*, to mention it once for all, is a common name for places in these parts, signifying a *low ground* or *valley*, and seems to be derived from *Kum* a British word of like import, and the French still retain the same word in the same sense *[n].

Bampton.

More to the south-east, near Somersetshire, appears *Bampton*, formerly *Baentun*, which under the Conqueror fell to Walter de *Doway*[o], with large possessions in other parts. One of his descendants, Juliana an heiress, married William Paganell, or *Paynell*, by whom she had issue Fulk de *Bampton*, who had a son William, and Christiana the wife of *Cogan* of Ireland, whose posterity succeeded on the death of the heir of William without issue. From the Cogans it came by inheritance through *Hancford* and the *Fitz Warins* to the *Bourchiers* now earls of Bath.

The Paynells.

In the infancy of the Norman government here (not to mention Hugh the Norman, whom queen Emma had before appointed president of this county) William I. created one *Baldwin* hereditary *sheriff* of Devon and baron Okehampton; to whom succeeded in this honour his son *Richard*, who died without issue male[p]. Henry I. afterwards conferred on "*Richard* "*de Rivers*, first Tiverton, then the honour of "Plimpton, with other places thereto belonging, cre- "ating him, in consequence thereof, earl of Devon, "with a grant of the third penny of the yearly re- "venue of the county. This revenue of the county, "which then belonged to the king, amounted only to "30 marks, of which the said earl had for his own "use ten marks yearly. After this he obtained of the "king the isle of Wight, whence he was called earl of "Devon, and lord Lisle †." He had issue *Baldwin*, who, siding with Maud against Stephen, was obliged to quit the kingdom[q]. *Richard* his son recovered his father's honour[r], and left two sons *Baldwin* and *Richard*, who were successively earls of Devon, and died without issue. The honour therefore reverted to their uncle, whose name was *William de Vernon*[s]. He had issue Baldwin, who died before his father, leaving by Margery daughter of Warin Fitz Gerald, *Baldwin*[t] third earl of Devon of this name. He had two children, *Baldwin* last earl of this family, who died[u] without issue[x], and changed the antient family seal a griffin with a serpent[y] under him for a lion rampant Az. in a field, Or; and Isabel, who married William de Fortibus earl of Albemarle, and had a son Thomas who soon died, and a daughter Avelina, who was married to Edmund earl of Lancaster, and brought him a great estate. She dying soon without issue, Edward III. by letters patent[z], without any other ceremony, created *Hugh Courtney* of the blood royal (as is said) of France[a], related to the former earls of Devon, and commanded to bear that title. He was succeeded[b] by his son *Hugh*[c], after whom came his grandchild *Edward*, son of his third son Edward, and left it[d] to his son *Hugh*[e], and he to his son *Thomas*, who died 36 Henry VI. This Thomas had three sons, Thomas, Henry, and John, who experienced great changes of fortune in the fatal contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, while they adhered to the latter. Thomas was beheaded at York[f]; his brother Henry, who succeeded him, suffered the same fate seven years after at Salisbury; and though Edward IV. created *Humphry Stafford* lord Stafford of Suthwick, earl of Devon, who died the same year, yet *John Courtney* the youngest brother kept resolutely this title till he was slain in the battle of Tewksbury. This family lay as it were extinct a long while, but recovered itself under Henry VII. who at last called forth to the honours of his ancestors *Edward Courtney*[g], the

[k] P. 100. [l] *Cynuit*, p. 32. Ed. Wise. [m] 878. Asser and Sax. Chron.
[*] Nicot's French and Latin Dictionary. [n] *Cumba*, *Cumbus*, Isid. Gloss. Du Cange in v. *Coumbe*. Laccombe Dict. de Vieux Francois.
[o] Domesd. p. 111, b. [p] He died 1137, and was buried at Brightley, afterwards removed to Ford abbey. Dugd. I. 255.
[†] Register of Ford abbey. [q] And died, 1155. and was buried in the abbey of Quarrara. Ib.
[r] He died 1162. Ib. [s] Died 1 Henry III. 1216. Ib. [t] He died 1245, 29 Henry III. Ib.
[u] 1262, 46 Henry III. Brooke. [x] His son John died an infant. Dugd. Brooke.
[y] A griffin only; but see Vincent on Brooke, p. 152. who ascribes this alteration to the second Richard, third earl, grandson of the first earl Richard.
[z] By *writ* not *patent*. Brooke. Le Neve MS. note on Dugd. I. 638. Camden cites Claus. 9 Edw. III. m. 35 in dorso.
[a] See Dug. I. 634. [b] He died 14 E. III. 1340. Dugd. I. 639. [c] Died 51 E. III. buried at Exeter. Ib.
[d] Died 1419, 7 Henry V. buried at Ford. Ib. [e] Died 10 Henry V. Ib.
[f] Camden is followed by Brooke, who is corrected by Vincent, p. 162, who makes earl Thomas the second die after his father, 1 E. IV. He is called the last earl of Devon in the record of his attainder 1 E. IV. Dugd. 641 confounds him with his brother John. See Cleaveland's Hist. of the Courtenay family, p. 220—237.
[g] Nephew to earl Edward who died 1419. He died 1 Hen. VIII. and was buried at Tiverton. Dugd. ib.

nearest

neareſt heir male. He had iſſue *William* earl of Devon[h], who married Catharine[i] daughter of Edward IV. by whom he had *Henry* earl of Devon and marquis of Exeter, beheaded by Henry VIII[k]. whoſe ſon *Edward* was completely reſtored by queen Mary. This noble and hopeful youth died ſuddenly at Padua in Italy[l] the beſt men, as Quadrigarius[m] obſerves, being the ſhorteſt lived. Forty-ſix years after his death, king James created *Charles Blunt*, baron Mountjoy, lieutenant of Ireland, earl of Devon, a perſon of antient nobility, a diſtinguiſhed general and ſcholar, who had recovered Ireland and reſtored it to its former ſtate, by driving out the Spaniards, and routing or reducing the rebels. But death preſently robbed him both of the honours which his royal maſter had heaped upon him, and the wealth with which his munificence had enriched him.

This county contains 394 pariſh churches.

[h] Did 3 Henry VIII. buried in Black-friars, London. His wife at Tiverton 1527. Dugd. I. 642.
[i] Died 1527, 19 Henry VIII. buried at Tiverton. Ib.
[k] 30 Henry VIII. 1538. Ib.
[l] 1556. Ib.
[m] An antient Roman hiſtorian, cited by Aulus Gellius XVII. 2.

ADDITIONS.

DEVONSHIRE is fifty-four miles broad, and ſixty-one long, and has in it more rivers than perhaps any county in England, and 166 bridges over them. The air is ſharp but healthful and temperate. The ſoil on the eaſt chalky, further on red and blue marle unfit for ſheep: the ſouth thin and rocky, yet yielding marle: the north and weſt land barren, except where improved by manure and ſea ſand [a]. The wealth of its tin mines antiently appears by the four ſtannary juriſdictions with as many ſtannary courts and coinage towns, viz. Plympton, Taviſtoke, Aſhburton, and Chagford. By theſe are choſen from time to time at the direction of the lord warden certain jurats, to meet in a general ſeſſion of parliament at *Crockern torr*, a high hill in the middle of Dartmore. This parliament has power to make laws touching the ſtate of the mines and ſtannaries, a volume whereof was printed in queen Elizabeth's time (the earl of Bedford being lord warden), as were others in the ſame reign (1600) in the wardenſhip of ſir Walter Raleigh. It alſo expreſsly appears, as was before obſerved in Cornwall, that in king John's time Devonſhire produced greater quantities of tin than that county, its coinage being ſet to farm for £. 100. yearly, and that of Cornwall for only 100 marks. But now Cornwall has almoſt the whole trade, and though they ſtill work in ſome parts of this county, it turns to no conſiderable advantage. However, the government remains, and the Devonſhire tinners are not under the lord lieutenant of the county, but form a ſeparate militia by themſelves [i]. There were formerly mines of gold and ſilver, as appears from ſeveral grants of Edward III. and Richard II. with a reſervation of the tenths to the church [b]. Iron mines have alſo been diſcovered, but for want of fuel, and for ſome other reaſons, they are not yet brought to perfection. Copper mines have been lately found in *Samford Spiney*. Mineral chalybeat waters are at Cleave, Taviſtoke, Lamerton, Lifton, Bampton, and other places [2]. In manuring the ground they uſe marle, lime, and the turf ſhaved off and burnt on the ſpot, agreeable to the practice recommended by Virgil [c]. This method is called *Denſhiring* [d], as if peculiar to this county, but though tenaciouſly adhered to by the common farmers in this county, is forbidden by ſome gentlemen as highly prejudicial to the land. Of the manure by ſea ſand in this county and Cornwall, ſee Dr. Cox and Dr. Bury in Phil. Tranſ. N° 103, p. 29. and N° 316. p. 142.

That the Romans were poſſeſſed of Devon appears from their roads; and from their coins dug up in it, particularly a gold Nero at Exeter, another of Theodoſius near Barnſtable, ſeveral ſilver ones of Severus, &c. and braſs in great quantities. The Foſſe way led to *Iſca Danmoniorum*, where Leland [e] ſaw two fragments of Roman inſcriptions [f]. This road enters the county between Crookhorn and Chard, and meets near Axminſter with the Roman road that comes from Dorcheſter. The road is then continued through Exeter to Totnes. It is ſtill viſible in many places both eaſt and weſt of Exeter, particularly on Halldown ſix miles weſt of Exeter. It was alſo plainly to be ſeen before the new turnpike road was made between Newton and Totnes.

This county abounds with camps called Daniſh, ſome on the coaſt, and many inland [g]. Mr. Aubrey [h] mentions a Daniſh camp at *Pehenbury* on Blackdown near Columbſtoke. Biſhop Lyttelton ſhewed to the Society of Antiquaries 1754 a plan of an old camp, of a very ſingular form, called Daniſh, on Bladdown in Lodeſwell pariſh, and having a proſpect of twenty miles round from a ſmall eminence within it [i].

The Weſt Saxons made this county for ſome time the ſeat of their kingdom, and after their removal committed the cuſtody of it to the earls, who were at that time officiary.

Among the principal landholders here in the Norman times were the king; the biſhops of Exeter and Coutance; the religious houſes of Glaſtenbury, Taviſtoke, Buckfaſtre, Horton, Cranborn, Battle, Rouen, Mount St. Michael, St. Stephen's and Trinity at Caen: earls Hugh and Mortaigne, Baldwin vicecomes, Judael de Totenais, William de Moion, William Chievre, William de Faleiſe, William de Poilgi, William d'Ow, Walter de Douai, Walter Clavile, Richard Fitz Gilbert, Roger de Buſli, Robert de Albemarle, Robert the Baſtard, Richard Fitz Torulf, Ralph de Limeſi, Ralph Pagenel, Ralph de Felgheres, Ralph de Pomerei, &c. &c. Of the lay lords, Baldwin vicecomes and Judael de Totenais had the largeſt property, and next after them William de Chievre, William de Faleiſe, Walter Clavile, and Ralph de Pomerey.

Lifton, giving name to the hundred, ſeems to have been once more conſiderable. Lifton

Lidford in Domeſday had twenty-eight burgeſſes within and forty-one without the borough; and as an argument of its importance, the cuſtody of its caſtle was committed from time to time to perſons of the greateſt quality. Whatever were the cauſes of its decay, it has now loſt its mayoralty, and whereas it once ſent burgeſſes to parliament, it was diſcharged from that obligation *propter paupertatem*. Two or three miles weſt from hence ſtands *Brent Torr*, q.d. the high rock, on whoſe ſummit is a pariſh church dedicated to St. Michael [3], and a noted ſea mark; and not far from thence, bordering on Dartmore, is a village called the *Gubbins*, whoſe inhabitants Fuller [k], on what authority is not eaſy to conceive, repreſents as a ſet of lawleſs ſavages, though he acknowledges they were civilizing in his time: ſince which the opening turnpike roads over Dartmore has improved the face of the moor country and the manners of its borderers. Lidf. Brent Gub

[a] Riſdon's Survey of Devon. [i] G. [b] Pettus's Fod. Reg. p. 13, 14. [2] G.
[c] Georg. I. 84, et ſeq. [d] Additions to Riſdon, p. 7. [e] It. III. 47.
[f] The two Roman roads which moſt former antiquaries ſuppoſed in this county are in Horſley's eſſay on Antonine's Itinerary as here both put into one; but Dr. Borlaſe finds two croſſing each other near Honiton. Ant. of Cornw. 2d. Ed. p. 323.
[g] Mr. Lewis of Honiton, in a memoir addreſſed to the Society of Antiquaries 1780, has traced a chain of camps, which he ſuppoſes Roman ſtations, afterwards occupied by the Danes, between Honiton and Exeter, beyond which place he conceives the Romans did not penetrate. Theſe are *Woodbury* and *Bellbury* caſtles near Otterey, *Henbury* fort, ſquare and like Maiden caſtle in Dorſetſhire, *Blackbury* camp above Wiſcomb, *Muſbury*, *Stockland*, and *Membury*. The latter had been noticed as Roman by Profeſſor Ward. Woodbury is ſmall and oval. Riſdon mentions this and Membury. He adds *Muſbery* or *Muckbery*, and another near the ſea. Theſe he ſuppoſes Saxon forts againſt the Danes, who greatly infeſted this county.
[h] Monum. Britan. [i] Minutes. [3] G. [k] Worth. in Devon. 248.

Taviſtoke,

Taviſtoke, which gives name to a hundred, ſtands cloſe to the river Tavy, over which a bridge of three arches leads immediately into the abbey precinct, in which remain only two gates (one a priſon), and part of the refectory, now a meeting houſe. The chapter-houſe, which was entire, with 36 beautiful arches, and the Saxon ſchool, were pulled down 1736, to build a houſe for the duke of Bedford's ſteward. In the only arch of the cloyſters they ſhew two large bones pretended to be Orgar's, or rather Ordulf's, whoſe figure was there 1718, but is now gone. The abbey church has been deſtroyed ever ſince 1670. This was a mitred abbey, and its abbot had ſuch a controverſy with Oldham biſhop of Exeter about the privileges of his houſe as involved the latter in a ſentence of excommunication under which he died. The foundation here for the encouragement of Saxon literature probably ſunk at the Reformation, though had the divines of that time been aware how much the doctrines of the early Saxon church correſponded with thoſe they were introducing, it would have been for their intereſt to have kept it up. The anecdote of a Saxon grammar being printed here in the beginning of the late civil wars [l] (a very unlikely period) reſts on the ſingle authority of biſhop Gibſon, or Dr. Muſgrave, who ſent him many particulars relative to this county. Such a memorial of the typographic art among us one would think would have been preſerved to the preſent age as well as Walton's tranſlation of Boetius de Conſolatione "enprented in the exempt monaſtry of Ta-"veſtoke in Denſhyre, by me dan Thomas Rychard "monks of the ſayd monaſtery," 1529. 4to. and "the confirmation of the tynners charter," 26 Henry VIII [m]. in ſixteen leaves, 4to. Taviſtock is a corporation and borough town, and gives title of marquis to the eldeſt ſon of the duke of Bedford, who has large eſtates here. It alſo gave birth to ſir John Glanville a judge, his ſon a ſerjeant, and to ſir John Maynard.

Two miles from hence is *Lamerton*, in whoſe church is an antient monument of the Tremaines, and the effigies of two twin brothers of that family, Nicholas and Andrew, whoſe appetites and feelings exactly correſponded, and who were ſlain together in France 1663 [n]. Nearer to the ſea is *Beare Ferris*, ſo called from the family of Ferrars, antiently famous in this county. In this pariſh were ſilver mines, t. Henry VI. which were re-entered by Sir John Maynard, but have been ſince diſcontinued [o]; now re-opening by Chriſtopher Gullet, deputy clerk of the peace, who has ſold ſhares for 1000l. a ſixteenth.

"Plymmouth was caullid afore by the old name "Sutton, and was devided into Valetort, that was in the "north part of the town, now the lefte [leſte] part of "it. This was longging to one Valetort. The middle "and hert of the town was cawlid Sutton Prior.—The "church and much of the ground whereon Suttoun, "now caullid Plymmouth, was builded, was longging to "one of the prebendes of Plymtoun.—This toun about "king Henry the Second's tyme was a mene thing as "an inhabitation for fiſchars, and after encreaſid by a "litle and a litle.—The name of Plymmouth town, and "the privilege to have a mair was 16 Henry VI. firſt "granted by act of parliament. The town is very large, "and at this time devided into four wardes, and ther "is a capitaine yn eche of theſe wardes, and under each "capitaine three conſtables.—The mouth of the gulph "wherein the ſhippes of Plymmouth lyith is waullid on "eche ſide, and chainid over in tyme of neceſſite: on "the ſouth-weſt ſide of this mouth is a blok houſe, and "on a rokky hill hard by it is a ſtrong caſtel quadrate, "having a eche corner a great round tower. It ſemeth "to be no very old peace of worke [p]". In Edward the Third's time the French attempted to burn it, and actually ſucceeded 6 Henry IV. Riſdon [p] aſcribes the caſtle to biſhop Strafford, t. Edward III. whoſe arms were on it. The iſle of St. Nicholas is miſcalled by Camden *St. Michael* [q]. Charles II. built a citadel of five regular baſtions and 165 guns, which, added to thoſe in the other fortifications, make above 250. Since the alarm given off this port by the combined fleets of France and Spain in the ſummer of 1779, the fortifications have been exceedingly ſtrengthened. In the town is a place called Sutton-pool, ſurrounded by keys where the merchant ſhips unload. William III. made here 1691—1693, in the inlet called Hamoaze, two docks, one wet, the other dry. The former would contain five men of war at a time; the dry dock was 1200 feet ſquare, capable of receiving a firſt-rate man of war, with a baſon before it above 200 feet ſquare, with dwelling and ſtore-houſes, rope-yards, and other convenient requiſites for an arſenal, forming a ſmall town with its chapel. All theſe have undergone very great alterations ſince that time. This town had antiently but one church ſubject to Plympton priory. Charles I. built another 1641 [r], which was conſecrated t. Charles II. and dedicated to its royal founder. Several old batteries and forts erected in the civil war remain. Charles II. built on the hill above Plymouth a fort called *the Haw*. Sir Francis Drake, at his own coſt, conveyed a ſtream of freſh water to this his native town. Sir John Hawkins, and ſir Richard his ſon, alike diſtinguiſhed in our naval hiſtory, were alſo natives, and Mr. Cavendiſh began his voyages hence 1586 [s]. It gave title of earl firſt to *Charles Fitz Charles*, created baron of Dartmouth, viſcount Totneſs, and earl of Plymouth, 1675, and afterwards to *Thomas Hickman* Windſor, ſo created by Charles II. 1682, ſucceeded 1687 by his grandſon *Other Windſor*; he 1725 by his ſon and nameſake; he 1732 by his ſon *Other Lewis*, and he 1771 by his ſon *Other*, fifth and preſent earl. In the pariſh of Stoke Damarel, a mile and a half hence, is a town larger than Plymouth and fortified. Off Plymouth is the *Eddyſtone*, a moſt dangerous rock to ſailors till a lighthouſe was begun to be erected thereon, 1696, by the contrivance of that great mechanic Mr. Henry Winſtanley. This being blown down, with its contriver in it, by the dreadful ſtorm 1703, an act paſſed 4 Ann. for erecting a new one by certain duties levied on all veſſels. This ſecond lighthouſe being burnt down 1755, was rebuilt by Mr. Smeaton of ſtone as it now appears. Eddyſtone *lighthouſe*.

"*Plympton Thomas* (ſo caullid of Thomas Beket), "has a fair large caſtelle and dungeon in it, whereof "the waulles yet ſtonde, but the logginges within be "decayed. Baldwinus Redverſe, earl of Devonſhire, "was lord of this toun and caſtelle, and after Iſabella "de Fortibus, the laſt of that familie, was lady of "it. Many gentlemen hold their landes of this caſ-"telle. Thys Iſabella gave great privileges to her "town of Plymton, where yet is a pratie market. "The Courteneis, earls of Devonſhire, were ſyns "lordes of this toun [s]." Plimpton was an honor having eighty-nine knights fees appendant. The caſtle, manor, and honour of Plimpton, with the earldom of Devon, paſſed by marriage into the Courtney Plympton.

[l] Mr. Bagford would have ſtuck at no price for a grammar printed at Taviſtock, commonly called "The long grammar." Hearne, Appendix to Heming's Chartul. p. 662.
[m] Ames's Hiſt. of Print. 468. 430. [n] Riſd. [o] G. [p] Lel. It. III. 22. [p] P. 68.
[q] It is corrected to St. *Nicholas* in Holland 1610, and returned to St. Michael in his ſecond edition.
[r] Stat. 16, 17, C. l. n. 41. [s] G. [s] Lel. It. III. 24.

family [s]. "The glory of *Plimpton Mary* ſtoode by "the priorie of blake chanons there buildid and "richlie endowid with landes. One William War- "wiſt, biſhop of Exceſter, diſpleaſed with the cha- "nons or prebendaries of a fre chapelle of the foun- "dation of the Saxon king, becauſe they would not "leve theyr concubines, found means to diſſolve "their college, wherein was a deane or provoſt, "and four prebendaries, with other miniſters.— "Then he ſet up at Plymton a priorie of canons "regular, and after was there buried in the chapitre "houſe [t]." It ſtondeth on Torey brooke by the Eſt "ripe of it, wherby the lower and firſt buildinges "of the court of the priorie be almoſt clene chokid "with the ſandes that Torey bringeth from the tynne Modbury. "workes [u]. The townlette of *Modbury* is privileged, "and hath diverſe hamlettes longing onto it.—Com- "pernulph is now chief lord there. There was a "houſe of monks aliens of the French [Franciſcan] "order: the ſite of their manſion is ſeen yet on the "north ſide of the church [x]." From the Forteſcues of Wimpſton in Modbury, which is a market town, was deſcended Sir John Forteſcue, chief juſtice and chancellor t. Henry VI. author of the famous book, "de laudibus legum Angliæ," written for the uſe of prince Edward. He died and was buried at Eber- ton, Glouceſterſhire, 1471, æt. 90. His father was Sir Henry, lord chief juſtice of Ireland, and from him deſcends the preſent Matthew lord Forteſcue of Caſ- tle hill in this county, his brother Hugh lord Clinton being ſo created 1746, with reverſion to him. Of the ſame family was John a great commander in Henry Vth's French wars, and Sir John, chancellor of the Ex- chequer and dutchy of Lancaſter, Elizabeth. From the Champernons deſcended ſir Walter Raleigh [y].

St. Michael's rock. At the mouth of the Avon ſtands *St. Michael's rock*, containing ſeveral acres, on which are to be ſeen the remains of a chapel [z]. This antient rhyme ſeems to refer to it;

Where Avon's waters with the ſea are mixt
St. Michael firmly on the rock is fixt.

Kingſbridge. *Kingsbridge* is a pleaſant market town, where Mr. Criſpin of Exeter founded a freeſchool. Near it is

Dodbroke. *Dodbroke*, remarkable for its cuſtom of paying tythe for a ſort of liquor called *White Ale* [a].

Plimſtock. *Plimſtock* antiently belonged to one *Child*, who, be- queathing his eſtate to the church where he ſhould be buried, after he had loſt his way and been ſtarved to death in a foreſt his body was ſtolen by the Ta- viſtock men, and then the abbey became his heirs [b].

Dartmoor. "*Dertmore* is of a very great compace, and is ſuch "a wilde moriſch and foreſt ground as Exmore is [c]."

Dartmore is twelve miles long by fourteen, and af- fords paſture for near 100,000 ſheep and other cattle, as well as turf for firing. King John made it a foreſt, and Henry III. ſet out its bounds by perambulation. It had antiently many tin works, and ſeveral rivers take their riſe in it [d].

Corneworthy. "In *Corneworthy* village was a priory of nunnes, "lately ſuppreſſed [d]." It was founded by ſome of the Edgecumbs, and valued at £.63. 2s. 10*d. per annum* [e].

Totneſs. "The towne of *Totenes* lyeth along from the toppe "of an high rokky hille onto the roote of it by Eſt. "It hath been waulled, but the waulles be now "clene downe: ther be yet three gates. The caſtel "ſtandeth on the hill north-weſt of the towne; the "waul and ſtronge dungeon be maintained.—The "lordes Zouches were long time lordes of this town and "caſtel: now Eggecombe by gift on the atteinder "of Zouch. King John gave firſt privilege of a "mairalte to Totnes. King Edward I. augmented "the liberties. It has one church, with a great "ſteeple toure, and the greateſt belles in all thoſe "quarters. Ther was a priorie of black monkes, "founded by Johelus de Totenes, lord of Bern- "ſtaple [f], an hoſpitale and a lazar houſe [g]." Jeffrey of Monmouth pretends Brutus firſt landed here. It is a market and borough towne.

"*Byri Pomery* town lyith hard on the Eſt ende of Beryf. "Totenes bridge: the church almoſt a mile of, and "the caſtelle about half a mile from the church [h]."

"The river of *Darte* by tynne workes carrieth Dart. "much ſand to Totenes bridge, and choketh the "depth of the ryver downward, and doth much hurt "to Dertmouth haven.—The toune of *Dertmouth* Dart. "lyith in lenght on a very rokky hill on the haven "ſide, and extendeth in length about a quarter of a "mile. There be good merchant men in the towne, "and to this haven long good ſhippes.—The Briens, "among whom Guy Brien was famous, were lords of "Dertmouth toune. King John gave privilege of "mairalte to Dertmuth. Edward III. gave licens to "the town to purchaſe. A faire bulwarke made of "late. There be two towers at the haven mouth, "and a chain to draw over [i]." It is a borough and market town. In 1682 *George Legge* was advanced to the title of baron Dartmouth, and his only ſon *William*, ſecretary of ſtate to queen Anne, to that of earl, 1711. He died 1750, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon *William*, ſecond and preſent earl, whoſe uncle Henry Bilſon Legge, eſq; was chancellor of the Exchequer, and died 1764.

Torr abbey was founded 1196 by William Briwer for Premonſtratenſes, val. £. 396. [k]

Higher up on the Dert ſtands *Aſhburton*, a market, Aſhb. ſtannary, and borough town, with a handſome church. Leland ſeems to call this *Eſtbrenton*, in the highway betwixt Plymouth and Exceſtre [l]. It gave title of baron 1782, to John Dunning an eminent lawyer.

Buckfaſtre abbey was founded 1137 by one of the Buckf. Pomereis for Ciſtertians. The whole weſt gable of the church is intire, the two gates remain; the reſt is ruined. Its value at the diſſolution was £. 466. [m]

In Torbay Veſpaſian is ſaid to have landed [n]; but Torb. to better purpoſe William III. Nov. 5, 1688. It gave title of baron to *Arthur Herbert*, admiral of the prince of Orange's fleet on that occaſion, created earl of Torrington, but dying without iſſue, the title became extinct. "Torrebay village and priorie, a mile "off, founded by William Briwere [o]." Near this bay ſtands *Mary Church*, ſaid (but probably on no Mary. authority) to be the firſt church founded in this county, and near *Brixham* is a remarkable well Brixh. called *Laywell*, which ebbs and flows about five or Layw. ſix inches in a few minutes, and ſometimes bubbles up like a boiling pot. The water clear as cryſtal, cold in ſummer, and never freezing in winter, is accounted medicinal in ſome fevers, ſeems to have no connection with the ſea, nor is brackiſh [p].

Further up in the country is *Morely*, whoſe church Morel. is ſaid to have been built by ſir Peter Fiſhacre, knight, as a penance enjoined him by the pope for killing the

[s] G. [t] Lel. It. III. 23. [u] Ib. 24. [x] Ib. 25, 26. Tanner (42) calls it a Benedictine priory cell to St. Peter fur Dive in Normandy.
[y] Prince. Biog. Brit. in art. [z] Prince.
[a] G.—This is commonly pronounced *Whit* ale, which may be a corruption from *Wheat*, though it is of a white colour.
[b] Riſd. 67. [c] Lel. III. 28. [d] G. Riſd. 5. [d] Lel. It. III. 28.
[e] Tanner, 96. [f] Lel. II. 65. [g] Ib. III. 27. [h] Ib.
[i] Ib, 28, 29. [k] Tan. 24. [l] It. III. 28, [m] Tan. p. 91.
[n] Mag. Brit. I. 473. [o] Lel. III. 30. Tanner, 94.
[p] Dr. Oliver's account in Phil. Tranſ. N° 204. and Mr. Atwell's in N° 424.

miniſter

miniſter of Woodley in a diſpute about tythes. Fiſhacre is buried here [q], and this may be the only ground for this ſtory. Here is a ruined fort called *Stanebo-rough*, which gave name to the hundred [r].

From hence towards Dertimore lies *Wythicomb in the Moor*, where, in a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, Oct. 21, 1638, a ball of fire came into the church in time of divine ſervice, killed three perſons, wounded ſixty-two, and did great damage [s]. A like accident happened at *Cruwys Morchard*, 1689, which rent the ſteeple, and melted the bells, lead, and glaſs [10]. From a rock in Withycomb pariſh called *Hey Tor*, the hundred of *Heytor* takes its name; and on a high hill called *Crokerntorr*, the ſtannary parliaments are held [t].

"*Hacham* lordſhip of olde tyme longgid to one of "the Archidekens, of whom ther be dyverſe fair "tumbes in the church ther. This lordſhip with "other fair landes cam to one of the Carews, and "diverſe of this name alſo be buried in the ſame "church [u]."

"Ther be two townes at the point of *Teign* haven "by name of *Teignemouth*, one hard joining to "the other. The Souther is *Teignmouth Regis*, "where is a market and a chirch of St. Michael, and "a peace of an embatelid waul again the ſhore; "and this is taken for the elder town. The inha-"bitants ther telle how their toun hath been de-"facid by the Danes, and of late tyme by the "Frenchmen. The other town, caulled *Teignemouth* "*Epiſcopi*, ſtandeth by north on the ſame ſhore [x]."

Chudleigh gave title of baron, 1672, to ſir *Thomas Clifford*, of the noble family of the Cliffords, comptroller and treaſurer of the houſehold to Charles II. and afterwards lord high treaſurer of England [y]. A very ſmall part of the biſhop's palace remains [z].

Baxter [a] derives the name of *Iſca*, from *Uiſc* a *tract* or *body of water*. This river riſes after an unuſual manner, which may ſerve to explain the origin of fountains. Some of the hills in *Exmore* are very high, and on the top of one of the higheſt is a plain almoſt circular near a mile in diameter full of little ſprings; there being no declivity or eaſy paſſage for the waters they ſwell on the ſurface. The perpetuity of theſe waters without any regard to the ſeaſon of the year or weather ſeems an argument that they are not condenſed from clouds or miſts, but brought hither by an under current [11]. Aubrey mentions ten urns found in barrows on Exmore, with ſome Greek and Roman coins in them [b].

Tiverton is an antient market, corporation, and borough town, whoſe manor was conferred by Henry I. on Richard Ridvers his couſin, afterwards earl of Devon. From him it came to the Courtnies, who had their caſtle and two parks here [c]. From them it paſſed by marriage to the *Trelawnies*, and ſince to the *Weſts* [12]. It is a populous cloathing town, with a manufactory of kerſies. Peter Blundell a clothier built a freeſchool, and handſomely endowed it for a maſter and uſher [d], and gave two fellowſhips and two ſcholarſhips to Sidney college, Cambridge, and one fellowſhip and two ſcholarſhips to Baliol college, Oxford, for ſcholars here educated. In a chapel in the church was a monument for Edward and Catharine Courtney, earl and counteſs of Devon (or rather for the counteſs only, who was daughter to Edward IV.), with this epitaph:

Hoe, hoe, who lies here,
'Tis I the good erle of Devonſhere,
With Kate my wyfe to me full deer:
We lyved together fyfty-fyve yeere.
That we ſpent wee had.
That wee lefte wee loſte.
That wee gave wee have. [e]

This town was three times deſtroyed by fire, 1589, 1612, and 1730.

Samford Peverel took its name from the Peverels here buried. Margaret counteſs of Richmond reſided here, and is ſaid to have built an aile in the church [f]. Samford Paverel.

Crediton had a collegiate church in the Saxon times, and in 905 it was made the cathedral of the ſee of Devon, where twelve biſhops ſat [g], and when removed 1050 to Exeter, they had here a chapter conſiſting of a dean, twelve prebends, &c. the whole valued at the diſſolution at £. 322. *per annum*, and the lands given by Edward VI. to the free-ſchool then erected [h]. The old cathedral was gone in Leland's time, and the church then ſtanding had no token of antiquity. The biſhop had a palace and park here. There was a pretty market and clothing trade [i]. The manor was granted to the Killegrews, and no traces of the biſhops having been here remain except in a field called *My Lord's Meadow* [13]. Winifrid, who was born here, was legate under ſeveral popes, and ſuffered martyrdom A.D. 354, on the 5th of June. The Friſians murdered him for his money, but found only relicks and books, which they threw into the river. He was buried in Fulda abbey, which he had founded [k]. Crediton.

In the pariſh of *Buterleigh* is *Cadbery* a fortified eminence, to which *Dolbery* hill anſwers at a few miles diſtance [l]. Cadbery. Dolbery.

Bradninch, antiently *Braines*, is a corporation, and antiently ſent members to parliament [m]. Bradninch.

Poltemore antiently belonged to a family of its own name, and after by ſale to the Bampfields [n]. Poltemore.

"The town of Excester is a good mile and more "in cumpace, and is right ſtrongly waullid and main-"teined. Ther be diverſe fair towers in the toun "waul bytwixt the ſouth and the weſt gate. The "caſtelle ſtandith ſtately on a high ground bytwixt "the eſt gate and the north. There be fifteen "paroche churches in the toune. The cathedral "church of St. Peter and Paul, the cimiterie "whereof having four gates, is environed with many "fair houſes [o]." Exeter.

Exeter has four gates, and four principal ſtreets, of which that called *Foreſtreet* is the moſt ſpacious and beſt built, running nearly eaſt and weſt, terminating by a moſt elegant bridge finiſhed 1778. The houſes, though for the moſt part old and irregular, taken ſeparately make no mean figure. In this ſtreet, which is well paved, are ſeveral churches, the blue-coat ſchool, the guildhall, and all the conſiderable ſhops. In digging a cellar in this ſtreet in 1778, were found a number of Roman Penates, intermixed with fragments of pottery and oyſter ſhells [p]. At the centre of the four ſtreets ſtood an antient ſtone conduit,

[q] Riſdon, p. 64. [r] Ib.
[s] See a 4to pamphlet printed on the occaſion, 1638, and verſes by R. Hill, ſchoolmaſter here (part of which was ſet up in the church), at the end of Hearne's Adam de Domerham, p. 676.
[10] G. [t] Riſd. p. 50. [u] Lel. III. 31. [x] Ib.
[y] Dugd. I. 342. [z] Riſd. p. 50. [a] Gloſſ. in v. [11] G.
[b] Mon. Brit. [c] Riſdon, 39. [12] G. [d] Riſdon, 38—41.
[e] Ib. [f] Ib. 37. [g] Godwin, Hooker, Prince, p. 9. [h] Tanner, 86.
[i] Lel. It. III. 38. [13] G. [k] Lel. de ſcript. Tan. Bib. Brit. 780. [l] Riſd. 41.
[m] Mag. Brit. [n] Ib. [o] Lel. III. 33. [p] Archæol. VI. p. 1—6.

called

called *Carfax*: rebuilt by William Duck, mayor, 1461, but intirely removed 1778. In the north-weſt corner of the city ſtood the caſtle, called from the colour of the hill *Rougemont*, ſuppoſed to have been built by the Weſt Saxon kings, and afterwards the ſeat of the earls of Cornwall. Only the bare outer walls and the eaſt gate remain; the hill to the north is cut into pleaſant walks, whoſe care is committed by the city to twelve poor aged alms women. This caſtle was completely ruined in the civil wars, when the city ſtood a blockade of two months againſt Fairfax, one of whoſe forts remains in a field to the north.

The cathedral began in the Saxon times by biſhop Leofric, and continued by Robert Warlewaſt and his two ſucceſſors, received great damage during the ſiege which king Stephen laid to this city. The choir is ſuppoſed to have been built by biſhop Marſhall in the reign of Richard I. for in a charge 1224 is mentioned *oſtium verſus theſaurarium in choro*. Biſhop Quivil t. Edward I. continued the nave, which is called in deeds his *novum opus*. Biſhop Grandiſon added the two weſtern arches, and the weſt front, and covered the whole roof in the reign of Edward III. The ſucceſſors to Stapledon went on with the work and for its repair the Pope appropriated St. Marian's church in Cornwall. The two ſquare towers, which are ſingularly placed at the extremities of the north and ſouth tranſepts, appear by the records of the church to have been built before the reign of Edward I. and therefore it is probable biſhop Peter Courtney only raiſed the northern one, altered ſome of the windows, and gave the great *Peter* bell which was brought from Landaff, where it went by that name, which conſequently it did not derive from the biſhop, who exchanged it for five others. It is the third largeſt in England, and weighs ſixty hundred weight, which is near two leſs than Lincoln. The Lady chapel ſubſiſted under that name in the time of Broneſcomb who preceded Quivil, and neither its ſize, only 58 by 27 feet, nor its ſtyle anſwer to its being the original cathedral. Biſhop Stapledon vaulted the preſbytery, and made the rich ſtone work at the high altar. Biſhop Lacy built the chapter-houſe 1439[q]. The length of the whole church is 372 feet, and its breadth 72. Here are monuments for biſhops Leofric 1073, Marſhall 1206, Broneſcomb 1280, Stapledon 1326, Brentingham 1394, Stafford 1419, Lacy 1455, Oldham 1519, Alleigh 1570, Bradbridge, 1579, Wolton 1579, Cotton 1621, Cary 1626, Weſton 1743, Lavington 1762; Sir Richard Stapledon, brother to the biſhop t. E. III. Piers Carew, Sir Thomas Speke, Judge Doddridge, Sir Humphry Gilbert; Bohun, earl of Hereford, Hugh Courtney, firſt of the name, earl of Devon. The weſt front is adorned with figures of Saxon and Engliſh kings, and the great weſt window ſtained by Mr. Peckett in 1766, with figures of the apoſtles, and arms of the noblemen and baronets of the dioceſe. The north tower is in the Saxon ſtyle with zigzag and interlaced arches. The organ is accounted one of the largeſt in England, the great pipe being fifteen inches diameter, which is two more than that of the celebrated organ at Ulm[14]. In the north part of the town was a Benedictine priory of St. Nicholas, cell to Battle abbey[r]; a Cluniac alien priory founded about 1150[s]; a Benedictine nunnery, founded t. Henry II. or before, now occupied by Mr. Barring's houſe[t]: a priory or hoſpital of St. John, founded by two merchants 1239[u]; a houſe of Dominicans or Blackfriars, t. Edward I. now Bedford houſe[x]; Franciſcan or Grey Friars in Friernhay, refounded by biſhop Bytton, t. Edward I[y]; a lazar-houſe, 1163[z]: an almſhouſe for 12 poor men, converted into a college of vicars choral by biſhop Grandiſon[a]; and ſix almſhouſes. Beſides the cathedral here are eighteen pariſh churches. In Corry lane over-againſt St. Paul's church is an old ſtone building like a chapel now let into tenements for poor people, ſaid to have been Athelſtan's palace. Dr. Stukeley fancied it partly Roman work, and after converted into a religious houſe[b]. The Bear Inn was the abbot of Taviſtock's houſe. The Black Lion and Larkbier were houſes or inns for religious[c]. A bridge of fourteen arches built by Walter Gervis citizen, 1250, joined the city to the ſuburb. On it was St. Edmund's church, and under it a kind of ſtarlings. But this has been ſince rebuilt as before obſerved. Courtney's wears prevented the navigation for any thing but large lighters; the works made in the reign of Charles II. bring up the greateſt lighters to the keys, but about fifty years ago was made a new chanel with floodgates. The walls of the city remain all round, but higheſt to the north, with turrets and towers. The city and county hoſpital near *Southernhay* without the walls erected on a plan of Dean Alured Clark was opened Jan. 1, 1742. The city was incorporated by John, and made a diſtinct corporation by Henry VIII. and ſends two members to parliament. In the Guildhall are portraits of Charles the Firſt's Queen, of her daughter Henrietta Maria, born here and marrried to the duke of Orleans, and of general Monk. Here was born Sir William Petre, ſecretary and privy counſellor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth, and ſeven times ambaſſador to foreign courts; Sir Thomas Bodley, employed by Elizabeth on ſeveral embaſſies, but eſpecially famous for his library at Oxford; Sir Peter King, lord chancellor, 1733.

Joſephus Iſcanus is ſtyled by Mr. Warton "a miracle of his age in claſſical compoſitions[d]." His poem on the Trojan war, from Dares, in ſix books, was printed incorrectly at Baſil, 1541, 8vo. 1583, folio; better by More, Lond. 1675, 8vo. and Dreſenius, with notes Francf. 1620, and 1623, 4to.[e] and at the end of the Delphin edition of Dares, 1702. 4to. Of his Antiocheis, or hiſtory of the holy war, Leland ſaw only a fragment in the library at Abingdon, and no entire copy of it is now to be found. Camden[f] ſays he attended Richard I. to the Holy land, and celebrated his exploits there in this poem which had equal merit with his other.

This city for its oppoſition to Perkin Warbeck received great commendations from Henry VI. who gave them the ſword he then wore to be born before the mayor, and a cap of maintenance of velvet embroidered with gold ſtill worn by the ſword bearer when he goes before the mayor. For their deliverance from the Corniſh rebels, the 6th of Auguſt is annually obſerved as a day of thankſgiving, and commonly called *Jeſus Day*, and Edward VI. rewarded their loyalty on this occaſion with the rich manor of Ex iſland[17]. The title of earl of Exeter has been born ſucceſſively by *William Cecil*, eldeſt ſon of Thomas the firſt earl, who, dying 1640 without

[q] Biſhop Lyttelton's ſurvey of Exeter cathedral, MS. in the library of the ſociety of Antiquaries. Lel. It. III. 36, 37.
[14] G. [r] Tanner, p. 90. [s] Ib. p. 92. [t] Ib. [u] Ib. 95.
[x] Ib. p. 98. [y] Ib. [z] Ib. p. 93. [a] Ib. p. 98. [b] It. I. 150. [c] Stuk. Ib.
[d] Second Diſſertation prefixed to his Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry. [e] Leland de Script. Tann. Bib. Brit. 444.
[f] Remains, p. 407.

iſſue,

iſſue, left it to his nephew *David*, ſon of his ſecond brother Richard. He was ſucceeded 1643 by his ſon *John*; he 1677 by his ſon *John*, and 1700 by his grandſon *John*, and the latter 1721 by his ſon *John*; he, 1722, by his brother *Brownlow*, and he, 1754, by his ſon and nameſake, ninth and preſent earl.

At *Cowick* near Exeter William Fitz Baldwin t. Henry II. founded a Benedictine abbey cell to Bec, and afterwards to Taviſtock [g].

On the eaſt ſide of Exeter is a pariſh called *Heavitre*, diſtinguiſhed by the birth of Arthur Duck, an eminent civilian, author of the life of archbiſhop Chichele; and of the primitive, learned, and humble Richard Hooker, who wrote the Eccleſiaſtical Polity, 1553, and died 1600. The next pariſh is *Pinhoe*, which gave birth to the two brothers John and William Rainolds, zealous champions both of Proteſtantiſm and Popery in their turns, having if we believe A. Wood converted each other [h]. Of the firſt ſee Prince, p. 524.

Not far off is *Stoke Canon*, which was given by Canute to the church of Exeter; a repreſentation of this gift was to be ſeen in Riſdon's time in one of the church windows, a king triple crowned, and this inſcription; *Canutus rex donat hoc manerium eccleſiæ Exon* [i].

Four miles eaſt of Exeter we paſs the river *Clyſt*, near which on *Clyſt heath* the Corniſh rebels were totally defeated 1549 by John lord Ruſſel afterwards earl of Bedford [k]. "At *Clyſt* the biſhop of Ex-"eter had a goodly maner place [l]."

Oppoſite Exminſter at the conflux of the Clyſt and Ex ſtands *Topſham*, for which one of the Courtneys earls of Devon (probably Hugh who obſtructed the navigation of Exeter in its favour) procured a market and fair [m]. Leland calls it *Apſham*; "a praty townlet on the "ſhore four miles upper in the haven. Heere is the "great trade and rode for ſhippes that uſith this haven, "and eſpecially for the ſhippes and marchantmennes "goodes of Exceſter. Men of Exceſter contend to "make the haven to cum up to *Exceſter* ſelf. At this "tyme ſhippes cum not farther up but to Apſham [n]."

"*Exminſtre*, a praty townlet, where be ruines of "a manor place embatelid in front. I trow it longed "to the marquis of Ex [o]."

"*Honiton* is a fair long thorough fare and mar-"ket town belonging to Courtney at Powderham [p]." It is a conſiderable market and borough town, ſet under a lofty hill, which commands a beautiful and extenſive proſpect, and on which ſtands its church. The town ſuffered greatly by fire, 1747, and 1764. It is a great thoroughfare to the weſt, and is famous for a lace and ſerge manufactory. The market as in many other places was kept on Sunday till altered by king John [15].

"*Exmouth*, a fiſchar tounlet, a litle within the "haven mouth [q]."

"*Powderham*, late ſir William Courteneis caſtle; "it ſtondeth on the haven ſhore, a little above "*Kenton*. Some ſay a lady being a widow builded "this caſtelle. I think that it was Iſabella de For-"tibus. It is ſtrong, and hath a barbycan or bulwark "to the haven [r]."

At *Veniton* bridge over the Otterey the Corniſh rebels were defeated in a bloody battle by ſir John Ruſſel and lord Grey [s].

"*Mohun's Oterey*, ſumtyme called Oterie Fleming; "ſir George Carew hath a goodly manor park there [t]."

Careſwell a ſmall houſe of Cluniacs, cell to Montacute [u].

St. Mary Otterey is a ſmall irregular market town, which had been given to the cathedral of St. Mary at Rouen by Edward the Confeſſor, or in his time; afterwards ſold to biſhop Grandiſon, who founded his college here 1337, valued at the diſſolution at £. 300. *per annum* [w]. "John Grandiſon converted the landes "and frutes of St. Mary Ottery to a collegiate "church. Some think there was a celle of French "monkes at Ottery, or an houſe of religion in "France had the lands ther which Grandiſon con-"verted to the uſe of his college [x]." Here is a large church, with a library; and ſome ruins of the college remain. St. Mary Ottery.

"On the weſt ſide of Ottermouth haven is "*Budeleg*. Leſs than an hunderith yeares ſins "ſhippes uſed this haven, but it is now clene "barrd [y]." Budeleigh gave birth to ſir Walter Raleigh, of an antient family in this county. He was born at Hayes in this pariſh, 1552, and beheaded 1618: "Spain's ſcourge and terror, and Gon-"damar's triumph, Elizabeth's favourite, and James's "victim, too hard for Eſſex, the envy of Leiceſter, "and rival of Cecil [z]." Budeleigh. Sir Walter Raleigh.

"A mile from *Colyton* is *Shoute*, a right goodly "manor place of the marquis of Dorſet, on a hill "ſide, and by it a goodly large parke [a]." Shoute.

"Ther hath beene a very notable haven at Seton, "but now ther lyith between the two pointes of the "old haven a mighty rigge and barre of peble ſtones in "the very mouth of it; and the river of Ax is driven "to the very eſt point of the haven caulled *Whit "Cliff*, and ther at a very ſmaul gut goeth into the "ſe, and here cum in ſmall fiſher botes for ſocour. "The town of Seton is now but a meane thing, "inhabited by fiſchar men; it hath bene far larger "when the haven was good. The abbat of Sher-"burne was lord and patrone of it. There long-"gid and doth yet a chapelle to Seton, caullid *Be-"reword* near the ſea, and ther is a hamlet of fiſchar-"men. Ther was begon a fair pere for ſocor of "ſhippelettes at this Bereword, but ther cam ſuch a "tempeſt a three yeares ſins, as never in mynd of "man had bene ſene before, and tare that pere in "peices. The men of Seton began of late day to "ſtake and to make a mayne waulle withyn the "haven to have diverted the courſe of Ax ryver, "and ther almoſt in the middle of the old haven "to have trenchid thorough the *Chiſille*, and to have "let out Ax, and receyved in the main ſe, but this "purpoſe came not to effect. Methought that na-"ture moſt wrought to trench the *Chiſil* hard by "Seton town, and ther to let in the ſe. The weſt "point of Axmouth haven is caullid Bereword, and "ſcant a mile diſtant from Seton. *Sidmouth*, a "fiſchar town, with a broke of that name, and a "bay ſix miles weſt of Seton. I paſſed from Se-"ton at ebbe over the ſalt marſhes, and the river "of Ax to *Axmouth*, an old and bigge fiſchar towne "on the eaſt ſide of the haven. On the weſt part "over an hill beyond Seton is *Wiſcombe* a fair "manor place ſumtyme the lord Bonville's, now "longging to the marquis of Dorſet [b]." Sidmouth is a pleaſant village on the ſea, much frequented by company in the ſummer. There was an alien priory, cell to Montburgh in Normandy, afterwards to Sion Seton. Chiſill. Bereword. Sidmouth. Wiſcombe.

[g] Riſd. 45. Tan. 92. [h] Ath. Ox. I. 267. [i] Riſd. 42. [k] Ib. 36.
[l] Lel. III. 39. [15] G. [m] Ib. 35. [n] Ib. [o] Lel. Ib. 39. [16] G.
[p] Ib. 35. [q] Ib. [r] Riſd. 31. [s] Lel. Ib. 39. [t] Lel. 95.
[u] Tan. 88. [x] Lel. Ib. 36. [y] Lel. III. 41. [z] Prince, 540.
[a] Lel. III. 41. [b] Ib. It belonged to lord Petre in Riſdon's time, p. 28.

Otterton. abbey [c]. At *Otterton* adjoining was a houſe of black monks, cell to St. Michael in periculo maris in Normandy, valued at £. 87. 10ſ. and given alſo to Sion abbey [d].

Seaton. At *Seaton* a harbour was formerly attempted by commiſſions under the great ſeal, but no traces remain of it now [17]. On the weſt ſide is a modern brick tower, and ſome guns. More inland is a ſalt marſh, where they make ſalt, and dig up fragments of ſhips and anchors, which have been found as high as Axminſter. There are ruins of a rude pier at the haven mouth [e]. Stukeley, Salmon, and Borlaſe agree with Camden in placing MURIDUNUM here. Baxter puts it at *Topſham*, on account of diſtance; Horſley at *Eggerdon hill*, Dorſet; *Aggerdun* and *Muridunum* meaning the caſtle or *raiſed work* on the *hill*. Half a mile above Seaton Dr. Stukeley deſcribes *Honey Ditches*, an oblong moted camp of three acres, which he ſuppoſed to have been the garriſon of the port [f], but no traces of this are now to be ſeen, nor is there any Roman road near it. *Moridunum* is therefore more probably to be placed at *Broad Hembury* fort, which beſt ſuits the diſtances from the ſtations *Durnovaria* and *Iſca*, and its vicinity to the Roman road. From Seaton or *Moridunum* in Devonſhire, where the Foſſe way begins, to Grimſby or Saltfleet in Lincolnſhire, where it ends, is 250 miles [g].

Muridunum.

The Danes landed at Seaton A. D. 937, and this town, with Bear adjoining, belonging to Sherburn abbey, were at the diſſolution granted by Henry VIII. to Catharine his laſt wife [h].

"*Forde* abbey ſtandeth on the farther ripe of Ax [i]."

Forde *abbey*. The river *Ax* in its way to the ſea paſſes by Ford abbey, founded in *Thorncomb* pariſh, 1141, by Adelicia ſiſter of Richard Fitz Baldwin de Brioniis, and valued at the diſſolution at £. 374. *per annum* [k]. Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, t. Richard I. was firſt monk and then abbot here. The Courtneys, of whom Reginald and William married the foundreſs's granddaughters, were great benefactors to it [18]. It now makes a handſome ſeat for the Gwynnes, being pretty intire, particularly the cloyſter. This houſe was firſt founded at *Brightley* in Sampford Courtney by Richard Fitz Baldwin.

Axminſtre. "*Axminſtre* is a pratie quik market town. The "chirche is famoſe by the ſepultures of many noble "Danes ſlain in king Æthelſtane's time at a batel on "*Bruneſdown* thereby, and by the ſepultures like-"wiſe of ſum Saxon lordes ſlain in the ſame field [l]." They ſhew two or three Gothic-tomb figures of religious for the Saxon kings, to whom they have no relation, nor is it certain what Danes or Saxons were buried here. The battle of Brunaburgh was fought in the north. Gibſon ſays in Lincolnſhire or Yorkſhire [m], Camden in Northumberland [n]. Biſhop Tanner ſays [o], king Æthelſtan founded here a minſter for ſeven prieſts to pray for the ſouls of thoſe who were ſlain in a battle which he fought againſt the Danes, at *Bremaldown* near this place. Theſe prieſts were afterwards reduced to two, and the revenues and parſonage allotted to two prebends of York, and at one time alienated to Newenham abbey. Certain human bones filled with lead taken up here and preſerved in the ſexton's houſe till it was burnt with the town ſome years ago, were alſo referred to theſe ſlain [p]. Here is a conſiderable manufactory for weaving carpets. About half a mile lower than Axminſtre bridge is "*Newenham*, ſum- Newen. abby.
"tyme an abbey of Bernardines of the foundation "of Mohun erle of Somerſet [q]." Biſhop Tanner ſays it was founded for Ciſtertians, 1246, and valued at £. 227. 7ſ. 8d. [r] The Ax, after a ſhort courſe in this Ax, Axmo.
county, runs into the ſea at *Axmouth*, formerly a good harbour for ſhips, and ſeveral attempts have been made by the family of the earls to repair it, but without ſucceſs [19]. Here was a cell to Montburgh abbey in Normandy, afterwards to Sion [s].

At Aſhe in *Muſbury* pariſh was born 1650 John Aſhe.
Churchill, the great duke of Marlborough, who died 1722.

Dunkeſwell abbey was founded for white monks by Dunke.
William Briwere 1201, val. £. 294. 8ſ. 6d. [t] He alſo founded a nunnery for Benedictines at *Poleſhoe*, Poleſh.
val. £. 164. 8ſ. 11d. [u]

"*Hertland* point is 10 miles from Bedeford, much Hertl.
"by moriſche ground, but very good for broode of "cattle [x]." The poſſeſſions of the monaſtery were confirmed by Richard I. with great immunities, particularly a court holding pleas of all matters, except life and limb within their own land [y]. It was valued at the diſſolution at £. 306 [z]. An act paſſed in the reign of Elizabeth for finiſhing this port [20], off which is a good cod and herring fiſhery.

Not far from this promontory is *Clovelly* harbour, Clove. bour.
ſecured by a pier erected at great charge by the Careys, who have been ſeated here ever ſince the reign of Richard II. It is now the moſt noted place in theſe parts for herring fiſhing. The largeſt Roman camp in this county is that called *Clovelly dikes* near this town. It conſiſts of very ſtrong triple intrenchments, but there are no traces of Roman roads to or from it. A little diſtant lies *Hole* or *South hole*, the birth place Hole.
of Dr. John Moreman, vicar of Maynhennet in Cornwall about the end of Henry the Eighth's reign, who firſt taught his pariſhioners the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue in Engliſh, which in ſo ſhort a time has prevailed over the native Corniſh [a].

Ockhampton in Domeſday [b] had a market and about 150 Ockh.
knight's fees belonging to it, and is at preſent a good market town and borough. It was incorporated by James I. ſends members to parliament, and gave title of baron to the *Mohuns*. John, ſon of ſir Reginald Mohun, bart. was advanced 4 Charles I. to the title of Lord Mohun of *Ockhampton* [c]. His three ſons ſucceeded, and the title ended in *Charles*, ſon of the younger brother, who was killed in a duel with the duke of Hamilton, 1712. Here are large remains of the caſtle built by Baldwin de Brioniis, and diſmantled by Henry VIII. on the attainder of Henry Courtney, marquis of Exeter. The church ſtands on a high hill half a mile off. There is in the market place a chantry chapel now in uſe.

Henry Bracton, the celebrated lawyer and judge in Brac.
the 13th century, is claimed by the antiquaries of this county as a native of *Bracton* or *Bratton* near Okehampton. He died in the reign of Edward I. Henry de Bathe, another learned juſticiary of the ſame century, is ſuppoſed to have been deſcended from the family at *Bathe* houſe near North Tawton. He died about 1262. A third native of equal eminence in the ſame line was Sir Thomas Lyttelton author of "Engliſh Tenures." He was eldeſt ſon of Thomas Weſtcote of *Weſtcote*, and took his mother's family name. He died 1481.

[c] Tan. 89. [d] Ib. 90. [17] G. [e] Stuk. It. I. 15. [f] Stukeley Ib.
[g] MS. note of Smart Lethieulier, eſq. in a copy of Camden's Britannia penes Editor. [h] Mag. Brit. [i] Lel. III. 42.
[k] Tanner, 91. [18] G. Cleaveland's Hiſt. of the Courtney family, 120. [l] Lel. III. 42.
[m] Index of Saxon places. [n] See Chron. Sax. [o] P. 8. [p] See Gent. Mag. 1748. p. 214.
[q] Lel. III. 42. [r] Tanner, 96. [19] G. [s] Tanner, 94. [t] Ib. 95. [20] G.
[u] Ib. 94. [x] Lel. II. 68. [y] Mon. Angl. II. 286. [z] Tanner, 89.
[a] Riſd. 79. [b] P. 106. b. [c] Dugd. Bar. II. 461.

At *Sampford Courtney*, more to the north, began the inſurrection of the weſtern people, 2 Edward VI. 1549, by the levelling principles of two of the inhabitants of this place, but chiefly in favour of the Popiſh religion and againſt incloſures. After ſome ſhew of oppoſition, and blockading Exeter in vain, they were ſubdued by lord Ruſſel[d].

At a little diſtance is *N. Tawton*, where, out of a large pit ten feet deep, ſometimes ſprings a little bourn or brook, which continues for many days. The common people take it for a forerunner of public calamity, like that called *Woobourne* in Hertfordſhire[21]. This laſt is probably thus misjudged of merely from a falſe notion of its name, as if *Woebourn*, or the *Brook of Woe*.

Hatherley is a ſmall market town[e], which gave birth to Jaſper Mayne a dramatic writer and divine of the laſt century.

Ideleſleigh was the ſeat of the *Sulleys*, one of whom in the habit of a knight templar lies in its church[f]. Leland mentions ſir John Scylly and his wife of Crideton buried in Crideton church[g].

Potheridge, the ſeat and manor of the *Monks* for fifteen generations, whoſe deſcendant the famous general was born here 1608, and took from it his baronial title when created duke of Albemarle. Both titles expired in his ſon Chriſtopher 1687[h].

Due north, on the river Moule, lies *South Molton*, an antient corporation, giving name to a hundred, and formerly held by the *Martins* by the ſervice of finding a man with a bow and three arrows to attend the earl of Glouceſter when hunting in the neighbourhood[i].

"*Torington* is a great large toune, and ſtandith on "the brow of an hill, and hath a good market every "week, and the beſt fair in al theſe quarters. The "moſt part lyvith there by making of cloth. Ther "is a mair. The river of *Torege* runnith under the' "rootes of the hill on which the toune ſtandith[k]." Of the caſtle only the chapel remained in Leland's time. It ſent members to parliament till the reign of Henry VI. Queen Mary made it a corporation. General *Monk* was created earl of Torrington by Charles II. 1661, and the title was revived by William III. 1689, in favour of admiral *Herbert*, with whom it became again extinct, and was revived 1716, as a baronial title in favour of *Thomas Newport* a younger branch of the earls of Bradford. Admiral *George Byng*, for his many eminent ſervices, was created viſcount Torrington by George I. 1721, and was ſucceeded in 1732-3 and 1746-7 by his ſons *Patee* and *George*, and the laſt 1750 by his ſon *George*, the fourth and preſent earl.

Oppoſite to this town is *Frithelſtoke*, where ſir Roger Beauchamp, t. Henry III. founded a ſmall houſe for canons of St. Auſtin from Hertland[l], valued at £.127. 2*s*. 4*d*. *per ann.*

"Friſtok priory is about a mile from Torington[m]."

The next pariſh on this river is *Monkley*, where is a monument for ſir William Hankford, chief juſtice of the King's Bench, of whom the Devonſhire hiſtorians pretend that he was the perſon who impriſoned prince Henry ſon of Henry IV. and that fearing his diſpleaſure when king, he retired to his ſeat here, and charging the keeper of his park to kill any man in his night walk that would not tell him who he was, he went into the park under thoſe circumſtances, and was killed. A tree near which this accident is ſaid to have happened is ſtill called Hankford's Oak[n]. But Hankford was not chief juſtice of the King's Bench till after the death of ſir William Gaſcoyne who was ſo appointed 2 Henry IV. 1401, and died 1422[o].

Biddeford, an antient ſea port, market and formerly a borough town, though of little conſequence in Mr. Camden's time, was in the laſt century one of the beſt trading towns in England, but is now nearly reduced to the ſtate in which Mr. Camden deſcribes it. Its bridge of twenty-three ſtone arches is deſcribed by Leland as a very notable work and fairly walled on each ſide[p]. The arches are ſo high that a ſhip of 50 or 60 tuns may ſail under them. It was begun by ſir Theobald Granville, a prieſt, in conſequence of a viſion, and for finiſhing it the biſhop of the dioceſe granted indulgence to move the people to liberal contributions, and great ſums were collected. This place hath belonged to the Granvilles ever ſince the bold ſir Richard conquered Glamorganſhire, t. W. Ruf. and had the town of Neeth for his ſhare. His nameſake in the reign of Elizabeth, fought his ſhip with only 186 men 24 hours againſt 50 Spaniſh galleons, of which 30 boarded him at once, and at laſt yielded on honourable terms, after having ſpent all his powder, ſunk four ſhips and ſlain 1000 men. Sir Bevil Granville ſtopt the progreſs of the Parliament forces at Lanſdowne, where he loſt his life. His ſon ſir *John* was at the reſtoration created viſcount Lanſdowne, earl of Bath, baron of Biddeford and Kilhampton: all which titles are now extinct; as is that of lord Lanſdowne, which was conferred by queen Anne 1711 on George Granville, who died 1734. Biddeford.

At *Chimleigh* was a collegiate church of four or ſeven prebends, in the patronage of the Courtneys earls of Devon, and a free-ſchool founded by the earl of Bedford: both now gone as alſo the caſtle[q]. The town retains its market. Four prebends remain in the gift of the patron. Chimleigh.

Eadulph the firſt biſhop of Devon, and his ſucceſſors from 905 to 924, had their ſeat at *Tawton*, before it was removed to Crediton, as Camden and Godwin aſſert[r]. "The biſhop of Exeter hath an "antient manor place a mile above Berſtaple bridge "caullid Tawton on the eaſt ſide of the haven. "Biſhop Veyſey of late made this houſe ſomewhat "leſs than it was but more handſome[s]." *Tawſtock* has ſeveral monuments of the later Bourchiers earls of Bath[t]. "The erle of Bathe hath a right goodly "maner and place at Tawſtoke on the weſt ſide of "the haven, a mile above Berſtaple bridge[u]." Tawton. Tawſtock.

"The toun of Berdeneſtaple hath bene waullid, "and the waulle was in cumpace by eſtimation half "a mile. It is now almoſt clene fallen. The names "and manifeſt tokens of the four gates yet remain. "The ſuburbs be now more than the toun: the "houſes be of ſtone. There be manifeſt ruines of "a great caſtle at the north-weſt ſide of the toun. "One Johelus de Totenes filius Aluredi was the firſt "that I can reade of that lay in this caſtle. There "is but one paroche chirch and four chapelles, and "a priory of blak monkes founded by Johelus de "Totenes that was lorde of the toun and caſtle. "One Tracy was after lorde of the toun and caſtle, "and taken as founder of the priory. Some ſay "that one of the Tracys made the right great and "ſumptuous bridge of ſtone, having ſixteen high "arches. Ther was one William Mertun, a knight, "lord of Berſtaple. The duke of Exeter was of late Barnſtaple.

"dayes

[d] Hayward's Hiſt. of Edw. VI.
[e] It. III. 38.
[f] Ib.
[g] Leland. II. 68.
[h] Rifd. 88. Prince 382.
[i] Mag. Brit.
[k] Tan. 86.
[l] Rifd. 83.
[m] Leland. II. 68.
[n] Dugd. Bar. II. 477.
[o] Tan. 95. See Biog. Brit. *Gaſcoigne*.
[p] Leland. II. 66.
[q] II. 67.
[r] Rifd. 97. Tan. 97.
[s] Rifd. 195.
[t] Leland. III. 67.
[u] G.
[21] Camden's Britannia, Hertfordſhire.

"dayes lorde of Berſtaple; the countes of Richemonte, granddame to Henry VIII. was lady of Berſtaple. Ther is a mayr, and the burgeſſes take king Ethelſtan as chief of privileges to the toun. Plimtoun [*Pilton*] is divided from the north ſuburbe and the priory only by a grete cauſey of ſtone, having an archid bridge at eche end of it, made long ſins by a merchaunt of London, caullid Stawford, who ſaw a woman drowned there by the tide, and gave the priory of Berſtaple a certen ſumme of money to begin this cauſey chekid on eche ſide, and the bridges, and after payed for the performance. Picartes and other ſmaul veſſels cum up by a gut out of the haven to the other bridge on the cauſey at Plimtun townes end[x]."

Leland[y] ſuppoſes Barnſtaple was called in Britiſh *Abertaw*, q. d. the mouth of the Taw; and *Berdenes* for *Aberneſſe*; *Staple* is an addition for a market. It is now one of the neateſt towns in the county, and by favour of the river drives a conſiderable trade.

Pilton. At *Pilton* was a Benedictine priory, founded by king Athelſtan, accounted a cell to Malmeſbury, and valued at £.56. 12*s*. 8*d*.[z]

At or near Barnſtaple was born 1688 John Gay the poet, who died 1732.

Raleigh. *Raleigh* belonged to the family of that name, and afterwards to the Chicheſter family, who are ſtill there, and here was born ſir Arthur Chicheſter deputy of Ireland, and embaſſador from James I. to the Emperor[a].

Cynvit or Henny *caſtle*. The brother of Halfdene and Inguar came with 23 ſhips from Wales (*Demetica*), where they had wintered, to *Domnania*, and falling in with Alfred's men, was ſlain with 1200 men before *Cynvit* caſtle (*arcem Cynuit*), which being unprovided and fortified only with *mœnia erecta noſtro more*, being impracticable by ſituation on every ſide but the eaſt, the blockaders hoped for want of water to make it ſurrender, but the Chriſtians ſallying out in deſpair, drove them to the ſhips, and took the famous *Raven* ſtandard[b]. The bird in this ſtandard, which was worked in one ſingle noon (*uno meridiano tempore*), if it promiſed victory appeared as if alive and flying, *quaſi vivus volitans:* if a defeat was to enſue it hung its wings as motionleſs, *penderet directe nihil movens*[c]. Riſdon places this caſtle very juſtly near *Apledore*[d], and it is called Henny caſtle.

Braunton. At *Braunton*, named from St. Brannoc, who converted the Britons here A. D. 300, many hundred acres have been covered by the ſands: whence the place is called *Santon*, and trees of 30 feet in length have been dug up[e]. To the hundred of this name belongs *Lundey* iſland in the Severn[f], of which hereafter.

Morthoe. In *Morthoe* church is a tomb with the figure of a prieſt engraven on a grey ſlab, with this imperfect inſcription: ..... SyRE Guillaume de TRACE giſt icy. Diu de ſon alme eyt MERCI. Arms at the ſides Az. 3 lions paſſant guardant Arg. *Camville*. Arg. 2 barrs G. *Martin*. Az. a ſaltire O. *St. Aubyn*. It was broken open in the laſt century, and the lead round his corps carried off[g]. This monument on the authority of Mr. Riſdon has been generally aſcribed to ſir William Tracy who lived 23 years under ſentence of excommunication after murdering Becket, and is ſuppoſed to have reſided at *Wollacomb* in this pariſh, and to have built an aile in this church.

Ilfracombe. *Ilfracombe* is remarkable for Mr. Camden's being prebendary of it: it belonged to the church of Saliſbury, and was tenable by a layman. The corporation is rich and the town populous. There is a good road for ſhips, and a pier, on which are conſtantly maintained lights for the benefit of ſeamen[h].

Comb Martin has a ſmall cove, and the beſt hemp in the county grows about it[i].

The ſilver mines were firſt diſcovered t. Edw. I. when 337 men were brought from the Peak to work them. They yielded Edward III. great profits towards carrying on his French wars[k]. After they had been long neglected they were re-entered in the reign of Elizabeth, who preſented a cup made here to William Bourchier, earl of Bath, with this inſcription:

> In Martyn's Combe I long lay hid
> Obſcure, depreſt with groſſer ſoyl,
> Debaſed much with mixed bad
> Till Bulmer[l] came, whoſe ſkill and toyl
> Reformed me ſo pure and clean,
> As richer no where elſe is ſeen.

And another to ſir Richard Martin, lord-mayor of London, weight 137 oz. The mines were wrought again in this century.

Ch. At *Churchill* in *Eaſtdown* pariſh, in a field called *Madock's down*, is a circle of ſtones[m].

Ber. At *Berinerber* was born 1522 Dr. Jewell, biſhop of Saliſbury 1559, in which ſee he died 1571. His antagoniſt Harding went to the ſame ſchool with him at Barnſtaple[n].

Bam. *Bampton* gave birth to ſir John de Bampton, a Carmelite, who ſtudied and firſt read Ariſtotle publicly at Cambridge. He ſeems to have been beneficed in Yorkſhire, and died 1361[o]. Here is a chalybeat ſpring, and a market.

Leig. At *Leigh* or *Eaſt Leigh* was an Auſtin priory, founded by Walter Clavell, t. Hen. II. changed by Maud counteſs of Glouceſter and Clare, t. Edw. I. into a nunnery, valued at £.202. 15*s*. 3*d*.[p]

Buc. At *Buckland* Amicia counteſs of Devon founded a Ciſtertian abbey 1278, valued at 241£.[q]

Earls of Devon before the Conqueſt were *Karl*, who defeated the Danes in the reign of Athelſtan. *Odda* and *Edred* in that of Alfred; *Orgar* in that of Edgar before-mentioned in Taviſtoke, father of the fair Elfrida and Ordulf; *Hugh*, the Norman, *Ailmer* and *Odo* under Edward the Confeſſor[r]. William the Conqueror gave the title, &c. to *Baldwin de Redvers*, and Henry I. to his ſon *Richard*, whom Camden ſeems to ſeparate from the other *Richard*, whereas they are both one and the ſame, though Brooke alſo thinks otherwiſe[s].

Ear. Dev. *Montjoy*, earl of Devon, died 1606, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. *William Cavendiſh* was next advanced to this title 16 James I. and dying 1625 was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who died 1628, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who died 1684. His ſon *William* ſucceeded, and for his attachment to the principles of the revolution was created marquis of Hartington and duke of Devonſhire 1694, and died 1707. To him ſucceeded his ſon *William*, ſecond duke, who married a daughter of his father's friend lord Ruſſel, and died 1729. His ſon *William*, third duke, died 1755, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *William* who died 1764, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *William* fifth and preſent duke.

[x] Lel. II. 65. 66. [y] Ib. 65. [z] Tanner, 87. [a] Fuller's Worth. Devon. p. 254. Prince, 200.
[b] Aſſer. 32, 33. Ed. Wiſe. Sax. Chron. ſub an. [c] Aſſer, ib.
[d] P. 94. Newbury's Deſcription of England ſays it is now called *Pennaborough*; Bowen's Map, *Hennaborough*.
[e] Riſd. 108. 111. [f] Ib. 115. [g] Ib. 121. [h] Ib. 122.
[i] Ib. 125. [k] Ib. [l] Sir Bevis Bulmer, a curious refiner. [m] Riſd. 121.
[n] Biog. Brit. *Jewel*. [o] Lel. and Tanner. [p] Riſd. 43. Tan. 93.
[q] Tan. 98. [r] Dugd. Bar. I. 12. [s] Vincent on Brook, p. 150.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Devonſhire.

Aira *aquatica* β. diſtans. A variety of waterhair graſs; in ſandy places near *Exmouth*.

Agroſtis *canina* β. A variety of brown bent graſs; on *Hall down* near Exeter, and elſewhere.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Aſparagus or Sperage; on rocks and meadows near the ſea.

Aſplenium *marinum*. Sea Spleenwort; on rocks near the ſea.

Avena *nuda*. Naked Oatgraſs or Pilcorn; in fields.

Bartſia *viſcoſa*. Marſh Eyebright, or Cowwheat; on bogs and marſhy grounds every where.

Braſſica *muralis*. Wild Rocket; on old walls about and in *Exeter*.

Campanula *hederacea*. Tender Ivy leaved Bell flower; in ſhady damp places.

Conferva *elongata*. Pointed Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *nigreſcens*. Blackiſh Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones near *Exmouth*.

——— *pellucida*. Pellucid Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

Cucubalus *acaulis*. Moſs Campion; on the hills on *Dartmoore*.

Droſera *Anglica*. Great Sun dew; in bogs.

Elymus *arenarius*. Sea Lime graſs; on the ſea ſhore, on looſe ſands near *Exmouth*.

Euphorbia *peplis*. Small purple Sea Spurge; on ſandy ſea ſhores near *Exmouth*.

——— *Portlandica*. Portland Spurge; on ſandy ſea ſhores near *Exmouth*.

Eryngium *campeſtre*. Common Eryngo; on a rock which you deſcend to the Ferry from *Plymouth* over into *Cornwall*.

Fucus *aculeatus*. Prickly Fucus; on rocks and ſtones on the ſhore frequent.

——— *capillaris*. Capillary Fucus; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea everywhere.

——— *corneus*. Horny Fucus; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea everywhere.

——— *criſpatus*. Criſped Fucus; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea everywhere.

——— *dentatus*. Dentated Fucus; on ſea rocks and ſtones.

——— *diffuſus*. Diffuſe Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks everywhere.

——— *foeniculaceus*. Fennel Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *multifidus*. Multifid Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *obtuſus*. Obtuſe Fucus; on ſea rock and ſtones every where.

——— *pinnatus*. Pinnated Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones everywhere.

——— *tamariſcifolius ſelaginoides*. Tamariſk leaved Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *tomentoſus elongatus*. Woolly Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones near *Exmouth*.

Gentiana *filiformis*. Marſh Centory; in marſhy places.

Hypericum *elodes*. Marſh St. Peter's wort; on moiſt boggy ground.

Lavatera *arborea*. Sea Tree Mallow; on the ſea ſhore everywhere.

Lepidium *Anglicum*. Procumbent Pepperwort; on rubbiſh near Exeter.

Lichen *aphtoſus*. Thruſh Liverwort; on *Dartmoor mount*.

——— *herbaceus*. Green Liverwort; on ſtones, trunks of trees, and ſhady hedges near *Ivy Bridge*.

——— *tartareus*. Welch Liverwort; on rocks and great ſtones everywhere.

——— *vulpinus*. Gold Liverwort; on trunks of trees on *Dartmoor*.

Linum *anguſtifolium*. Narrow leaved wild Flax; in fields and meadows.

——— *uſitatiſſimum*. Common Flax; in ſandy corn fields and meadows.

Lobelſa *urens*. Stinking Lobelia; on *Shute* Common between *Axminſter* and *Honiton*.

Lycoperdon *cervinum*. Subterraneous Puff ball; in woods and hedges.

Melittis *meliſſophyllum*. Baſtard Balm; in woods and hedges about *Totneſs*.

Mentha *viridis*. Spear Mint; in wet places and banks of rivers near *Exmouth*.

Myrica *gale*. Goule, Sweet Willow, Dutch Myrtle; on marſhy ground and bogs frequent.

Orobanche *ramoſa*. Branched Broom rape; in corn fields and dry meadows.

Pinguicula *villoſa*. Cornwall Butterwort; on bogs and wet places frequent.

Polycarpon *tetraphyllum*. Four leaved Polycarpon; in dry meadows and ſandy places about *Lymſtone* near *Exeter*.

Polypodium *phegopteris*. Wood Polypody; in chinks of wet rocks and ſtones.

Rubia *peregrina*. Wild madder; on the rocks near the bridge at *Biddiford*, and near *Exmouth*, and elſewhere.

Salſola *fruticoſa*. Shrub ſtone-crop or Glaſs wort; on the ſhore.

Scirpus *ſetaceus*. Leaſt Ruſh; on the wet grounds near *Plymouth*.

——— *holoſchoenus*. Round headed Bull ruſh; on the ſea ſhore at *Brounton Boroughs*.

Sedum *Anglicum*. Mountain Stone crop; on ſtony ſands and ſparry rocks.

Sibthorpia *europæa*. Baſtard Money wort; on banks of rivers and ſprings frequent.

Spergula *laricina*. Ciliated Spurry; in meadows and ſandy heaths frequent.

Targionia *hypophylla*. Vetch Targionia; on heaths and banks of ditches near *Exmouth*.

Trichomanes *Tunbrigenſe*. Tunbridge Trichomanes; in the fiſſures of rocks on *Dartmoor*.

Ulva *articulata*. Jointed Laver; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea frequent.

——— *coccinea*. Scarlet Laver; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea near *Plymouth*.

——— *dichotoma*. Forked Laver; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea.

——— *pavonia*. Striated Laver, or Turky Feather; on the coaſt near *Exmouth*.

——— *plumoſa*. Feathered Laver; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones near *Exmouth*.

Valeriana *rubra*. Red Valerian; on old walls and rubbiſh near *Exeter* and elſewhere.

Verbaſcum *blattaria*. Moth Mullein; on ſands about *Plymouth* and *Aſhburton* frequent.

A MAP OF Dorsetshire,

FROM THE BEST

AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

HUNDREDS

A. Whitchurch
B. Beminster
C. Beminster & Redhove
D. Coderthorn
E. Tollerford
F. Eggardon
G. Uggescombe
H. Sherborne
I. Yatteminster
K. Cerne Totcombe & Modbury
L. St. George
M. Culliford Tree
N. Brownsall
O. Pimpern
P. Buckland Newton
Q. Whiteway
R. Piddleton
S. Winfrith
T. Red Lane
U. Sturminster Newton
W. Cranborn
X. Combsditch
Y. Bere
Z. Barrow
AA. Sixpenny Hanley
CC. Upwinborn
DD. Knowlton
EE. Badbury
FF. Cogdean
GG. Loosebarrow
HH. Rushmore
JJ. Hasler
KK. Rowbarrow
LL. Wimborn St. Giles's

LIBERTIES

a. *Broad Windsor*
b. *Halstock*
c. *Frampton*
d. *Fordington*
e. *Great Mintern*
f. *Sydling St. Nicholas*
g. *Upway*
h. *Wyke Regis*
i. *Portland Island*
k. *Alton Pancras*
l. *Piddletrenthide*
m. *Piddle Hinton*
n. *Preston & Sutton Poyntz*
o. *Gillingham*
p. *Loders & Rothenhampton*
q. *Poorstock*
r. *Stour Prevost*
s. *Ryme Intrinseca*

WILTSHIRE

SHIRE

HAMPSHIRE

Scale of Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Miles from London

to Salisbury 29 Miles

to Salisbury 10 Miles

to Ringwood

to Ringwood 4 Miles

to Christchurch 5 Miles

CHANNEL

E. Noble delin.t et curavit.

3 5 3 0 2 5 2 0 1 5 1 0 5 11° 5 5 5 0

Longitude West from London

51° 55 50 45 40 35 30

DUROTRIGES.

NEXT to the Danmonii to the eaſt Ptolemy, in his Geography, places the ΔΟΥΡΟΤΡΙΓΕΣ, or DUROTRIGES; the ſame people, who, according to Aſſerius Menevenſis [a] a contemporary and Britiſh writer, were called by the Britans about A. D. 890 *Dwr-Gwyr*; by the Saxons Doꝑ-ꝛettan, as their country is now called by us DORSET and DORSETSHIRE. That antient and purely Britiſh name *Durotriges* is with the greateſt probability derived from *Dour*, or *Dwr*, the Britiſh word for water, and *Trig*, an inhabitant, q. d. inhabiting near the water or ſea. All the old names of places in Gaul, where antiently the ſame language was uſed as in Britain, which begin or end with *Dur* or *Dour*, as *Durocaſes*, *Durocororum*, *Duranius*, *Dordonia*, *Durolorum* [b], *Doromellum* [b], *Divodurum*, *Breviodurum*, *Batavodurum*, *Ganodurum*, *Octodurum*, and many ſuch like both in Gaul and Britain are to be derived from water. The Saxon Doꝑ-ꝛetta is a compound of both the Britiſh and Engliſh languages, and has the ſame meaning as *Durotriges*; *Settan* ſignifying among our anceſtors as among the other Germans to *inhabit* or *ſettle* in, whence they called Mountaineers Dunꝛettan, the inhabitants of the Chiltern hills Cylꝛepnꝛettan, and thoſe on the river Arow Apoꝑꝛettan, as the Germans call the inhabitants of forreſts *Holtſatten*. Nor did the antient Britons depart from the ſenſe of the antient name, whence they called the Durotriges we are ſpeaking of *Dwr-Gweir*, *ſeamen*; their country reaching and winding for above fifty miles along the Britiſh ocean, with a craggy ſhore from weſt to eaſt.

[a] P. 27. Edit. Wiſe. in paga quæ dicitur *Durngueis*, Saxonice autem *Thornſata* [Dornſeta].

[b] Q. theſe places.

DORSETSHIRE.

THE county of Dorſet is bounded on the north by Somerſet and Wilts, on the weſt by Devon, on the eaſt by Hants; on the ſouth its greateſt extent is all ſea coaſt, lying as I juſt now ſaid on the Britiſh ocean for above fifty miles. The ſoil is very fertile towards the north, intermixed with woods and foreſts interſperſed with many verdant hills, feeding numerous flocks of ſheep. The ſouth part running down to the ſea conſiſts of pleaſant paſtures, and fruitful vallies, which I ſhall follow as the beſt method of deſcribing it.

The firſt place we meet with on the coaſt is *Lyme*, ſtanding on a ſteep hill at entering from Devonſhire, and named from the little river that runs by it. It hardly deſerves the name of an harbour, though frequented by fiſhermen, and having a pier called the *Cobbe* below, well defended from the winds by rocks and tall trees. It is ſcarce mentioned in old records. All I find about it is that king Kinwulf gave A. D. 774 the land of one manſion to the church of Scireburn near the weſt bank of the river Lim, not far from the place where it empties itſelf into the ſea, that ſalt might be there made to ſupply the neceſſity of that church.

Near it the river *Carr* diſcharges itſelf, whereon ſtands the little village of *Carmouth*, at which the bold Daniſh pirates gained two victories over the Engliſh at ſea: firſt in the reign of Egbert, A. D. 831, and eight years after, when they defeated Ethelwulf.

Next amid fields producing excellent hemp ſtands *Burtport*, or more properly *Birtport*, at the confluence of two rivers, in which, in the time of the Confeſſor were 120 houſes, but in that of the Conqueror, as appears by Domeſday Book [a] only 100. It was till lately ſo famous for making ropes and cables, that there was a particular law for a certain time againſt making ropes for the Engliſh fleet any where elſe. But this place does not deſerve the name of a port, though ſituate at the mouth of the river between hills where nature herſelf has formed a convenient place, and as it were challenged the aſſiſtance of art to make an harbour.

Here the coaſt winding much runs out into the ſea. A bank called *Cheſil* compoſed of heaps of ſand with a narrow channel between it and the land ſtretches along for nine miles. The ſouth wind when it ſets in breaks through this bank in many parts, and the north repairs it. By this bank, *Portland*, once an iſland, is joined to the land. The derivation of the latter name is not to be accounted for, unleſs from the ſituation over againſt the harbour of Weymouth. But it may perhaps more probably be derived from Port, a noble Saxon who ravaged this coaſt about A. D. 523 [b]. This Portland in the decline of the Saxon empire (for it is not mentioned in hiſtorians before that time) felt the ravages of the Danes more than any other place. At the end of the Daniſh war it became part of the poſſeſſions of the church of Wincheſter. For when Emma, mother of king Edward the Confeſſor, whoſe reputation was reflected on by a charge of incontinency with Aldwin biſhop of Wincheſter, had paſſed unhurt barefoot over nine red hot plough-ſhares in Wincheſter cathedral (a kind of trial practiced in that age, and

Cheſil bank.

Portland.

[a] P. 75.

[b] 501. Sax. Ch.

Ordeal, a kind of trial.

called *Ordeal)*, and had ſo cleared herſelf as to make her chaſtity more renowned in ſucceeding ages by this miracle, ſhe in memory of the event gave the church of Wincheſter nine manors, and her ſon Edward repenting of his injuſtice to his mother gave this iſland with other revenues to the ſame church *. It is ſcarce ſeven miles round, and is encompaſſed with a ridge of high rocks, but is lower in the middle parts, here and there inhabited, producing plenty of corn and good paſture for ſheep, but ſo barren of wood that the inhabitants uſe cow-dung dried in the ſun for firing. They are the moſt expert ſlingers in all England, and frequently find among the ſea weeds *Iſidis Plocamos*, which, as Juba cited by Pliny [c] reports, is a ſea plant not unlike coral without leaves; when cut it changes to a black colour, and hardens, but is eaſily broken by a fall. This iſland has one church to the eaſt, and a few houſes adjoining: to the north a caſtle built by Henry VIII. which ſerves to defend the entrance of Weymouth harbour. This laſt is a ſmall town ſituate at the mouth of the little river Wey oppoſite to which is *Melcomb Regis* ſeparated from it only by the harbour. The privileges of a port were by act of parliament taken from it, but afterwards reſtored. Theſe towns, which formerly boaſted diſtinct privileges, and were rival to each other, are now for their common intereſt united by act of parliament †, and were lately joined by a bridge, and enlarged with many buildings.

Iſidis Plocamos.

Weymouth.

Melcombe Regis.

The ſhore runs ſtrait from hence by the iſland of *Purbeck*, for the moſt part a heath or thicket, full of ſtags and deer. It has veins of marble under its ſurface. In the middle is the old caſtle of *Corffe*, which having long ſtruggled with age is now fallen a prey to time, but is ſtill a ſignal memorial of the reſentment of a mother-in-law: for here Elfritha to open a way to the throne for her ſon Etheldred cauſed her ſon-in-law Edward king of England when he came to viſit her after hunting to be aſſaſſinated, feeding her eyes with the baſe deed, the infamy of which ſhe endeavoured eminently to atone for, by a late repentance, by aſſuming the veil, and by founding religious houſes. This Purbeck is called an iſland, though only a peninſula, ſurrounded by the ſea, except on the weſt. The ſea bends into the ſhore to the eaſt, and in a very narrow turn, oppoſite to which is an iſland with a caſtle called *Brenkſey*, breaks in and forms a ſpacious bay. On the north ſide of this bay on a peninſula is the little town of *Poole*, ſo ſituated as to be ſurrounded by water, except to the north, where it joins to the main land, and has one gate. We may ſuppoſe its name derived from the appearance of the bay below like a body of ſtanding water, which we call a *Pool*. This place in the laſt age from a ſedge plat and a few fiſhing huts aroſe to be a populous town very rich and adorned with handſome buildings. Henry VI. by act of parliament granted to it the privileges he had taken from Melcombe, and gave the mayor leave to incloſe it with walls, which were begun next the harbour by Richard III. that worſt of men but beſt of princes. But by ſome ill fortune, or rather by the indolence of its inhabitants, it was ſo neglected that the houſes themſelves drop down for want of inhabitants.

Purbeck.

Corfe caſtle.

Brenkſey iſland.

Poole.

Frome river.

Into the weſt corner of this bay runs a noble river of theſe parts commonly called the *Frome*, but by the Saxons, according to Aſſerius [d], Frau, whence perhaps the bay being called *Fraumouth*, might lead after-ages to think the true name of the river was *Frome*. It riſes at *Evarſhott*, near the weſt edge of this county, whence it runs weſt through *Frompton*, to which it gives name, and receives a rivulet from the north, running through *Cerne* abbey built by Auſtin the Apoſtle of the Engliſh [e], after he had there broken in pieces the Saxon idol *Heil*, and diſpelled the darkneſs of ſuperſtition. A little below this the Frau or Frome, call it which you pleaſe, forms an iſland, and viſits a very antient city called in Antonine's Itinerary DURNOVARIA, q. d. *the paſſage of the river*, which in the ſeveral copies of Ptolemy ſeems falſely named DURNIUM and DUNIUM. This is accounted the principal town of the whole county, though not large nor handſome, having been ſtript of its walls in the beginning of the wars with the Danes, whoſe burying places or tumuli are ſcattered round the town. It ſhews daily marks of antiquity, ſuch as military ways, and Roman coins, both gold and ſilver, vulgarly called *King Dorn's pence*, whom they pleaſantly fancy from the name to have been founder of the town. A mile from it on a hill is a fortification of banks of no ſmall extent called *Maiden caſtle*, which may eaſily be known for a Roman camp. The town ſuffered moſt when Suene by his unreaſonable cruelty revived the war with the Danes, and the traiterous Hugh the Norman governor in theſe parts connived at every ſpecies of outrage and rapine. The ſtate of this town in the early Norman times may be learnt from the Conqueror's ſurvey [f]. "In Dorcheſtre, in the time of "king Edward, were 170 houſes which contri- "buted to every ſervice due to the king, and "paid for ten hides, but for the uſe of the Huſ- "carls [g] one mark of ſilver, except the cuſtoms per- "taining to the farm of one night. There were two "mintmaſters. Now there are eighty-two houſes, "and 100 utterly deſtroyed in the time of Hugh the "ſheriff." If there is any obſcurity in this paſſage, as Sextus Cæcilius ſaid on a ſimilar occaſion, it is not to be aſcribed to the fault of the writers, but the ignorance of ſuch as do not underſtand it.

Fraum. *Eveſſ.* *Frampt.* *Cerne.* *Dorch.* DURNIA.

From hence the Frome paſſes by *Woodford*, where antiently Guido de Brient, a famous warrior, had his little caſtle, afterwards the ſeat of Humphry Stafford of Suthwick by a coheireſs of whom it came as I underſtand to *T. Strangwaies*, a native of Lancaſhire, who obtained a fair eſtate in theſe parts, and his family built a fine houſe at *Milbury*. Then the river paſſes by *Bindon*, Saxon Beandun (which had a monaſtery), where Kinegils, A. D. 614 beat the Britans in a battle, the ſucceſs of which was long doubtfull. It was lately the ſeat of lord *Marney*, and now gives the title of viſcount to Thomas *Howard*, knight of the garter, whoſe father Thomas, ſecond ſon of Thomas Howard ſecond of the name, duke of Norfolk, was created by queen Elizabeth [h], viſcount Howard of *Bindon*, when he by marrying the [i] daughter and heireſs of [k] lord *Marney* augmented the noble eſtate of the Newbourghs in theſe parts. This family called antiently de *Novo burgo*, and vulgarly *Newborough*, are deſcended from the younger ſon of Henry firſt earl of Warwick of the Norman race, and held here *Winfrott* with the whole hundred by grant from Henry I. "by ſervice

Wood. *Milb.* *Bind.* *New.* *Winf.*

* Hiſtory of Wincheſter.
† 1 H. VI.
[c] N. H. XIII. 25. [d] P. 27. [e] Malmſb. de geſt. pont. p. 142. [f] P. 75.
[g] By the ſea carles, Buthſecarles, claſſiarii. Hoved. 257. [h] 1 Eliz. 1558. [i] Elizabeth. [k] John.

" of chamberlain in chief of the king," as the inquiſition ſets forth. Under Edward III. I find this was held " by ſerjeantry, to hold the baſon in which the king waſhed on his coronation day." *Ralph Moien* held the neighbouring manor of *Owres* by the ſervice of ſerjeantry of the kitchen, by grant of king Henry I. and *Richard de Welles* the adjoining manor of *Welles* ever ſince the Conqueſt of England, " by the ſervice of being baker."—But this by the way.

Near the mouth of the Frome where it empties itſelf into the bay on which ſtands Pool, is *Wareham*, called in Saxon Ƿeapeham, a town well defended on all ſides (except the weſt) by the rivers *Trent* and *Frome* and the ſea. In the time of Edward the Confeſſor, as appears by Domeſday book, it had 148 houſes and two mint-maſters; but under William the Conqueror it had only 70 houſes. Afterwards it recovered itſelf, and by the circuit of its walls, its mint, its populouſneſs, and its exceeding ſtrong caſtle built by William I. flouriſhed in ſome degree of eminence till Henry II's time. From that time by wars, accidental fires, and the retreat of the ſea from its harbour, it almoſt fell to decay, and garlick grows in plenty in the heart of this antient town. At this mouth alſo a ſmall river called by Aſſer *Trent*, and by the preſent inhabitants *Piddle*, empties itſelf; ſcarce three miles from whoſe north bank are to be ſeen the walls of an old religious houſe, called *Middleton*, founded by king Athelſtan, to atone for the murder of his brother Edwin, whom he robbed both of his crown and title. His unbounded ambition ſtifling all ſenſe of juſtice in his breaſt, he cauſed the unhappy youth who was heir apparent to the kingdom to be turned adrift with one ſervant in a ſmall cockboat without any tackle to the mercy of the ſea, in order to make it accountable for his own guilt: the youth in a tranſport of grief and deſpair, threw himſelf overboard. Below this Middleton another rivulet riſes, and paſſes by *Bere*, an antient market town, where was long ſettled the antient and famous family of *Turberville*.

But to return to the weſt part of the county: At the head of the Frome, in the moſt fruitful ſpot, is *Blakmore* foreſt, formerly covered with trees, now greatly thinned, but ſtill affording plenty of deer. This is commonly called the *Foreſt of White Hart*; of which name the inhabitants give this traditionary account, that Henry I. came to hunt here, and having run down ſeveral deer ſaved the life of a moſt beautiful *ſtag*, which *T. de la Lynde* a nobleman in theſe parts with his companions afterwards took and killed. But they ſoon found how dangerous it is to provoke a lion. The king being exceedingly offended, impoſed a heavy fine on them; and the lands which they held remain to this day charged with an annual fine to the treaſury, called *White Hart ſilver*. To this foreſt adjoins the town of *Shirburn*, called alſo *Shirburn Caſtle*, antiently Scipebupn, q. d. the clear fountain, ſituate on the ſide of a hill, " well inhabited and in a ſweet " ſituation[1]." It is now the beſt peopled of any town in the county, and carries on a great woollen manufactory. A. D. 704, a biſhop's ſee was placed here. Aldelm was conſecrated the firſt biſhop. Afterwards in the reign of Etheldred, Herman, biſhop of Sunning, being promoted to this biſhopric, tranſferred the ſee to this place, and united the biſhopric of Sunning to it. Under the Conqueror he removed it to Saliſbury, and reſerved Shirburn as a retreat for his ſucceſſors, to whom it yet belongs. One of theſe, Roger, built a ſtrong caſtle in the eaſt part of the town, having below it a large pool, and formerly ſeveral ponds ſtocked with fiſh, which are now filled up and converted into pleaſant meads. The church, which was the ſeat of the biſhop, ſoon after its removal reverted to the monaſtery, and has an appearance of great antiquity, though not many years ago in a riot between the townſmen and the monks it was ſet on fire, the marks of which yet remain in the burnt colour of the ſtones. Below this the river *Ivell*, of which I ſhall ſpeak elſewhere, after many windings runs weſtward to *Clifton*, once the ſeat of the family of *Maulbanch*, from which it came by inheritance to the knightly family of the *Horſeys*; here this river enters Somerſetſhire.

Ivel r.
Clifton.

More eaſt flows the famous river Stoure, abounding with tench and eels, riſing from ſix ſources in Wilts at Stourton, the ſeat of the barons *Stourton*. Upon entering this county it firſt paſſes *Gillingham* foreſt, where Edmund ſurnamed Ironſide gave the Danes a memorable defeat. Three miles from thence it comes to *Shaftesbury*, ſituate on a high hill, called by the Britans, according to the erroneous opinion of the vulgar, *Caer Paladur* and *Septonia*, and by the Saxons Sceaftebyniȝ, perhaps from its ſpire, which they called *Scheaft*. A little before the Norman times it had 104 houſes, and three mint-maſters, according to the ſurvey ſo often mentioned. It was afterwards more famous for the nunnery founded here by the devout lady Elfgiva, wife of Edmund, great grandſon to king Alfred, and had in it not leſs than 10 pariſh churches. This place is well known in our hiſtories by the ſtory of Aquila, who propheſied the change of the Britiſh government. Some, who carry back this place to the remoteſt antiquity, though 'tis certain it was built by Alfred, ſay it was a bird, others a man named *Aquila*, who here foretold, that after the Saxons and Normans the government would return to the antient Britans. Malmesbury the hiſtorian ſays, that in his time was to be ſeen an old ſtone, brought from the ruins of a wall into the nuns' chapter-houſe, with this inſcription:

Stoure r.
Stourton.
Gillingham foreſt.
Shaftesbury.
The prophecy of Aquila.

" Anno Dominicæ incarnationis Aelfredus rex fecit hanc urbem DCCCLXXX regni ſui VIII."

Which I the rather produce in confirmation of the fact, becauſe it is wanting in all the copies I have ſeen except one belonging to the lord treaſurer Burghley.

The Stoure runs thence by *Marnhill*, from whence Henry *Howard* took the title of *baron Howard of Marnhill* before he had that of earl of Northampton, and goes to *Stourminſter*, q. d. the *Monaſtery on the Stour*: a ſmall town in a lower ſituation, to which is joined by a ſtone bridge *Newton Caſtle*, where is a very high artificial hill, but not the ſmalleſt traces of a caſtle except the name. Of theſe places I meet with nothing in antiquity except that king Alfred gave Stourminſter to his younger ſon. Near it at *Silleſton* are two very large hills, one called *Hameldon*, the other *Hodde*, both fortified with a treble rampart. Not far from hence, though I cannot aſcertain the exact ſpot, was *Okeford*, the head of the barony of Robert *Fitz*

Marnhill.
Stourminſter.
Newton caſtle.
Silleſton.
Hameldon.
Hodd.
Okeford.

[1] Malmeſb. Geſt. Pont. II. 140.

Payne, who married the daughter of Guy de *Brient*, who had a barony in theſe weſtern parts in the reign of Edward III. but on failure of iſſue male it devolved to the *Poynings*, barons of that age, and at laſt by their daughter, t. H. VI. the titles of barons *Fitz Payne*, *Brient*, and *Poynings*, became united in the *Percies*, earls of Northumberland. In the laſt age, however, by favour of Henry VIII. the rank of baron Poynings was revived in Thomas Poynings, a great ſoldier, who left a numerous illegitimate progeny, and with him it preſently became extinct.

Brienſton. Hence by *Brienſton*, q. d. *the town of Brien*, the antient ſeat of the knightly family of Rogers, the

Blandford Forum. Stour comes to *Blandford Forum*, which, ſince its late deſtruction by an accidental fire in our time, has been rebuilt in a handſomer manner, and is better inhabited. Thence by

Tarrent. *Tarrent*, where Richard Poer, biſhop of Salisbury, founded a little nunnery, the

VINDOGLADIA. Stour haſtes to the very antient town of VINDOGLADIA, mentioned by Antoninus. This was called by

Winburne. the Saxons Wynburnham, now commonly *Winburne*, and from the monaſtery *Winburnminſter*, and is exactly 16 miles from Dorcheſter, the diſtance which Antoninus makes between VINDOGLADIA and DURNOVARIA. I conjecture it had its name from its ſituation between two rivers, *Windugledy* ſignifying in Britiſh *between two ſwords*. Rivers were by a peculiarity of language called in Britiſh *ſwords*, as appears from *Aberdugledian*, q. d. *the mouth of two ſwords*, the Britiſh name of Milford haven, becauſe two rivers called *Clediau* or *Swords* fall into it. The modern name likewiſe ſeems to be formed from the rivers; *Winburne* being compounded of *Win*, part of the antient name, and the Saxon word *burne*, ſignifying a *river*, by the addition of which the Saxons expreſſed places ſituate on rivers. The town ſtands at the foot of a hill and is large and populous. In the Saxon times it was very famous for no other reaſon that I know of except its bearing marks of the Roman greatneſs. A. D. 713, Cuthberga, ſiſter of Ina king of the weſt Saxons, weary of wedlock quitted her husband the king of Northumberland, and founded here a houſe for nuns *, which decaying by time, a new church was erected in its place, with a fair crypt under the choir, and a lofty ſpire on the ſteeple; and inſtead of nuns prebendaries were placed in it. In the laſt age Reginald Pole was dean, who was afterwards a cardinal and archbiſhop of Canterbury, and who, beſides the nobility of his family, was eminent for his piety, prudence, and eloquence. King Etheldred, an excellent prince, brother of Alfred, being ſlain in battle with the Danes at *Wittingham*, is buried in this church with this inſcription on his tomb lately repaired:

In hoc loco quieſcit corpus S. Etheldredi regis Weſtſaxonum, martyris, qui A. D. 872, 23 *Aprilis, per manus Danorum Paganorum occubuit.*

Near him lies Gertrude, marchioneſs of Exeter, mother of Edward Courtney, laſt earl of Devon of that family; and on the oppoſite ſide of the choir John Beaufort duke of Somerſet with his wife, whoſe daughter Margaret counteſs of Richmond, mother of Henry VIII. a moſt religious princeſs, founded here a grammar-ſchool. But to paſs from the church to the town. When the Danes by their artifices had engaged the Engliſh in a civil war, and had broken the connexion between king Edward the elder and his kinſman Ethelwald, the latter aſpiring to the crown, and inveterately hating his ſovereign, fortified this place in the ſtrongeſt manner he was able. But upon the firſt approach of Edward with his army, and their encamping at Baddan-bynig, now *Badbury*, he fled to the Danes his allies. This Badbury is a hill about two miles diſtant, fortified with a treble rampart, and is ſaid to have had a caſtle the reſidence of the Weſt Saxon kings. If this caſtle ever exiſted it is now ſo buried in its ruins that I could not diſcover the leaſt trace of it.

Bad.

Near it is the village of *Kingſton*, called *Lacey* from its having belonged together with Winburn to the Laceys earl of Lincoln, to whom it was conveyed through the hands of Quincey earl of Wincheſter from the earl of Leiceſter; for Henry I. had given it to Robert earl of Mellent and Leiceſter; and from the Laceys it came at length to the houſe of Lancaſter, whoſe generoſity to Winburn I have before mentioned.

King Lacy.

From Winburn the Stour receives the little river Alan, on which ſtands *Winburn St. Giles*, the reſidence of the famous and antient knightly families of *Aſtley* and *Wickhampton*, formerly the eſtate of the barons *Maltravers*, the laſt of whom t. E. III. left only two daughters, one married to John *Arundel* grandfather to John earl of Arundel, who left to his family the title of baron *Maltravers*; the other wife of Robert *Le Rous*, and afterwards of Sir John *Keynes*, knt.

Alan *Winb.* *Giles.* *Wick.*

Hence the Stour proceeds to *Canford*, below which not long ſince James baron *Montjoy*, who had applied himſelf much to mineralogy, ſet up works for making coperas and alum. From this place alſo formerly John earl of Warren carried off Alice *Lacy*, wife of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, to his own great diſgrace and the prejudice of England, as we find in our Chronicles †. Here the Stour leaves Dorſetſhire, and after paſſing through parts of Hants, at laſt diſcharges itſelf in the ocean, having firſt received a rivulet riſing at well-watered *Cranborne*, where A. D. 930 m one Ailward, a nobleman, ſurnamed from his fair complexion *Meaw*, founded a ſmall religious houſe, which Robert *Fitz Haimon*, a Norman, to whom Ailward's eſtates deſcended, removed to Tewksbury, leaving only a monk or two here. From this Robert it paſſed ſucceſſively by the *Clares* earls of Glouceſter and the *Burghs* earls of Ulſter to Lionel duke of Clarence and by him to the crown. Robert Cecil is now viſcount *Cranborn*; king James firſt created him baron Cecil of *Eſſendon*, and the next year, 1604, deſervedly advanced him for his known wiſdom to the title of viſcount *Cranborn*.

Can. *Cop. Alu.* *Cra.* *Vis. Cra.*

As to the earls and marquiſes of this county, William the Norman, after he had poſſeſſed himſelf of the crown of England, appointed *Oſmund* who was earl of Seez in Normandy and biſhop of Saliſbury, firſt earl of Dorſet and his chancellor n, for the high opinion he had of his piety, wiſdom and other excellent endowments. Long after o, Richard II. in the 21ſt year of his reign, advanced *John de Beaufort*, ſon of John of Gaunt, earl of Somerſet, to the title of *marquis* of Dorſet, of which he was deprived by Henry IV. out of enmity to Richard II. The Commons of England, by whom he was greatly beloved, interceding for him in particular that this dignity might

Ear. Ma. Do.

* Saxon Chron. † Th. Walſingham, ſub an. 1317.
m 980. Tanner and Hutchins. n MS. life of Oſmond, M. Par. 1189.
o William Mohun of Dunſtar caſtle was made earl of Dorſet by the empreſs Maud. Dugd. Bar. I. 497.

be reſtored to him, he diſliking a new and till then unheard of title abſolutely refuſed it. His younger brother *Thomas de Beatfort* was created earl of Dorſet, and afterwards for his bravery by Henry V. duke of Exeter and earl *Harcourt*[p] for his gallant defence of Harfleur in Normandy againſt the French, and for defeating the earl of Armagnac in a pitched battle. He dying without iſſue, Henry VI. created *Edmund* of the ſame houſe of Lancaſter firſt earl and then marquis of Dorſet, and at laſt duke of Somerſet; whoſe ſons[q] being cut off in the civil wars, and the houſe of Lancaſter being now in a manner cruſhed, Edward IV. created *Thomas Grey*, of the family of Ruthen, his ſon in law, (the king having married his mother) marquis of Dorſet, being poſſeſſed, in right of his wife, of the fine eſtate of the Bonvilles in this and the neighbouring counties. He was ſucceeded in the ſame honour by *Thomas* his ſon, and *Henry* ſon of Thomas, who was alſo created duke of Suffolk by Edward VI. having married Frances daughter of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk by Henry VIIIth's ſiſter. He ſuffering for high treaſon under queen Mary experienced too late how dangerous it is to marry into the royal family, and to indulge ambitious deſigns in ourſelves and others. The title of Dorſet was not conferred on any perſon afterwards till king James in the beginning of his reign as an honourable reward of true virtue and concern for the ſtate, gave it to *Thomas Sackville* baron Buckhurſt, high treaſurer of England, a man of conſummate prudence and unwearied application.

This county contains 248 pariſhes.

[p] *Governor of Harcourt.* Dugd. H. 125. ex Walſing. p. 585. n. 30.
[q] *Himſelf*, and not his ſons. See Dugd. II. 124.

ADDITIONS

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Dorſet is in length from eaſt to weſt 50 miles, 40 in breadth from north to ſouth, and 150 in circumference. It is divided into 34 hundreds, and five diviſions, containing 22 market towns, nine boroughs, 248 pariſhes, and about 131,640 acres, which are covered with large flocks of ſheep; and it has four or five good harbours on its coaſts. The air is good and healthy; the ſoil in general light but fruitful. It affords excellent paſture on its downs, and large quarries of ſtone.

The principal tenants in Domeſday next to the king and queen, were the biſhops of Saliſbury, Coutance, and Liſieux, the abbies of Taviſtoke, Milton, Abbotſbury, Shaftesbury, Sherborn, St. Wandregeſil, Montvillers, and Marmontier, the earl of Mortaign, Hugh earl of Cheſter, William de Owe, William de Moion, William de Braioſe, Roger Arundel, &c.

Lime. "*Lime* is a praty market toun, ſet in the rootes of "an high rokky hille, down to the hard ſhore. It hath "good ſhippes and uſith fiſhing and marchauntice. "Marchaunts of Morleys in Britaine much haunte "this town. Ther is no haven at Lime, but a quarter "of a mile by weſt-ſouth-weſt from the town is a great "and in the ſea for ſocour of ſhippes [a]."

Lyme, which Baxter takes for *Londinis* or *Landinis*, and *Cimia* of Ravennas, and makes a Britiſh port, was formerly a place of conſiderable trade, but has declined ever ſince the end of the laſt century. It ſtood a ſiege of two months againſt the king's forces 1644. It is a market and borough town.

The *Cobb*, formerly called the *Connor*, was built in or before the time of Edward III. and compoſed of great maſſes of rocks, and having been often damaged is now repaired at the public charge. Off this place the Engliſh fleet firſt engaged the Armada. Here alſo the duke of Monmouth landed June 11, 1615. He brought with him only one man of war of about 30 guns, and two ſmall veſſels, with only 100 men, and arms for 4000. Notwithſtanding the great increaſe of his forces, he was ſoon after routed in a pitched battle at Sedgemore. Thirteen of his followers were hanged here, and near fifty in other parts of this county, 293 in Somerſetſhire, and many in Devon [b]. Here, or in the neighbourhood, was born ſir George Summers a famous ſeaman, who firſt took poſſeſſion of Bermudas, where he was ſhipwreckt 1609, and which from him had the name of the *Summer* iſlands.

Charmouth. "*Charmouth*, a good fiſher toun.—*Chare* water "riſith three miles above it by north [c]." Charles II. attempting to make his eſcape into France after the battle of Worceſter had a narrow eſcape here. In Auguſt 1751, after very hot weather, the cliffs hereabouts appeared as if on fire ocaſioned by the mineral ſubſtances intermixed in them [d].

Bridport. "*Britport*, of ſum written *Bruteport*, is a fair large "toun, and the chief ſtreat of it lyith in length "from weſt to eaſt. Ther croſſith another fair ſtreat "in midle of it into the ſouth. The toun longith unto "the king, and hath privilege for a market and two "bailives. *At Bridporth be made good daggers* [e]." A Bridport dagger is a proverb for a halter [f]. "At the weſt "end of the toun runnith a river, and going a mile lower "entereth into the ocean. *Nature hath ſo ſet this ryver "mouth in valley between two hilles that with coſt the "ſe might be brought in, and ther an haven made* [g]." In conſequence of an act of parliament an attempt was made, 1741, to clear this haven, but the current of the river is found inſufficient to carry out the ſand, and the ſouth-weſt wind makes the entrance dangerous for want of a pier. It is a market and borough town, and gave birth to Giles de Bridport, biſhop of Sarum, t. Henry III. Here was a priory and hoſpital of John Baptiſt [h].

North-eaſt from Bridport is *Toller Porcorum*, in Tol
which pariſh on Fernham down are many barrows. cor
In one were found ſeventeen urns containing bones and aſhes, one of them was in a cell of flints which was pretended to have been hot as an oven: but this circumſtance, though taken by biſhop Gibſon on the authority of Mr. Sydenham's letter to Mr. Aubrey, and gravely reaſoned on by Mr. Ettericke, was a mere piece of drollery of the laborer to impoſe on Mr. Sydenham's credulity [i]. At *Winforda Eagle* in this pariſh was born 1624 the eminent phyſician Dr. Thomas Sydenham, who died 1689; and at *Rampiſham* adjoining was born Dr. Francis Gliſſon, a learned anatomiſt, who died 1677.

At *Winterborn abbas*, in a field near the London Wi
road, is a circle twenty-eight feet diameter of nine abb
ſtones from ſeven to three feet high. Half a mile weſt of them, a ſingle ſtone, ten feet by five, and half a mile further four more, four and two feet high. Numbers of barrows overſpread the adjacent down ſingle and in groupes of three and four [k].

Cheſil bank is very remarkable, and derives its Ch
name from Ceorl, *Gravel*, being a prodigious heap of pebbles thrown up by the ſea, beginning at *Cheſelton* in Portland, and reaching beyond Swyre ſixteen miles and three quarters. A ſtrong north-eaſt wind cleaves it aſunder, ſweeps away all the ſtones, leaving only the baſe of black clay. A ſouth-weſt wind throws up the pebbles again and binds the whole as firmly as before. At Cheſelton the beach is very high, and the ſtones of the ſize of an egg or bigger, diminiſhing to that of a pea at Swyre. By it you paſs from Portland to Abbotsbury. On it grows much eryngo and formerly ſea cale [l]. "This "arm goith up ſe like to Abbatesbyri about a ſeven "miles off, a little above which is the head or point "of the Chiſil lying north-weſt, that from them "*ſtretch up ſeven myles as a maine narow banke* by a "right line on to ſouth-eaſt, and *ther buttith on Port-"land*, ſcant a quarter of a myle above the new caſtel "in Portland. *The nature of this bank of Chiſil is "ſuch, that as often as the wind blowith ſtrene at "ſouth-eſt ſo often the ſe betith it and loſith the bank and*

[a] Lel. It. III. 43. [b] Hutchins's Hiſtory of Dorſet, I. 245. [c] Lel. III. 44. [d] Hutch. I. 315.
[e] Lel. VII. 59. [f] Fuller. [g] Lel. III. 44. [h] Hutch. I. 237.
Ib. 527. [k] Ib. 303. [l] Ib. 587.

" *breaketh thorough it.* So that if this winde might " continually blow there this bank ſhould ſoon be " beten away, and the ſe fully enter and *devide Port-* " *land making it an iſle, as ſurly in times paſt it hath* " *ben,* as far as I can by any conjecture gather. *But* " *as much as the ſouth-eaſt wind doth bete and breke off* " *this Chiſille bank, ſo much doth the north-weſt wynd* " *again ſocor, ſtrengith and augmentith it.* On the " farther point of the trajectus into Portland from " Waymouth is a point of land like a cauſey al of " pible and ſand caſt up by rages of the ſea, " whereon I went ſcant a mile to the loweſt part of " the rotes of the high ground of Portland, where " a late a right, ſtrong, and magnificent caſtel is " buylded [at this cauſey end]. The arme of the ſe " that goith up to Abbatesbyri gulfith in betwene " the ſouth-eaſt point of the Chiſil and the caſtelle. " Portland is eminent and hilly ground on the ſhore of " it and a great plain yn the midle. The cumpace of " it is countid to be about a ſeven myles, but if a man " ſhould cumpace it by the very rootes and depe " ſhore the cumpace would mount to a ten myles. " The ſoile is ſumwhat ſtoney, and the ſhore very " rokky. The iſle is fruitful of corn and graſs, and " hath plenty of ſheepe.—*Ther be very few or no trees.* " —The people bring wodde out of Wight and other " places, and *brenne cow-dung dried with the hete of* " *the ſun.* Ther be at this preſent about eighty " houſes and one paroche chirch about half a myle " from the king's new caſtelle. *The people be good* " *in flynging of ſtones, and uſe it for defence of the* " *iſle* [m]." Portland continued in the church of Winchester till 10 Edward I. when Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter had it in exchange. The quarries at the weſt end of the iſland afford excellent ſtone, firſt brought into repute in James the Firſt's time. Near the lighthouſes is a remarkable cavern, from which the water riſes up like a fountain, and ſmall boats ſhelter in it. The *Race* is a dangerous eddy of two tides in the calmeſt ſeaſons. Portland gave title of earl, 1612, to *Richard* lord *Weſton*, of Neiland, lord high treaſurer, which expired with his grandſon *Thomas*. *William Bentinck* of Holland was created baron of Cirenceſter, viſcount Woodſtock, and earl of Portland, 1689, 1 William and Mary, and his ſecond ſon *William*, duke of Portland, 1716. He was ſucceeded 1726 by his ſon *William*, and he 1762, by his ſon *William*, third and preſent duke.

" *The tounlet of* Waymouth *lyith ſtrait again* " Milton [n] *on the other ſide of the haven.*—It hath " certeyn liberties and immunities, but there is no " mair in it [o]." The two towns were united 13 Eliz. and they ſend two members to parliament. The trade of Waymouth has declined ſince the Revolution by the ſilting up of the harbour. The caſtle, called alſo *Sandesfoot*, now ruined, was built by Henry VIII. Weymouth gave title of viſcount to *Thomas Thynne*, of Longleat, Wilts, 1682, 34 Charles II. He died 1714, and was ſucceeded by his great nephew *Thomas*, and he 1751, by his ſon *Thomas*, third and preſent viſcount [p]. Melcombe Regis is the fairer and larger town, and is a borough, market, and corporation town. Sir James Thornhill the painter was born here 1676, and died 1732; and it gave title of baron to *George Bubb Doddington*, eſq; 1761, which expired with him the following year. Here was a Dominican priory, founded by the Rogers of this county [q].

Purbeck was a foreſt to the time of James I. who hunted here 1615. It is a peninſula nearly oval, formed by the ſea and the river Frome; the air healthy, the ſoil deep clay, the eaſt part ſtoney. The chief trade is in the ſtone, which is in great demand both for paving and building. The town of Corf is an antient borough, conſiſting of a mayor and eight perſons, who having ſerved that office obtain the name of barons, a title peculiar to London and the Cinque ports. The caſtle ſeems by an antient record to be as old as king Edgar, the abbeſs of Shaſton nunnery which was built in the ninth century, having claimed the wreck on this coaſt before that reign. It was a place of great importance. The Saxon kings reſided here: John kept his regalia here: ſtate priſoners were confined in it, and it was the priſon of the unfortunate Edward II. It was one of the chief caſtles belonging to the crown, and when Simon Montfort took Henry III. was the third caſtle on the liſt required to be given up. Henry VII. repaired it, and in the late civil wars it made a reſiſtance that occaſioned its compleat demolition. Lady Bankes, in the abſence of her huſband the chief juſtice, defended it ſix weeks againſt above 500 of the parliament's forces. Two years after it was taken by ſurprize and deſtroyed. It conſiſted of four wards: in the third or upper on the hill top are magnificent remains of the principal buildings. Of the round towers in the whole circuit ſome are ſunk from their baſes by the exploſion of gunpowder. A ſtately bridge of four lofty narrow arches joins the caſtle to the town. At the foot of the caſtle to the north-eaſt is *St. Edward's* or *Kingbridge*, where the king's body is ſuppoſed to have been found dragged by his horſe after his aſſaſſination [r]. Purbeck. Corf.

Near Smedmore in *Kimeridge* pariſh in the iſland of Purbeck is found what the country people call *coal money*. It is generally found on the cliffs two or three feet below the ſurface mixed with the bones of ſome animals, between two ſtones ſet on edge and covered with a third like Kiſtvaens, or near the ſurface in the adjoining grounds. The pieces are round, from two to three inches and a half diameter, and a quarter of an inch thick; one ſide flat, the other convex, on which are ſeveral mouldings; on the flat ſide are two or four ſmall holes near the rim but not pierced through. Antiquaries pronounce them Britiſh, but whether coins or amulets is not agreed. See plate II. Kimeridge. *Coal money.*

" *Pole* is no town of auntient occupying in mar- " chaundiſe, but rather of old time a pore fiſhar " village, and an hamlet or member to the paroche " church [of Canford]. It is *in hominum memoria* " much encreaſid with fair building, and uſe of " marchaundiſe, *There be men alyve that ſaw almoſt* " *all the town of Pole kyvered with ſegge and riſhes* [s]." " *King Richard III. began a pece of a toun waulle at* " *one end of the kay* [t]." The embattled gate remaining in Leland's time was pulled down in the reign of Charles II. Poole was a very antient borough, market town and port, and contains near 7000 inhabitants. A great trade is carried on hence to Norway, Newfoundland, and South Carolina. The bay is full of mud banks interſected by ſmall channels, and the tide ebbs and flows in it four times in twenty-four hours [u]. " There " ly three iſles within this haven, whereof the moſt " famoſe is *Brunkſey* [x]." The ruined caſtle or blockhouſe on Brownſea, built by the town of Poole t. Elizabeth, has been long removed, and ſucceeded Pole. Brownſea *iſland.*

[n] Lel. III. 49, 50. [o] Melcomb. [o] Lel. III. 48. [p] Hutch. I. 400. [q] Ib. 409.
[r] Ib. 171. [s] Leland. III. 52. [t] Ib. [u] Hutch. I. 8. [x] Lel. III. 53. b. Hutch. I. 218.

by a mock caſtle erected by Mr. Sturt, proprietor of the iſland, who has made large plantations on it. Mr. Hutchins is of opinion that Leland, Camden, and Coker miſrepreſent the ſtate of Pool, which he thinks could be in a low ſtate only from the end of Edward III. to Henry VI. as in the reign of Elizabeth it was very flouriſhing. Leland aſcribes its riſe to the decay of *Wareham* by the filling up of its harbour.

Frome r. Leland [y] ſpeaking of the *Fraw* or *Frome* river ſays, the common opinion is that it riſes in a great pond in *Hoke* park. So ſays Hollinſhed. But Mr. Hutchins [z] ſays that St. *John's* ſpring on the ſouth ſide of Everſhot is rightly reputed to be its head, as aſſigned by Camden. Leland [a] deſcribes Frampton. *Frome toun* [Frampton], as "a praty husband toun, "with a bridge of three arches over Frome water." Here was a market, and a priory cell to Caen abbey [b].

Catſtoke. At *Catſtoke* on this river is a circular fortification called the Caſtle, the area four acres [c].

Duntiſh. At *Duntiſh* in *Buckland Abbas* is a circular camp of ten acres, in which arms and Roman coins have been dug up [d].

Cerne. *Cerne* was a famous abbey founded for Benedictines by Æthelmer or Ailmer, a Saxon nobleman, A. D. 987, much enriched by Canute, (who once plundered it), and by the antient earls of Cornwall. The learned Saxon grammarian Elfric, archbiſhop of York, 1023, was a monk here. It was valued at *£.* 515. *per ann.* [e] All its remains are a gateway and a noble ſtone barn. On a ſteep hill above the town is cut a monſtrous human figure called the Giant, 180 feet high, the outlines two feet broad. and as many deep. Antiquaries ſuppoſe it a memorial of the idol *Heil* [f]. See plate II.

Dorcheſter. Leland's account of *Dorcheſter*, as well as of Wareham, is loſt. It is an antient and pleaſant market, corporate, and borough town on an eminence ſurrounded by downs, which are thick ſpread with barrows. The walls on two ſides (for the river was its defence on the others) are now ſucceeded by pleaſant walks. Charles I. granted it a mayor and aldermen, beſides bailiffs and burgeſſes, and enlarged its privileges. Among other remains of Roman antiquities, beſides lares, pavements, and coins, muſt be reckoned the famous Amphitheatre,

Maumbury. or *Maumbury*, firſt noticed by Dr. Stukeley. It is an oval work raiſed on chalk on the ſurface of the down, a quarter of a mile from the town. On the top is a terrace and parapet, with three ways leading up to them, and four little eminences on them, and vaults under one end. The area is concave and about an acre; the ſhorteſt diameter 140 feet, the longeſt 220, and at an election 1705 it held 10,000 people. In the middle of each ſide is a parcel of ſeats near 30 feet broad. A ſilver coin of the emperor Philip was ploughed up near it. Half a

Poundbury. mile weſt from the town is *Poundbury*, an irregular camp, 378 paces by 147, on the ſteep bank of the river, by ſome aſcribed to Suene the Dane, by others

Maiden caſtle. to the Romans [g]. See plate III. *Maiden caſtle* is one of the largeſt and moſt complete Roman camps in the weſt, fortified by a treble ditch and rampart, the inner very deep and high. It is oval, and has two entrances, defended by the lapping over each other. The area, according to Aubrey [h], is 30 acres. The weſt part facing the Prætorium has been aſſigned to the foot, and would contain not leſs than three legions or 18,000 men: the eaſt part behind the prætorium was for the horſe and carriages, and the ſpace between both for the officers. Near the ſouth entrance is the mouth of a cavern for what uſe uncertain [i]. See plate II. The *Via Iceniana* runs within a mile of it, and thence branches a vicinal way to the weſt entrance; and a vicinal road to Weymouth paſſes near the weſt end [k]. In the town were a caſtle, and a Franciſcan priory founded t. Edward III. Dorcheſter gave title of marquis to *Henry Pierpont*, earl of Kingſton, 20 Charles I. 1645, on whoſe death, 1680, it ended. *Catharine*, wife of *David Collyer*, earl of Portmore, was created *counteſs* of Dorcheſter 1685, and on her death the title was revived in *Evelyn*, third ſon of Robert *Pierpont*, eſq; great nephew of the former, who was created marquis of Dorcheſter, 1706-7, 5 Ann. In this family it continued till the death of his grandſon *Evelyn* Pierpoint duke of Kingſton, 1773, when it became extinct.

Wood caſtle. "*The caſtle of Woddesford* ſtanding three or four "miles lower than Dorcheſter upon the river of "Frome, *was ſumtyme longging to Guido Briente*, "*and after to Stafford, and now to Stranguaiſe in* "*partition* [l]." It did not come to the Strangwaies, as the additions to Camden ſay, by marriage with the Cheneys, but with the Staffords [m]. One ſide of the caſtle remains in a farm houſe. "*Mr. Strangways* "*now a late began to builde richely at his commune* "*dwelling houſe in Milbyri parke. Milbyri* cam to Melbu "Stranguais by purchaſe [n]." This houſe, once eſteemed one of the largeſt and ſtill one of the beſt in the county, was built by Sir Giles Strangeways about the middle of the ſixteenth century, and now with the park belongs by marriage to the earl of Ilcheſter [o].

Bindo "*Byndon ſtondith on the right hond and ripe as the* "*ryver deſcendith* [p]." Biſhop Gibſon determines *Beandun*, which in all copies of the Saxon Chronicle is written *Beæmdun*, to be *Bampton* on the borders of Somerſet and Devon. The march of the Britans and all other circumſtances favour this, and the addition of *p* after *m* is no unuſual thing in antient names; unleſs *Flowerbarrow*, a ſtrong camp of five Flower barrow acres triple-trencht, on the ſea coaſt [q] hard by, be the work of either people on this occaſion. Aubrey calls it Britiſh. The Ciſtertian abbey at Bindon was founded by one of the Newburghs, 1172. It was valued at *£.* 147. *per annum*, ſuppreſſed 27 Henry VIII. reſtored 28, and finally ſuppreſſed 30 of the ſame reign. Three N. arches of the church are all its preſent remains. Out of its ruins a fair houſe was erected by *Thomas* firſt viſcount Bindon, which was burnt in the civil wars. This title expired with his two ſons *Henry* and *Thomas*, and was revived 5 Ann in *Henry* lord *Walden*, ſon and heir of Henry lord Howard, earl of Suffolk, created earl of Bindon, and baron Cheſterford, to enable him to execute the office of earl Marſhal. His ſon *Charles* ſucceeded 1718, and dying 1721, the title is extinct [r].

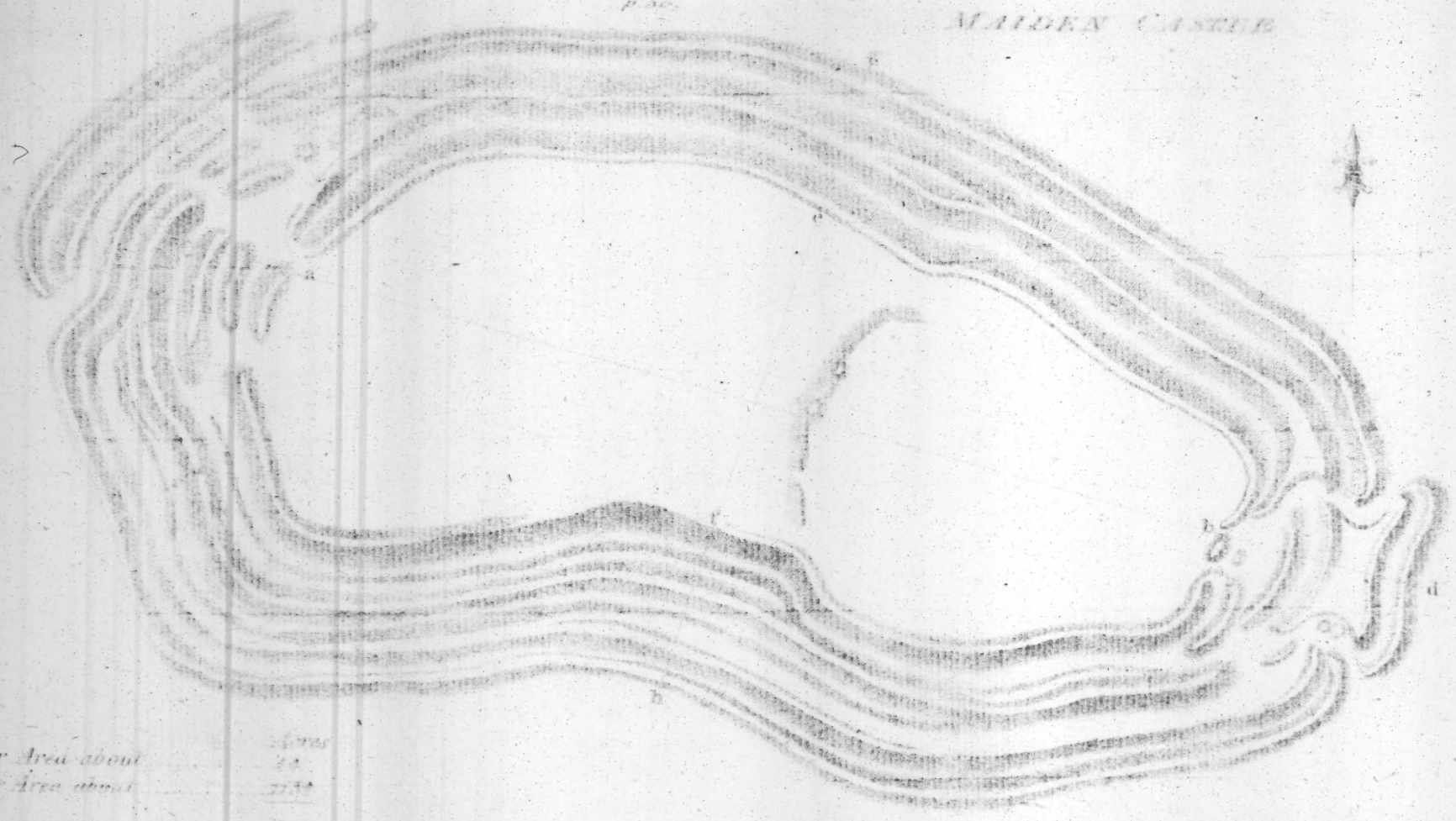
Owre *Owre Moigne* came to the Stourtons by marriage with the heireſs of Moine, and was ſince ſold to the Janſſens [s].

[y] Lel. III. 47. [z] I. 504. [a] Ib.
[b] Ib. 348. [c] Ib. 282. [d] Ib. 257. [e] Tanner, 104. [f] Hutch. II. 286.
[g] Ib. I. 574. [h] Mon. Brit. [i] Hutch. I. 467. [k] Ib. [l] Leland VI. 13.
[m] Hutch. I. 167—8. [n] Lel. III. 45, VI. 13. [o] Hutch. I. 511, 512. [p] Lel. III. 47.
[q] Hutch. I. 140. [r] Ib. I. 128. [s] Ib. I. 232.

Adjoining

P. 50.

MAIDEN CASTLE

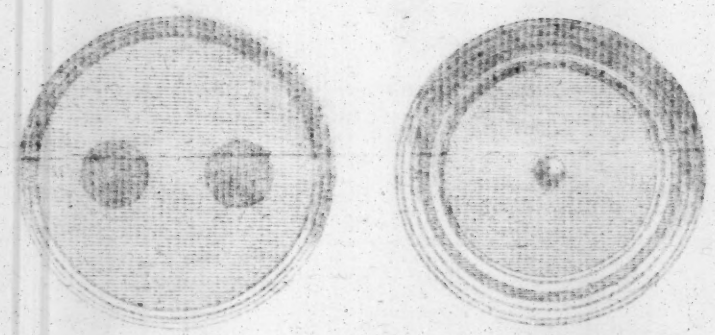


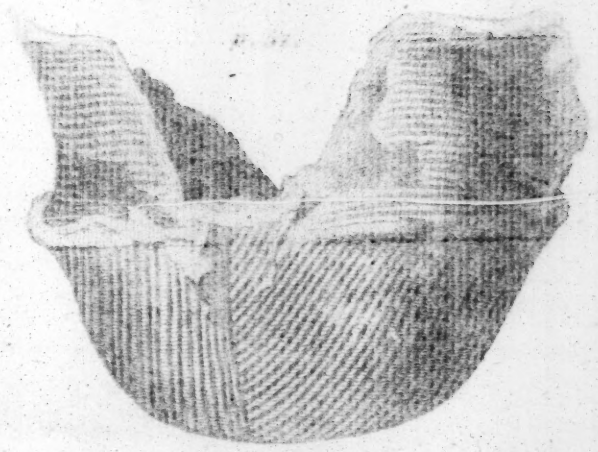
Inner Area about ... 6 Acres
Outer Area about ... 23 Do

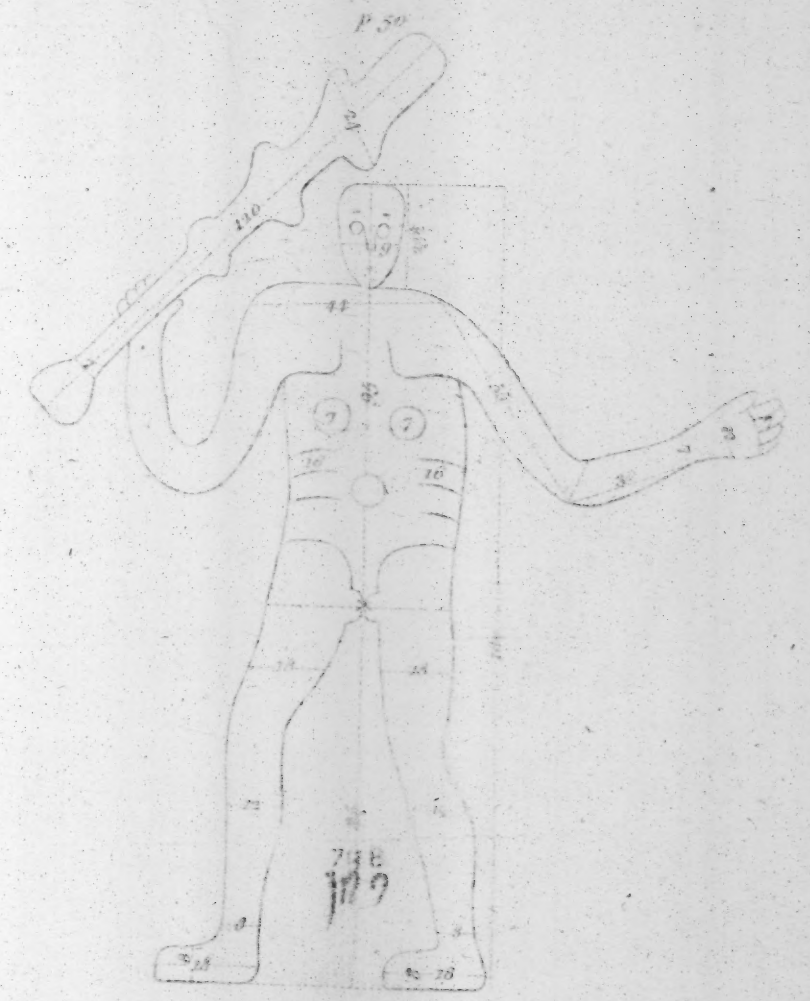
Distance from a to b about ... 144
From c to d. ... 217 Poles
From e to f ... 50 Perches
From g to h ... 90
Circumference at the inner ... 5 Furlongs

1 Furlongs
80 Poles

P. 49.







Scale of Five Feet

by a mock caſtle erected by Mr. Sturt, proprietor of the iſland, who has made large plantations on it. Mr. Hutchins is of opinion that Leland, Camden, and Coker miſrepreſent the ſtate of Pool, which he thinks could be in a low ſtate only from the end of Edward III. to Henry VI. as in the reign of Elizabeth it was very flouriſhing. Leland attributes its riſe to the decay of *Wareham* by the filling up of its harbour.

Frome r. Leland[a] ſpeaking of the *Frawe* or *Frome* river ſays, the common opinion is that it riſes in a great pond in *Hoke* park. So ſays Hollinſhed. But Mr. Hutchins[b] ſays that St. *John's* ſpring on the ſouth ſide of Everſhot is rightly reputed to be its head, as aſſigned by Camden. Leland[c] deſcribes

Frampton. *Frome tain* [Frampton], as "a praty husband town, "with a bridge of three arches over Frome water." Here was a market, and a priory cell to Caen abbey[d].

Caſtoke. At *Caſtoke* on this river is a circular fortification called the Caſtle, the area four acres[e].

Duntiſh. At *Duntish* in *Buckland Abbas* is a circular camp of 6 in acres, in which arms and Roman coins have been dug up[f].

Cerne. *Cerne* was a famous abbey founded for Benedictines by Æthelmer or Ailmer, a Saxon nobleman, A. D. 987, much enriched by Canute, (who once plundered it), and by the antient earls of Cornwall. The learned Saxon grammarian Ælfric, archbiſhop of York, 1023, was a monk here. It was valued at £. 515. *per ann.*[g] All its remains are a gateway and a noble ſtone barn. On a ſteep hill above the town is cut a monſtrous human figure called the Giant, 180 feet high, the outlines two feet broad, and as many deep. Antiquaries ſuppoſe it a memorial of the idol *Heil*[h]. See plate II.

Dorcheſter. Leland's account of *Dorcheſter*, as well as of Wareham, is loſt. It is an antient and pleaſant market, corporate, and borough town on an eminence ſurrounded by downs, which are thick ſpread with barrows. The walls on two ſides (for the river was its defence on the others) are now ſucceeded by pleaſant walks. Charles I. granted it a mayor and aldermen, beſides bailiffs and burgeſſes, and enlarged its privileges. Among other remains of Roman antiquities, beſides lafes, pavements, and coins, muſt be reckoned the famous Amphitheatre,

Maumbury. or *Maumbury*, firſt noticed by Dr. Stukeley. It is an oval work raiſed on chalk on the ſurface of the down, a quarter of a mile from the town. On the top is a terrace and parapet, with three ways leading up to them, and four little eminences on them, and vaults under one end. The area is concave and about an acre; the ſhorteſt diameter 140 feet, the longeſt 220, and at an election 1705 it held 10,000 people. In the middle of each ſide is a parcel of ſeats near 30 feet broad. A ſilver coin of the emperor Philip was ploughed up near it. Half a

Poundbury. mile weſt from the town is *Poundbury*, an irregular camp, 378 paces by 127, on the ſteep bank of the river, by ſome aſcribed to the Dane, by others

Maiden caſtle. to the Romans[i]. See plate III. *Maiden caſtle* is one of the largeſt and moſt complete Roman camps in the weſt, fortified by a treble ditch and rampart, the inner very deep and high: it is oval, and has two entrances, defended by the lapping over each other. The area, according to Aubrey[k], is 30 acres. The weſt part facing the Prætorium has been aſſigned to the foot, and would contain not leſs than three legions or 18,000 men: the eaſt part behind the prætorium was for the horſe and carriages, and the ſpace between both for the officers. Near the ſouth entrance is the mouth of a cavern for what uſe uncertain[l]. See plate II. The *Via Iceniana* runs within a mile of it, and thence branches a vicinal way to the weſt entrance; and a vicinal road to Weymouth paſſes near the weſt end[k].

In the town were a caſtle, and a Franciſcan priory founded Edward III. Dorcheſter gave title of marquis to *Henry Pierpont*, earl of Kingſton, 20 Charles I. 1645, on whoſe death, 1680, it ended. Catherine wife of *David Collyer*, earl of Portmore, was created countess of Dorcheſter 1685, and on her death the title was revived in *Evelyn*, third ſon of Robert Pierpont, eſq; great nephew of the former, who was created marquis of Dorcheſter, 1706, 5 June. In this family it continued till the death of his grandſon *Evelyn* Pierpoint duke of Kingſton, 1773, when it became extinct.

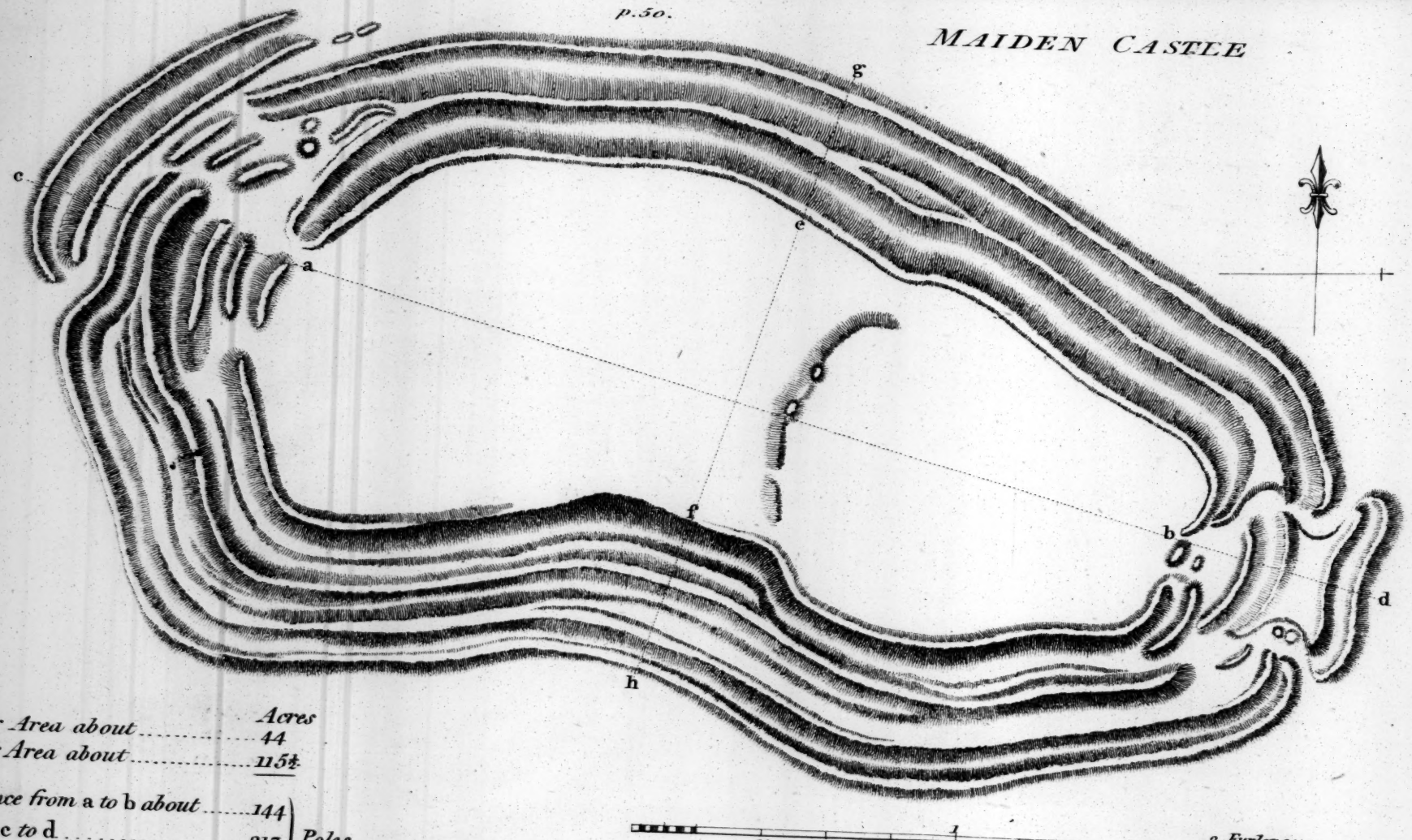
"*The caſtle of Woddesford* ſtanding "miles lower than Dorcheſter upon "Frome, *was ſumtyme longging* "*and ſins to Stafford, and now to* "*parsons*[m]." It did not come to the Staffords, the additions to Camden ſay, by marriage with Cheney, but with the Staffords[n]. Some of the caſtle remains in a farm houſe. "*Sir* "*Nicholas late began to builde riche* "*dwelling houſe in Milbyri parke*" "Strangeals by purchaſe[o]." The manor teemed one of the largeſt and fineſt in the county, was built by Sir Giles St. the middle of the ſixteenth century the park belongs by marriage Ilcheſter[p].

"*Byndon ſtondith on the right* "*ryver deſcendith*[q]." Biſhop *Beaudon*, which in all copies of nicle is written *Beaudun*, to the borders of Somerſet and Devon. Britans and all other circumſtan addition of *p* after *m* is our names; unleſs *Flowerburrow*, acres triple-trenched, on the ſea work of either people on this it Britiſh. The Ciſtercian founded by one of the Newbur valued at £. 147. *per annum*, VIII. reſtored 28, and finally ſame reign. Three N. arches of its preſent remains. was erected by *Thomas* was burnt in the civil his two ſons *Henry* and Ann in *Henry* lord *Waldeg* Howard, earl of Suffolk, baron Cheſterford, to office of earl Marſhal, 1718, and dying 1721, the *Oure Moigne* came to with the heireſs of Moigne, the Janſſens[s].

[a] Lel. III. 47. [b] Ib. 328. [c] Ib. I. 574. [d] Hutch. I. 187—8. [e] Hutch. I. 240. [f] Mun. Brit. [g] Tanner, 104. [h] Hutch. I. 467. [i] Lel. III. 45, VI. 13. [k] Ib. I. 128. [l] Ib. I. 232. [m] Lel. III. 47. [n] Ib. 328. [o] Ib. I. 574. [p] Hutch. I. 187—8. [q] Hutch. I. 240. [r] Ib. I. 232. [s] Ib. I. 128.

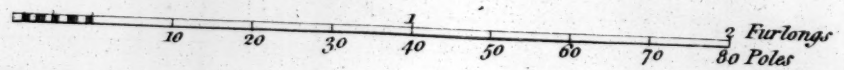
MAIDEN CASTLE

MAIDEN CASTLE

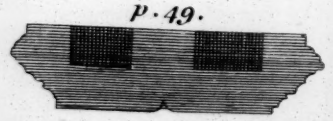


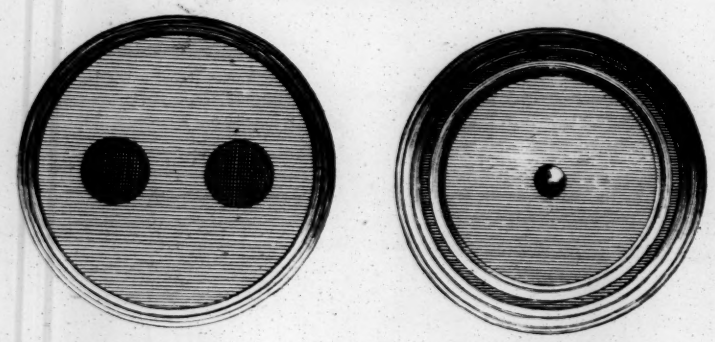
	Acres
Inner Area about	44
Outer Area about	115½

Distance from a *to* b *about*	144	*Poles or Perches*
From c *to* d	217	
From e *to* f	50	
From g *to* h	99	
Circumference of the inner Area	9 *Furlongs*	

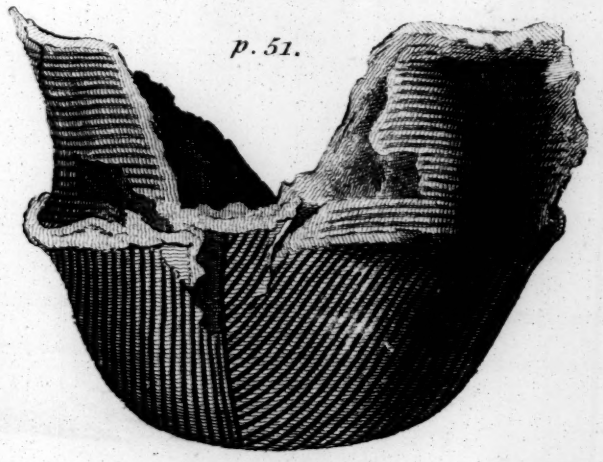


p. 49.



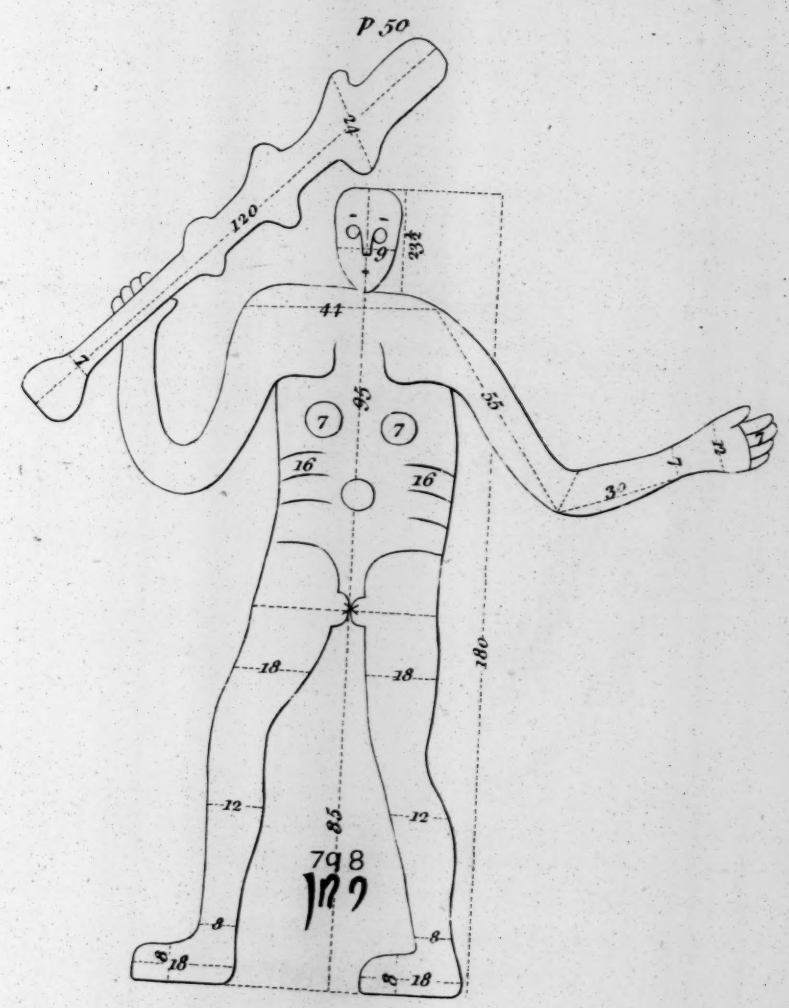


p. 51.



F. Cary Sculp.

p. 50



Vol I Pl. III. p. 59

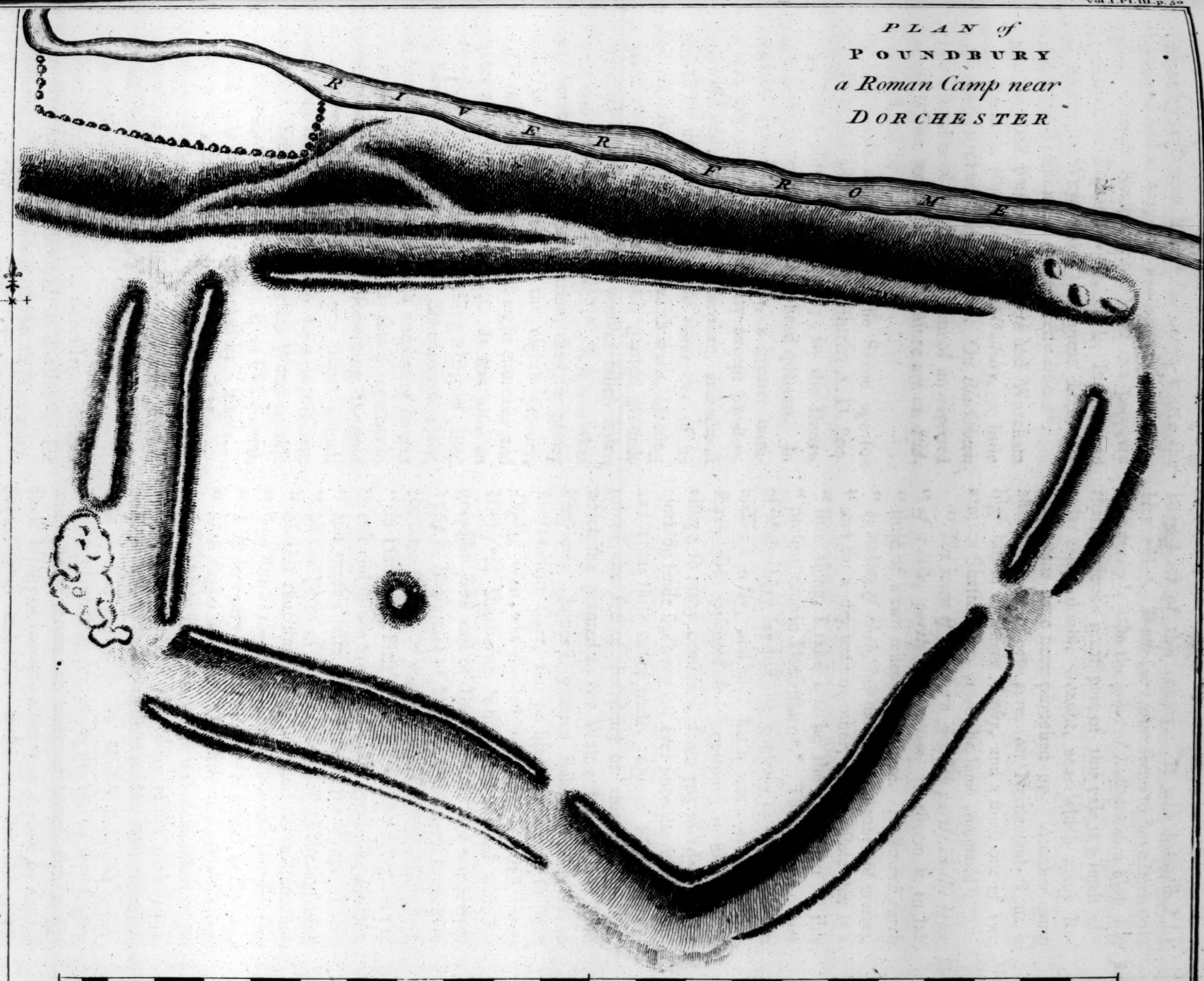
PLAN of
POUNDBURY

PLAN of the ROMAN

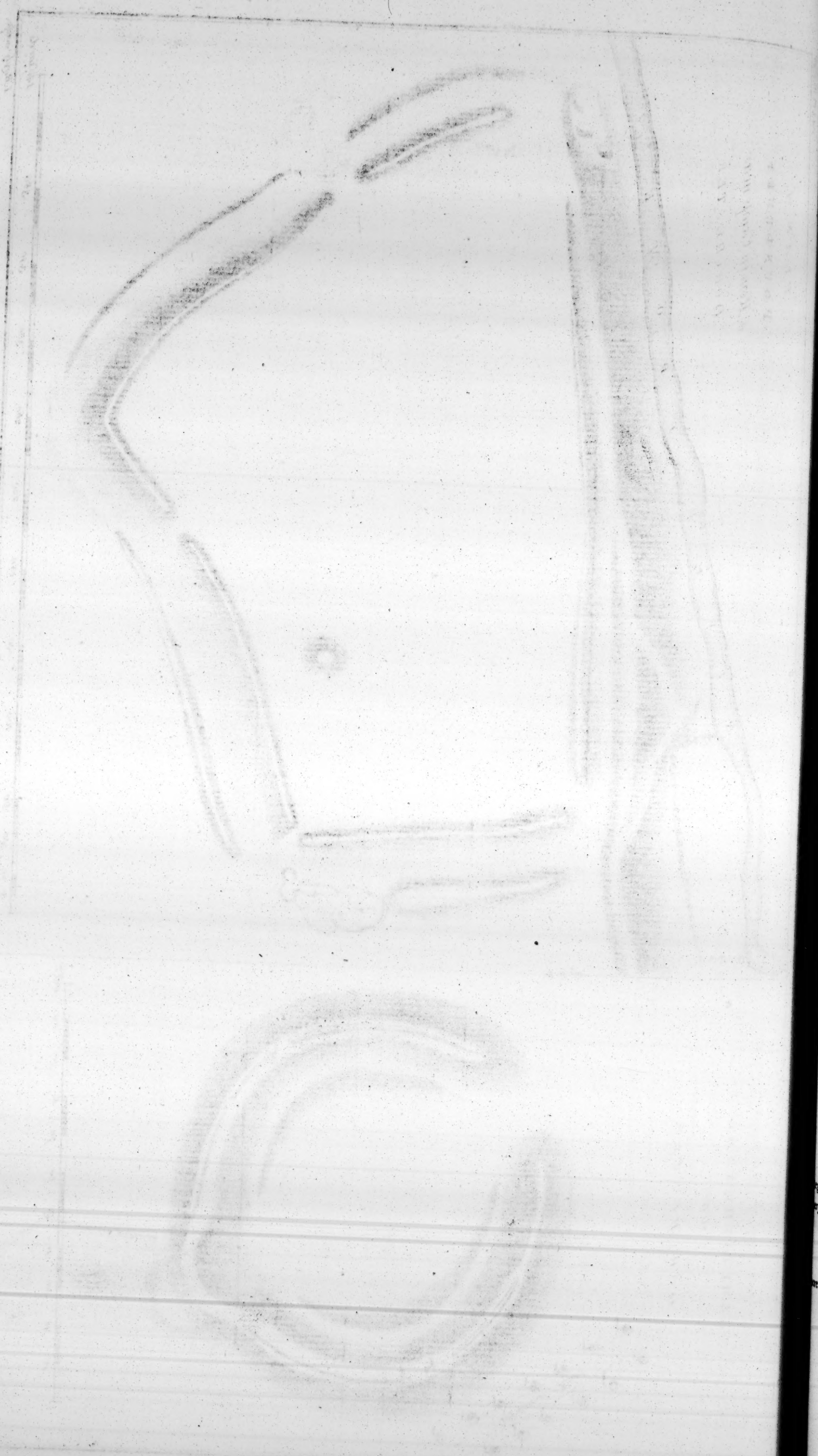
PLAN of the ROMAN
AMPHITHEATRE
near
DORCHESTER

B. Pryce delin.

PLAN of
POUNDBURY
a Roman Camp near
DORCHESTER



I. Bayly sculpt.



Adjoining to Bindon is *East Lullworth*, where the Newburghs had a ſeat, and another was erected by Thomas viſcount Bindon 1600, now the property and reſidence of Edward Weld, eſq [t]. In the road from Bindon to Weymouth, is a great ditch like Wanſdike for ſeveral miles never exactly traced [u].

Near the road between *Bloxworth* and Wareham on the heath is *Woolſbarrow* or *Oldbury*, a little Daniſh camp ſurrounded with tumuli. On *Blackdown* hill are a number of large pits in form of an inverted cone, dry in the wetteſt ſeaſons. More are on *Piddleton* heath juſt by [x].

Wareham was conſiderable in the Saxon age for being the burial place of king Brihtric, A. D. 800. and for being plundered A. D. 875 by the Danes, who ſeem to have made it their head quarters. In Athelſtan's time it had two mints, a greater number than any town in the county except Shaſton. It was taken and burnt by king Stephen, and almoſt deſtroyed by fire 1762, but roſe fairer out of its aſhes. It is ſurrounded by high earth walls, forming a ſquare, within which is much garden ground. "Wareham is now within the waulles fallen down "made into gardens for garlike [y]." It is a market town, borough, and corporation, had a priory founded in the beginning of the eighth century, a caſtle reduced to a keep, and eight churches and chapels, now reduced to four. It has alſo an almſhouſe and freeſchool. In levelling a barrow called *King Barrow*, in the hamlet of *Stowborough* 1767, were found in a large oak trunk a number of human bones wrapt up in deer ſkins neatly ſewed together in a variety of ſmall pieces mixt with ſomething like gold lace or wire. Near the trunk was found a ſmall wooden cup neatly hatched with lines in different directions [z]. Biſhop Gibſon conceives Wareham roſe out of Stowborough as Salisbury from Old Sarum, Stowborough being antiently governed by a mayor.

Milborn St. Andrew gave birth to cardinal Morton, archbiſhop of Canterbury t. Henry VII. Mr. Pitt has a handſome ſeat here built by Sir George Morton in the laſt century. Here is a large oblong camp of ſeven acres double trencht [a].

Milton abbey was founded by Athelſtan, (whether on the account here mentioned is doubtful), for Benedictines, about the middle of the ninth century, and valued at £. 578. *per annum* [b]. The largeſt part of the church remains, and the abbey was preſerved entire by ſir John Tregonwell, an able civilian in the time of Henry VII. who made it his reſidence. The whole was taken down 1771 by lord Milton, except the hall, for the ſake of which he has erected three ſides of a modern Gothic quadrangle. This town gives title of baron to Joſeph *Damer*, created lord Milton of Shrone hill in Tipperary 1753, and baron Milton of Milton abbey, 1762.

Bere Regis is a ſmall market town giving name to the hundred. Near it is *Woodbery* hill, a circular camp of about ten acres triple trencht on a hill whereon is kept a conſiderable fair. Here or at Bere Dr. Stukeley places the IBERIUM of Ravennas [c].

"The foreſt of *Blakemore* ſtreachid from Ivelle unto "the quarters of Shaftesbury, and touchid with "Gillingham foreſt that is nere Shaftesbyri [d]." It is now called the *Vale of Blackmore*, and comprehends a large tract of this county. It was diſforeſted by Henry II. [e]. *White hart ſilver* ſeems to have been only *Leet money* [f]. On the point of *Bullbarrow* a high hill that overlooks great part of this vale is a ſmall circular camp, double trencht, near which many Roman coins have been ploughed up. Another camp almoſt ſquare of 20 acres on Nettlecomb Tout, a high hill in *Melcombe Horſey*, and a ſmall one of two acres at Shaftesbury, have the ſame command [f]. Bullbarrow. Melcombe Horſey.

"*The town of Shirburn ſtondith partly on the brow* Sherborn.
"*of a hille, partly in a bottom.* I eſteem it to lak
"little of a two miles in cumpace. *It ſtondith partly*
"*by making of cloth*, but moſt by al manner of crafies,
"and for a dry toun or other, ſaving Pole that is a
"litle thing, I take it to be the beſt toun at this
"preſent time in Dorſetſhire [g]." The printed copies of Malmsbury ſay juſt the contrary to what Camden makes him ſay, and add, hat it was a wonder and a ſhame the epiſcopal ſe continued in ſuch a little village ſo many centuries, from 705 to 1056. The clothing trade has been loſt ever ſince the reformation, and it has little other trade. Queen Elizabeth deprived the ſee of Salisbury of this rich maner, which ſhe granted to Sir Walter Raleigh and John Fitzjames. James I. granted Raleigh's property to his favourite Carr, and on his forfeiture to ſir *John Digby*, who was created 16 James I. 1618 baron Digby of Sherborne, which title expired with his grandſon *John* earl of Briſtol 1698, but was revived 1765 in *Henry* earl of Digby, a collateral branch of the ſame family. "*Roger le Poure, biſhop of Sareſbyri*, "in Henry the Firſt's time *buildid this caſtelle* in the "eaſt end of the town, and caſt a great dike without, "and made a falſe mure without the dyke. There "be few peces of work yn England of the antiquity "of this that ſtandith ſo hole and ſo well couchid. "*Ther lieth at the end of the caſtelle a mere that ſum time "hath been very much larger than it is now, as chokid up "with flagges and wedes* [h]." After a fortnight's ſiege for the king 1645 this caſtle was demoliſhed. Sir Walter Raleigh built the lodge in the park 1594, and the earl of Briſtol finiſhed it after the reſtoration. The ruins of the caſtle, Sir Walter Raleigh's grove, another planted by Mr. Pope, the ſeat of lord Digby, and a noble ſerpentine body of water with a fine ſtone bridge of ſeveral arches over it made by the laſt lord Digby, conſpire to make this ſeat one of the moſt venerable and beautiful in England. An houſe of ſecular canons was founded here in the early Saxon ages, and valued at the diſſolution at £. 612. *per ann.* The church is a handſome regular ſtructure the largeſt and beſt in the county, rebuilt t. Hen. VI. when it had been burnt in a quarrel between the townſmen and religious about a font. In it are tombs of the Horſey and Digby families. It ſtill wants the weſt end. The cloiſter and refectory and a window of the abbots houſe remain; alſo a noble ragſtone barn. The public buildings of this town are an antient ſtone market-houſe erected by the abbots, an octagon building over a conduit built by Sir John Horſey, a neat croſs with a figure of the Baptiſt, the new inn built by abbot Ramſun remaining in part near the Antelope inn, a freeſchool founded by Edward VI. and an almſhouſe antiently an hoſpital of St. Auſtin [i].

"*Clifton* ſtandith on the ryght rype of Ivel in the Clifton.

[t] Ib. I. 140. [u] Ib. I. 132. Aubrey Mon. Brit. [x] Hutch. ib. [y] Lel. III. 52.
[z] Hutch. I. 38. See it in plate II. [a] Ib. 45. 476. [b] Tanner, 104. [c] Hutch. I. 39.
[d] Lel. VI. 101. [e] Hutch. II. 492. [f] Ib. II. 425. 23. [g] Lel. II. 47.
[h] Ib. 48, 49. [i] Hutch. II. 365—393.

"paroche

" paroche of *Yatminſter*. *This lordeſhip longyd to* " *the Mawbanks, whos heyres generall were maried* " *onto Horſey*. Ormond, erle of Wiltſhire, about " kyng Edward IVth's time, invaded Clifton and " poſſeſſyd it by violence with a pretencyd title, and " began a greate foundation there for ſtables and " howſes of office, and intendyd to have buildid a " caſtelle there. But ſhortly after Clifton was re- " ſtored to Horſey [k]." It was the principal ſeat of the Horſeys, from whom it came to the Heles and Harveys, and was modernized by the latter, who mortgaged it to the Walters to whom it now belongs. The gateway is aſcribed to Inigo Jones [l].

Gillingham. *Gillingham* is one of the largeſt pariſhes in the county, ſituate in a deep paſture country, and famous for its linen manufactory. Edmund Ironſide beat the Danes 1016 at Pen in Somerſetſhire near Gillingham, to which the purſuit probably extended, and a number of pits remain on the ſuppoſed field of battle. Here is a freeſchool, in which the famous lord Clarendon had part of his education. The foreſt, antiently part of Selwood, was deafforeſted by Charles I. [m]

Shafteſbury. " *Shaftesbyry*, a great market toune, ſtondinge " on an high hille, havinge four paroche chirches " in it. The abbay ſtode by [Eaſt] of the toun. " *There was an inſcription on the right hond enter-* " *inge of the chapiter howſe ſet up by Alfredus kynge* " *of the Weſt Saxons, in knoledge that he repayred* " *Schafteſberye deſtroyed by the Danes. The inſcrip-* " *tion of the remaines of the which William of Malmeſbyri* " *ſpekethe ſtodd in the waulle of S. Maries chapell at* " *the tounes end.* The chapell is now pullid down [n]." The Britiſh name of *Shafteſbury* has the ſame origin with the Saxon; *Paladur* as well as Sceaft expreſſing the point of the hill on which it ſtood. Brompton and Leland both mention the inſcription, referring its foundation to Alfred, who placed his daughter Ethelgyva in it. It was valued at £.1166. *per annum* [o]. King Edward's body was brought hither from Corfe. Ethelgyva, the foundreſs according to Camden, was buried here. But the abbey church was deſtroyed at the diſſolution. Mr. Hutchins reckons up 12 churches here, of which only three remain. This place gave title of earl to Sir *Anthony Aſhley Cooper*, lord Aſhley of Winburn St. Giles 1672, in which year he was alſo made lord chancellor. He was ſucceeded 1683 by his ſon *Anthony*, and he 1699 by his ſon *Anthony*, author of the " Characteriſtics." His ſon *Anthony* died 1771, leaving a ſon *Anthony*, the 5th and preſent earl [p].

Marnhull. " *Marnelle* on the left ripe of Stour is a good up- " landiſh toune [q]." The title of baron expired 1624 with *Henry Howard* earl of Northampton, to whom it was given. The eſtate now belongs to the Huſſeys. In the church was buried Thomas Howard viſcount Bindon, and his two wives [r].

Sturminſter. " The townlet of *Stourminſter* ſtandith in a val- " ley, and is no great thing, and the building of it is " meane. There is a very good market and a very " faire bridge of ſix arches at the townes end. At " the end of the bridge in *ripa dextra* Sturi fl. is " a faire maner place of an hille made ſtepe rounde " by mannes hand, caullid yn ould writings *New-* " *ton caſtelle*—ſyns clerely decayed, and the abbates " of Glaſſenbyri made therein a faire maner place, " and uſed to reſorte onto yt [s]." The caſtle is in form of a Roman D, on a high hill, ſurrounded by a high vallum and deep ditch on the ſouth-weſt and part of the eaſt ſides, the precipice defending the north, and a ſmall keep on the top in the centre; ſome old buildings remain on and below the hill. Here are no traces of a religious houſe, nor is it eaſy to account for the name of *Minſtre* except becauſe it belonged to Glaſtonbury abbey; but *Newton* included the whole pariſh. King Edgar in 968 gave the manor of Sturre, being 30 hides, to Glaſſenbury abbey, and Edmund Ironſide about 1016 gave Newton caſtle, being 17 hides, to the ſame abbey [t].

Chil Ockford. Hameldon hill. In *Chil Ockford* pariſh is *Hameldon* hill, three quarters of a mile long, of unequal breadth and irregular form. Before you come to the principal front two or three low ramparts croſs the narroweſt part of the hill: at the entrance are four or five trenches, but in general only two. Below the outer foſs on the weſt is a ſmall parapet fronting the Stour. It commands an extenſive view of that river and part of the vale of Blakmore. Aubrey ſays he was told Roman coins had been found within it [u].

Hod hill. *Hod* hill is in *Stourpayne* pariſh, parted from the other by a narrow vale. It is formed like a Roman D, with a double rampart and foſſe, high and deep on the north and ſouth, and leſs ſo on the eaſt and weſt ſides, and having five entrances. Within are ſeveral contiguous pits, near the north entrance two ſhallow parallel ditches, and in the area many large circles four or five yards diameter with ſhallow trenches [x].

Ockford. *Ockford* was the eſtate of the great family of Nichole or Lincoln, in which Alured being a common ſurname, it was called t. Edw. I. both Ockford *Alured* and Ockford *Nichole*. One of this family procured a market here, and from them it came to the Fitz Paynes, whence it is vulgarly called *Fipenny Ockford*. Between ſeventy and eighty Britiſh ſilver coins were found in a tump 1753 in digging gravel [y].

Banbury hill. On *Banbury* hill is a circular camp with two entrances and ſingle trencht. " *Achford Fitz Payne* a goodlie " lordſhip. There is a ſaying that one of the Fitz " Paynes for a treſpaſs committed loſt it. *Syns it* " *came to the Percies erles of Northumberland, heyre to* " *Fitz Payne*. Kitſun, the merchant, bought of him " the chief landes [z]." It now belongs to the Pits.

Brian. *Brianſton*, a ſmall village of about ten houſes, all except one deſtroyed by the fire at Blandford 1731, was bought of the Rogers family by lord chief juſtice Portman t. Hen. VIII. and is now poſſeſſed by Henry William Portman, eſq. who has much improved the houſe and the adjoining grounds [a]. The manor was held by the tenure of finding a man with a bow unſtrung and an arrow unfeathered to go before the king bareheaded [b] in his Welſh wars.

Blan. *Blandford* a flouriſhing market town and corporation in a fruitful champain tract, gives name to the hundred. It twice ſent members to parliament 33 Edw. I. and 22 Edw. III. It was burnt 1579, and again 1731, but has riſen fairer out of its aſhes. There were two leſſer fires 1676 and 1713. It gave birth to Thomas and Bruno Ryves, writers; Thomas

[k] Lel. VII. 79. [l] Hutch. II. 458. [m] Ib. 226. 228. [n] Lel. VII. 80. [o] Tanner, 103.
[p] Hutch. II. 1—40. [q] Lel. VII. 80. [r] Hutch. II. 396—400. [s] Lel. VII. 79.
[t] Hutch. II. 408. 410. [u] Ib. 313. [x] Ib. I. 105. [y] Ib. II. 403—406.
[z] Lel. VI. 54. [a] Hutch. I. 87.
[b] Not barefooted and in his ſhirt and linen drawers, as Gibſon.

Baſtard,

Baſtard, Chriſtopher Pitt, and Thomas Creech, poets; Frederick Sagittary and Robert Pitt, phyſicians; Thomas Lindeſay archbiſhop of Armagh, William Wake archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Samuel Liſle biſhop of St. Aſaph and Norwich; and title of marquis to the duke of Marlborough. *Damory court* adjoining was the ſeat of the Ryves family, and there grew an oak 75 feet high, 12 to 23 feet diameter, and 68 feet round, its extent of branches 72 feet before the great ſtorm; the trunk was rooted up 1755 [c].

At *Pimpern* was one of theſe mazes called *Troy town* or *Julian's bower*, cut in the ground in a number of irregular meanders as if for the purpoſe of paſtoral amuſement by running round them and endeavouring to get out [d]. There is a ſimilar work at *Leigh* in *Yateminſter* [e].

The nunnery at *Tarrant Crawford* was founded by Ralph de Kahaines t. Rich. I. near his manſion houſe, but biſhop Poor was ſo great a benefactor as to be conſidered as its founder, and his heart was buried here, as were alſo Joan daughter of king John and wife of Alexander II. king of Scotland, and Joan, natural daughter of the ſame king, and wife of Llewellin prince of Wales. It was valued at £. 214. [f] "Tarente nunnery of late days ſtode about Crayford "bridge over Stoure river lower than Blanford [g]." The whole is now demoliſhed: a large old barn lately ſtanding was taken for its church. The manor belongs to Mr. Portman. In this county are other places of the name of *Tarent*; viz. *Tarent Gunvill*, where is a houſe of the Grenville family, built by Sir John Vanburgh [h]; *Tarent Hinton*, *Tarent Keynſton*, *Tarent Monkton*, *Tarent Preſton*, *Rawſon* or *Anteocheſton*, and *Tarent Ruſhton* or *Vilers*, denominated from their reſpective owners [i].

At *Great Crawford*, in *Spetſbury* pariſh, is an oval camp, 184 paces by 120, and without it a ſmaller circular [k].

"*The toun of Winburn is yet meately good and reaſon-*
"*ably welle inhabited.* It hath been a very large
"thing and was in price yn the tyme of the
"Weſt Saxon kings [l]." Mr. Hutchins thinks the antient name of VINDOGLADIA ſuited any of the other Winbornes better than this, which lies indeed at the mouth of the Allen, but neither at the head nor mouth of the Stour. Be this as it may, this was probably the winter quarters to the ſummer camp at Badbury. It is an antient market town, and its trade chiefly in the woollen manufactory. The church is built in the Saxon ſtyle. "*The*
"*cryptes in the eſt part is an old peace of work.* S.
"*Cuthberga* was buryid in the north ſide of the
"preſbyterie. King *Etheldred* was buryid by her,
"whos tumbe was lately repairid, and a marble
"ſtone ther layid with an image of a king in a plate
"of braſſe with this inſcription" (the ſame as in Camden except that the year is 827 and the day 13. It is now 873 and 23.) "Cuthburga ſins was tranſ-
"lated to the eſt end of the high altare. Erle
"John of Somerſet, or, as I rather think, *John duke*
"*of Somerſet* his ſon, *lyith buried in a goodly tumbe*
"*with his wife in the ſouth ſide of the preſbiterie*, ſub
"arcu." [This is a very beautiful monument.]
"*Lady Margarete mother to Henry VIII. foundid*
"*and endowid a grammar ſchole in Winburne* [m]."
Queen Elizabeth much augmented this ſchool. The choir of the church has fourteen ſtalls, and here is the only organ in the county, and cathedral ſervice was till lately performed on Saturdays and holidays, but the chanting is left off. The ſpire on the eaſtern tower fell down about 1600. The church is now ſerved by three miniſters elected by the corporation, and the town is governed by two conſtables and two bailiffs [n].

Badbury. "*The Saxon kings had hard by the toune a caſtelle now*
"*caullid Badbyri, but clerely down.* The diches,
"hilles, and ſite therof be yet evidently ſeene [o]."
Roman coins, urns, and a ſword, were dug up here 1665. Edward ſenior only uſed it in the attack he meditated on Winburn. It is circular, triple trenched, entered at eaſt and weſt, and contains eighteen acres [p]. It gives name to the hundred. The Ikeneild ſtreet which comes from Old Sarum paſſes over Badbury-down [q].

Kingſton *hall.* "Ther hath beene ſins a fair maner place caullid
"*Kingeſton hall*, and this is alſo now in a maner
"clerely defacid. It berith in writinges the name
"of *Kingeſtoun Laſcy*; wherapon I gather that *one*
"*of the Lacys, predeceſſors onto Henry Laſcy erle of*
"*Lincoln*, buildid this houſe, and I gather alſo that
"the Laſcys were lordes of Winburne, and *by*
"*him it cam to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſtre*,
"to the which duke it yet longgith [r]." The preſent houſe was built 1663 by Sir Ralph Bankes whoſe grandfather bought it of the adopted ſon of Charles Blunt earl of Devon, to whom it was given by James I. [s]

Winborn St. Giles. *Winborn St. Giles* came from the Plecys t. Edw. IV. to the Aſhleys, of whom Sir Anthony was knighted at the ſiege of Cadiz 1597, and made ſecretary to the privy council to James I. His heireſs brought it to the Coopers of Rokburn, Hants, and her ſon Sir Anthony Aſhley Cooper was created 1661 baron Aſhley of this place, earl of Shaftſbury, and lord chancellor 1672. His deſcendants enjoyed theſe titles as already related. The family ſeat here is a large pile built at different times, and the river Allen runs through the garden. In the church are monuments for Sir Anthony, the chancellor, and the laſt earl but one [t].

Canford. *Canford* belonged to the Longeſpees and Montacutes earls of Saliſbury, the ruins of whoſe houſe were remaining here till 1765. The manor belongs now to Sir John Webb, in whoſe park are ſome very large cheſnut trees, one of them meaſuring 37 feet round [u]. At *Dudbury* in *W. Parley* is a Roman camp [x]. Lord Montjoy's works came to nothing. To Canford adjoins *Lichet Maltravers*, the ſeat of the Maltravers family, of whom Sir John who had the cuſtody of and illtreated Edward II. is buried in the church [y]. It now belongs to the antient family of the Trenchards, who have a venerable manſion at *Wolveton*, juſt by Dorcheſter, built by Sir Thomas Trenchard 1505. In this houſe John Ruſſel, eſq. of Berwick in this county, laid the foundation of the Bedford family, being ſent for by his relation Sir Thomas Trenchard to entertain Philip archduke of Auſtria and king of Caſtile when driven on this coaſt 1505 [z].

Dudbury. Lichet Maltravers. Wolverton.

Abbotſbury. *Abbotſbury*, a ſmall market town, is eminent only

[c] Hutch. II. 75. 82. [d] Ib. I. 100. [e] Ib. II. 468. [f] Ib. II. 43. 46. [g] Lel. VI. 54.
[h] Hutch. II. 165. [i] Ib. I. 107. 109, 112. II. 212. 167. 45. [k] Ib. II. 191. [l] Lel. III. 54.
[m] Ib. 55. [n] Hutch. II. 74. 99. [o] Lel. III. 54. [p] Hutch. II. 88.
[q] Ib. Introd. p. xiv. [r] Lel. III. 54. [s] Hutch. II. 87. [t] Ib. 214.
[u] Ib. 107, 108. [x] Ib. 156. [y] Ib. 113. 117. [z] Ib. I. 453.

for the inconſiderable ruins of a monaſtery founded by Orcus, ſteward of the houſhold to Canute, valued at £. 290. *per ann.*[a] and for lord Ilcheſter's noble ſwannery containing between 6 and 700 ſwans, with a decoy a little weſt of the town. At the end of a ridge of hills a mile and half from the town is Abbotſbury caſtle, a ſquare fortification; two ſides double ditched. Great quantities of mackrel are taken on the coaſt from this town to Portland. In *Chilcomb* pariſh is the largeſt camp in this part of the county, ſingle trenched with three barrows in the centre[b]. At *Chidioc* are ſome remains of a caſtle of the Chidioc or Arundel family[c]. *Shipton* hill is an immenſe barrow like a ſhip reverſed, 749 feet long (which is 150 feet longer than Silbury hill) 161 broad, and 147 ſlant[d]. In *Frampton* and *Affpiddle* churches are curious pulpits.

Chilcombe.

Chidioc.

Shipton *hill.*

Frampton.
Affpiddle.

Beminſter, a ſmall antient market-town, gave birth 1636 to Dr. Sprat biſhop of Rocheſter, as did *Coxden*, 1602, to that eminent antiquary ſir Symonds D'Ewes, who died 1650; and *Wotton Glanville*, 1620, to ſir Winſton Churchill, father of John duke of Marlborough. At the north-weſt edge of the county is *Lambert* caſtle, a triple entrenchment, in form of a Roman D; the area 12 acres, having three entrances. Near it a ſquare double one on *Coney* caſtle hill in *Pillſdown*[e]. In *Askerſwell* pariſh on *Eggardon* hill is a large camp probably Roman, triple trenched, with two entrances from the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt, where the ends of the vallum lap over. It contains ſix acres, is divided by a bank, and has a tumulus in the middle and others around it. In *Portiſham* pariſh is the largeſt and moſt entire Cromlech in the county, a ſtone 10 feet by 6 reſting on nine more[f]. At *Great Mintern* is a quadrangular houſe, the ſeat of the Napiers before they removed to *More Crichel*, where Mr. Sturt their heir rebuilt their ſeat[g]. *Stalbridge*, a market-town which carries on a great ſtocking manufactory, is chiefly remarkable for being the reſidence of the great Mr. Boyle, whoſe firſt experiments were made here, and for a neat croſs of one ſtone 21 feet high[h]. On the downs about *Weſt Woodyates* are a great number of barrows, with a vaſt rampart and ditch called *Grimeſditch* croſſing the Roman road which runs from Old Sarum to Dorcheſter over the downs, where its ridge is very bold at Guſſage St. Michael[i]. This ditch may be preſumed to be one of the many parallel ones in the north-eaſt corner of this county, ſuppoſed to have been caſt up by the Belgæ as they puſhed on their conqueſts[k]. At *Knolton* in *Horton* are a camp and barrows. Here was a Benedictine priory founded by Orgar earl of Devon 961, *Woodlands* in this pariſh was the ſeat of Mr. Haſtings, an extraordinary character in the laſt century, ſon, brother, and uncle to the earl of Huntingdon[l]. The unfortunate duke of Monmouth was taken concealed in a ditch hereabouts on *Shagſheath*[m].

Askerſwell.
Eggardon hill.

Portiſham.

Great Mintern.
MoreCrichel.

Stalbridge.

Weſt Woodyates.

Grimesditch.

Horton.

Woodlands.

Cranborn is a place of high antiquity, and a market-town. "A praty thoroughfare, and for one "ſtreat meatly welle builded. *Ther runnith a fleting* "*bek thorough it. Here was ſumtyme an hedde abbay* "*after made a celle to Tewkesbyri by an erle of Glo-* "*ceſter*[n]." Here were four parks, and here is now a chaſe. This town gave birth to biſhop Stillingfleet[o].

Cranborn.

At *Edmondeſham* is a mineral ſpring: another at *Farringdon*.

Thomas Sackville earl of Dorſet, dying of an apoplexy 1608, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert* who enjoyed the title only one year, and was ſucceeded by his younger ſons *Richard* and *Edward*; the latter was lord chamberlain to Charles I. and his queen, and fought the famous duel with lord Bruce, and dying 1632 was ſucceeded by his ſon *Richard*. He died 1672, and had for his ſucceſſor his ſon *Charles* by Frances daughter of Lionel earl of Middleſex, and at length heir to her brother James earl of Middleſex, on which account the ſaid Charles was created earl of Middleſex by letters patent 27 Charles II. His character both as a ſtateſman and writer has been celebrated by all the writers of the laſt age. He died $170\frac{5}{6}$, leaving an only ſon *Lionel Cranfield* 7th earl who was created duke of Dorſet 1720, and dying 1765 was ſucceeded by his ſon *Charles*, who died 1768 without iſſue, and his titles devolved on his nephew *John Frederick* 3d and preſent duke.

Earls of Dorſet.

[a] Hutch. I. 532. 541. Tanner, 105. [b] Hutch. I. 542. [c] Ib. 327. [d] Ib. 342. [e] Ib. II. 330. 318. [f] Ib. I. 553. [g] Ib. II. 477. [h] Ib. 244, 245. [i] Ib. 222. [k] Ib. Introd. x. [l] Ib. II. 59. [m] Ib. II. 499. [n] Lel. III. 56. [o] Hutch. II. 137—150.

Rare Plants found in Dorſetſhire.

Arundo *calamagroſtis*. Branched Reed Graſs; in woods.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Aſparagus or Sperage; in ſea meadows aud rocks in the iſland of *Portland*.

Conferva *multifida*. Tufted Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

—— *pariſitica*. Feathered Conferva; on Fuci on the ſhore.

Cyperus *longus*. Sweet Cyperus or Engliſh Gallingale; on bogs in the iſle of *Purbeck* near a chapel on that ſide which looks towards *Portland*.

Euphorbia *Portlandica*. Portland Spurge; on ſandy ſea ſhores; in the narrow neck of land which joins *Portland* to *Dorſetſhire*.

Fucus *diffuſus*. Diffuſe Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks in *Portland*.

—— *fimbriatus*. Fringed Fucus; on the ſhore in *Portland*.

—— *pedunculatus*. Pedunculated Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones in *Portland*.

Lavatera *arborea*. Sea-tree Mallow; on the ſhore in *Portland*.

Linum *uſitatiſſimum*. Common Flax; in corn fields and ſandy paſtures.

Myagrum *ſativum*. Gold of Pleaſure; in fields among flax near *Bridport* and *Lyme*.

Myrica *gale*. Goule, Sweet Willow, Dutch Myrtle; in a low marſhy ground near *Wareham*.

Pinguicula *villoſa*. Cornwall Butterwort; in bogs and wet places.

Polycarpon *tetraphyllum*. Four leaved Polycarpon; in dry meadows and ſandy places in the iſle of *Portland*.

Salſola *fruticoſa*. Shrubſtone crop or Glaſſwort; on the ſtone beech running from the ſhore of *Dorſetſhire* almoſt to *Portland*.

Santolina *maritima*. Sea Cudweed; on the coaſt near *Pool*.

Vicia *bithinaca*. Rough Vetch; in corn fields and gravelly paſtures; in the iſle of *Purbeck*.

—— *hybrida*. Baſtard Vetch; in meadows and fields about *Weymouth*.

—— *lutea*. Yellow Vetch; in fields and meadows about *Weymouth*.

Ulva *articulata*. Jointed Laver; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

—— *rubens*. Reddiſh Laver; on rocks and ſtones in the iſle of *Portland* and near *Pool*.

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS.

1	Portbury	13	Whitstone	28	Stone
2	Hartcliff with Bedminſter	14	Mells & Leigh Liberty with Part of Hill Hou.Lib.	29	Hounsborough, Barwick & Coker
3	Keynsham				
4	Bath Forum	15	Frome	30	Crewkherne
5	Hampton & Claverton Liberty which includes the Pariſh of Charlecombe	16	Norton Ferris	31	South Petherton
		17	Bruton	32	Kingsbury East
		18	Horethorn	33	Abdick
6	Wellow in which is the Liberty of Charterhouſe	19	Catash	34	Bulstone
		20	Glaston twelve hides	35	North Curry
7	Kilmersdon	21	Bempstone	36	Andersfield
8	Chewton	22	Huntspill & Pariton	37	North Petherton
9	Chew	23	Whitney	38	Cannington
10	Brent with Wrington	24	Pitney	39	Taunton Dean
11	Winterſtoke including Witham Friary	25	Somerton	40	Kingsbury West
		26	Martock	41	Milverton
12	Wells Forum	27	Tintinhull	42	Williton Freeman
				43	Carhampton

A MAP OF SOMERSETSHIRE

from the best

AUTHORITIES:

Engraved by I. Cary.

MONMOUTHSHIRE

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

WILTSHIRE

DORSETSHIRE

BRISTOL

BATH

WELLS

BRIDGEWATER

TAUNTON

ILMINSTER

CHARD

SHERBORNE

FROME

MERTON

LANGPORT

KEYNSHAM

PENSFORD

NORTON FITZWARREN

CASTLE CARY

WINCANTON

MAIDEN BRADLEY

BRUTON

CREWKERNE

IVELCHESTER

BANWELL

BURNHAM

BURTLEMOOR HEATH

KINGS SEDGMOOR

GODNEY MOOR

NEROCHE FOREST

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

BELGÆ.

NORTH and East of the Durotriges lay the antient Belgæ, who, from their name; and from other good authorities, it is probable came into Britain from among the Belgæ, a people of Gaul. This last people (as Cæsar[a] was informed by the inhabitants of Rheims), being of German extraction, anciently crossed the Rhine, and pleased with the fertility of the country on its banks, drove out the Gauls, and settled there, "and thence, as that writer goes on, passed over into Britain for booty and conquest, and were "all distinguished by the names of the cities whence they were derived. When their hostilities were at an "end, they settled here, and began to cultivate their lands." The time of their migration hither is not ascertained, unless we suppose Divitiacus, king of the Suessiones, who lived before Cæsar's time, brought the Belgæ over hither; for he was sovereign of the greatest part both of Gaul and Britain. Whence the name of Belgæ is derived is not clear. The very learned Thomas Hubert of Liege thinks it a German word, because the Germans call the Gauls and Italians *Wallen*, and some *Walgen*. John Goropius the Belgian derives it from the Belgic word *Belhe*, which signifies *Anger*, as if they were more choleric than other people. But as the name of Belgæ does not seem to be derived from the language now used by the Low Dutch, or present inhabitants of Belgic Germany, (the same almost with our Anglo-Saxon being derived from the Saxons whom Charlemagne removed into Brabant and Flanders), I cannot help following those who derive it from the old Gaulish language still retained almost unaltered by our Britans, and deduce Belgæ from *Pel*, which with them signifies *distant*. They were the most remote people of old Gaul, as well in point of cultivation and improvement as in situation, and the Poet[b] makes the Morini the most distant people of Gallia Belgia when he calls them *extremos hominum*, remotest of men. But to return to our Belgæ, who spread themselves over the counties of Somerset and Wilts, and the inner partsof Hants.

[a] B. G. V. 12.

[b] Virg. Æn. VIII. 727.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE county of Somerset, commonly called *Somersetshire*, is extensive and rich, washed by the Severn sea to the north; on the west it borders on Devon, on the south on Dorset, and on the east on Wilts and part of Gloucestershire. The soil is very rich, the greatest part excellent corn or pasture land. It is very populous and happily furnished with commodious harbours. Some suppose its name was given it for the mildness, and as it were *summer* temperature, of its air, in which sense it is still called by the Britans *Gladorhaf*, by a word borrowed from our language. But as it may be truly called in summer a summer country, so it has as good right to be called a winter one in winter, when it is for the most part wet, fenny, and marshy, to the great inconvenience of travellers. I am more inclined to think it derived from *Somerton*, antiently the most considerable town in the whole county, as Asserius a very antient writer continually calls it the county of Somertun.

On the Severn sea where it borders on Devon, the first places that occur are *Porlock*, Saxon Portlocan; and *Watchet*, antiently *Weced-poort*, convenient harbours which suffered greatly from the Danes, A. D. 886. Between these is *Dunstor* castle, in a low situation, surrounded with hills except towards the sea, built by the *Mohuns*, from whom it came by agreement[a] to the *Lutterells*. This family of the Mohuns was a famous and powerful one, flourishing from the time of the Conqueror, in whose reign this castle was built, to that of Richard II. Two persons of this family were earls of this county, *William* and *Reginald*, who was deprived of that honour in the Baron's war. Their descendants afterwards ranked as barons, of whom the last, *John*, left three daughters; *Philippa*, wife of Edward duke of York, *Elizabeth*, married to William Montacute, second earl of Salisbury of the name, and *Matilda*, to lord L'Estrange of Knockyn. Their mother is reported to have obtained of her husband for a common for the use of the townspeople as much land as she could walk round in one day barefoot.

To this castle adjoin two small villages, dedicated to two Saints of this county; one called *Caranton*, from Caradoc a Briton, the other *St. Decombes* from Decumanus who landed here from South Wales, as I find in antient martyrology, "in a vast wilderness "covered with brambles and briars, with thick "woods extending every way, and with high "mountains and amazing vallies," where bidding farewell to the vanities of the world, he was murdered on that account, and was revered by the people as a saint.

Caranton.

St. Decombes.

Stoke Curcy, a barony denominated from its founders, lies a little farther from the sea. It was the residence of William de *Curcy*, sewer to Henry I. of which family was John de Curcy, who conquered Ulster in Ireland, whom by greatness of soul, wisdom, and every other virtue nature formed for a great man. The memorial

Stoke Curcy.

Family of the Curcies.

John de Curcy.

[a] *Transactionibus.* Bargain. G. It is a word from the Digests. Ainsworth.

of his ſignal valor may be found in the antient annals of Ireland. Thence at *Stert point* the land runs out gradually, where two of the largeſt rivers of the county diſcharge themſelves at one mouth, the UZELLA ÆSTUARIUM of Ptolemy called from the river Ivell, which long before it comes here loſes its name. It riſes in Dorſet, and as ſoon as it enters Somerſetſhire, gives name to *Evell*, a populous market town, and receives a ſmall rivulet on which ſtands *Camalet*, a ſteep mountain difficult of aſcent, having on its top traces of a decayed caſtle, and a triple rampart of earth incloſing twenty acres. The inhabitants call it *Arthur's Palace*; but the Roman coins frequently dug up there prove it to be a Roman work. By what name it went in their time I am utterly ignorant, unleſs it be the place that in Ninnius' catalogue is called *Caer Calemion* by tranſpoſition of the letters for *Camelion*. The neighbouring village of *Cadbury* may probably enough be ſuppoſed to be that *Cathbregion*, where, according to Ninnius[b], Arthur gave the Saxons a memorable overthrow. Another *Cadbury*, ſurnamed *North*, was given by Henry III. to Nicholas de Moeles, who married Hawiſia, a coheireſs of James de Newmarch, whoſe deſcendants were long eminent, till John dying t. Edward III. left only two daughters Muriel and Iſabel; the latter married to William Botereaux, the former to Thomas Courteney.

Stert point.

UZELLA ÆSTUARIUM.

Evell.

Camalet.

Arthur's Palace.

Cadbury.

N. Cadbury.

Hence the river Ivell makes its way to ISCHALIS, mentioned by Ptolemy, now *Ivelcheſter*; in Ninnius' Catalogue, if I miſtake not, *Pontavel Coit*, for *Pont Ivel Coit*, q. d. the bridge on the Ivell in the wood; in Florence of Worceſter *Givelceſter*. At preſent it is remarkable only for its market and its antiquity. Coins of the Roman emperors in gold, ſilver, and copper, are frequently dug up here. It appears by the ruins to have been antiently large, and ſurrounded with a double wall. At the Norman Conqueſt it was populous, and had 107 burgeſſes. It was then a place of ſtrength, and well fortified; for A. D. 1088, when the Engliſh lords had formed a wicked deſign to cut off William Rufus to make his brother Robert duke of Normandy king, Robert Moubray, a great warrior, after burning Bath, vigorouſly aſſaulted this place, but without ſucceſs. But what he could not, time has now in ſome meaſure effected.

ISCHALIS.

Ivelcheſter.

A little lower the Ivel and Pedred meeting form the river iſland of *Muchelney* or *the great iſland*, where are to be ſeen the walls of an old monaſtery, which hiſtorians ſay was founded by king Athelſtan. The *Pedred* or *Parrot* riſes in the ſouthern extremity of the county, and winds away by *Crockhern*, Saxon Cpuceppne; and *Pederton*, to which it gives name, antiently *Pedridan*, the reſidence of king Ina, now noted only for its fair and market, which Henry Daubeny obtained of Henry VI. Here it falls into the Ivell, and takes its name. After proceeding three miles eaſt, it paſſes by *Montacute*, ſo named from its gradual aſcent to a ſharp point by earl Moreton, own brother of William I. who built a caſtle on the top of the hill, and a monaſtery at the bottom: it being before called *Logoreſberg* and *Biſchopeſton**. The caſtle has been long gone, and the ſtones carried off to repair the monaſtery and other buildings. On the top of the hill was afterwards erected a chapel of St. Michael, with an arched roof of ſolid ſtone of ſingular conſtruction; the aſcent to it was by a flight of about fifty ſtone ſteps winding round the hill. Now both chapel and monaſtery are deſtroyed, and its greateſt ornament is a very handſome houſe lately built at the foot of the hill by ſir Edward *Philips*, king's ſerjeant. This place gives name to the honourable family of Montacute, deſcended from Drogo the younger. Of this family were four earls of Salisbury; the laſt left an only daughter Alice, who, by Richard *Neville* had Richard the famous earl of Warwick, the diſturber[c] of England, and John marquis of Montacute; both ſlain in the battle of Barnet, 1472. The title of baron Montacute was by Henry VIII. conferred on Henry Pole, ſon of Margaret daughter of George duke of Clarence, by a daughter of that Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick. The ſame king ſoon after beheaded him, and queen Mary advanced to this dignity Anthony *Brown*, whoſe grandmother was daughter of John Nevill, marquis Montacute, by the ſtyle and dignity of viſcount Montacute, which his ſon's ſon ſtill enjoys.

Muchelney iſle.

Parret r.

Crokherne.

Pederton.

Montacute, in Domeſday (p. 93. a.) *Montagud.*

Odcomb the adjoining ſmall town muſt not be forgotten, ſince it had a baron of its own, William de Briewer (for ſo his father was called becauſe born on a heath[d]), who, having much intereſt at court, and being a particular favourite of Richard I. and careſſed and reſpected by all, raiſed a large eſtate, and his daughters (on the death of his ſon without iſſue), by marriage with the families of Breoſe, Wake, Mohun, La-fert, and Percy, carried large poſſeſſions into thoſe families. *Stoke under Hamden* is next to this place, where the *Gornays* had their caſtle, and built a college. This family, ſurnamed de *Gornaico*, and commonly called *Gornay*, was very antient and illuſtrious, proceeding from the ſame ſtock with the Warrens earls of Surrey, and the Mortimers, but became extinct in the laſt age, and ſome of their property paſſed by the Hamptons into the knightly family of the Newtons, who value themſelves upon a Welſh extraction, and that they were not long ſince called *Caradocs*. Nor muſt I omit that here is buried Matthew Gournay that great warrior t. Edward III. who died in the 96th year of his age, having been, as appears by his epitaph, at the ſiege of Algizer againſt the Saracens, and in the battles of Benamazin, Sluys, Creſſy, Ingenos, Poitiers and Nazarano in Spain.

Odcomb

Stoke Hamd.

The Pedred next waters *Martock*, a ſmall market town, formerly given by William de Boulogne ſon of king Stephen to Faramuſius de *Bologne*, whoſe ſole heireſs Sibylla was married to Ingelram de *Fienes*, from whom deſcended the *Fienes* barons Dacre and barons *Say* and *Sele*.

Mar

Fien

The Pedred running hence through a muddy plain north through *Langport*, no inconſiderable market town, and *Aulre*, a ſmall village of a few huts, which ſeems to have been a town of more note. For when Alfred had ſo routed the Danes, and after a ſiege forced them to ſurrender that they took an oath to quit his territory with all expedition, and Godrum their king promiſed according to Aſſer[e] to embrace Chriſtianity, Alfred aſſiſted at his baptiſm in this place, and with great ceremony received him from the font.

Lan

Aul

Hence the Peder receives the Thone from the eaſt, which riſing at a diſtance in the weſt part of the county near Devon, paſſes through fruitful grounds, and through *Wellington*, which in the time

Wel

* Annals of Glaſtonbury.

[b] C. 62. [c] *Turbo.* [d] *Bruerium.*

[e] A. D. 878. p. 35. ed. Wiſe; with 30 of his army, "cujus chriſmatis ſoluto octavo die in villa regia quæ dicitur Waedmor fuit." *Wedmor* by Wells.

of Edward the elder, was the land of six tenants [f] when he gave it with *Lediard*, which had twelve tenants, to the bishop of Shireburn. Now it is a market town, whose chief distinction is the honourable sir John Popham, a person of antient nobility, strict justice, and unwearied application; for it is not proper that men of distinguished virtue, and who have deserved well of their country, should be forgotten. While chief justice of the King's Bench he administered justice with so much impartiality and wholesome severity, that England has been long indebted to him principally for its domestic tranquillity and security.

The Thone flowing gently from this place comes to *Thanton*, commonly called *Taunton*, to which it gives name. This is a handsome town most delightfully situated, and in short one of the beauties of this county. Ina king of the West Saxons built here a castle, which his wife Desburgia levelled with the ground when she drove out of it Eadbricht king of the South Saxons, who had seized upon it, and from it kept in awe the nation he had subdued. In the time of the Confessor, "it gelded (according to Domesday book [g]) for fifty-four hides, and had sixty-three *burgesses*. The bishop of Winchester held it, and his pleas were held here three times a year. These customs belong to Taunton, burgheriste [h], breach of the peace, hainfare [i], hundred penny, and St. Peter's pence, ciriscet, to hold the bishop's pleas thrice a year without notice, and to send men to the army with the bishop's men." The country all round it is diversified with pleasant meadows, beautiful gardens, and many villages; and affords a most pleasing entertainment to the eye. Among the most noted villages are *Orchard*, which antiently had lords of the same name, from whom it passed by inheritance to the *Portmans*, knights; *Hach Beauchamp*, and *Corey Mallet*, both which have their additional names from their lords. The latter was the residence of the *Malleis* of Norman descent, from whom it came soon after by a female to the *Pointzs*. Of these, t. Edward I. Hugh was summoned to parliament among the barons, and several of this family remain in great splendor, and honoured with the order of knighthood. The Beauchamps flourished in great lustre from the time of Henry II. especially ever since Cecily *de Fortibus*, a descendant of the earls *Ferrars* and that great marshal of England William earl of Pembroke, was married into this family. But in the reign of Edward III. the inheritance was by sisters divided between Roger de *St. Maur*, or *Seimor*, and *J. Meriet*; men who could boast a long train of honourable ancestors. Hence it came to pass that when Henry VIII. married Jane *Seimor*, mother of Edward VI. he conferred the title of viscount Beauchamp on her brother Edward Seimor, whom Edward VI. afterwards created duke of Somerset.

The Thone, at its junction with the Pedred, forms a river island, called antiently *Æthelingey* or the *isle of nobles*, now commonly *Athelney*, no less famous among us for the shelter it afforded to king Alfred, when the Danes had overrun the country, than the marshes of Minturnæ in Italy for having concealed Marius. The situation of that prince is thus described by one of our old Poets:

—*Mixta dolori*
Gaudia semper erant, spes semper mixta timori;
Si modo victor erat ad crastina bella pavebat,
Si modo victus erat ad crastina bella parabat;
Cui vestes sudore jugi, cui sica cruore
Tincta jugi, quantum sit onus regnare probârunt:

Allay'd with grief his cautious joy appear'd,
And when he hop'd the most the most he fear'd:
Conqueror he waited for the rallying foe,
Conquer'd he arm'd him for a second blow;
His toil-worn hands and falchion drencht in blood,
Proclaim a crown is but a noble load.

And it must be confessed this island was a most convenient retreat. The marshes and stagnated waters all round it, which Asser [k] by a Latin-Saxon name calls *Gronnæ*) render it inaccessible. Malmesbury says it had antiently a bridge between two castles built by Alfred, and a very large wood of alders full of goats and deer, but scarce two acres of firm ground, on which he built a small religious house, the whole supported by four piers driven into the ground, and encircled by four circular chancels. Not far from this the Pedred runs in one collected stream, but does not long continue to flow alone; for soon after it receives another rivulet from the east which passes by *Somerton*, antiently the chief town of the whole county, which takes its name from it. It had a castle belonging to the West Saxon kings, which Ethelbald king of Mercia took by storm; but now it has suffered so much by time as to be entirely decayed, and the town would scarce have a name were it not for the great cattle fair held here from Palm Sunday to the middle of June; the neighbours round being great graziers. *Somerton.*

After receiving this river the Pedred directs its course towards a large and populous town commonly called *Bridgewater*, supposed to take its name from the *bridge* and the *water*; but this is contradicted by antient charters, in which it is always called *Burgh Walter*, and probably from Walter *Douay* who served under the Conqueror and received from him large estates in this county. The same name is given to it in the grant by which Fulk *Paynell*, lord of *Bampton*, conveyed it to William de *Briwer* to gain his favour who was an especial favourite with Richard I. A son of William of the same name having obtained licence of king John to fortify a castle, built one here, now destroyed by time, and began the bridge which *Trivet*, a nobleman of Cornwall, completed at immense expence. But William Briwer the younger dying without issue it fell by partition to his sister Margaret, by whose daughter by William *de la Fert* it passed into the family of *Chaworth*, and from thence by inheritance to the dukes of Lancaster. But its greatest honour is derived from its being made an earldom by Henry VIII. when he created Henry *Daubeney* earl of Bridgwater [l], whose sister and coheiress Cecily was married to John *Bourchier* the first earl of Bath of the family. *Bridgewater.* Earl of Bridgewater.

A few miles below this the Pedred discharges itself into the Severn sea at a spacious mouth, which we before observed is the UZELLA ÆSTUARIUM of Ptolemy, and by some called at present *Evelmouth*, but by the old Angles Pedpedan muð [m], where according to Marianus Elstan bishop of Shirburn A. D. 845, routed a straggling army of Danes. Opposite to the same mouth is another river called by some Uzella. *Evelmouth.*

[f] *Terra sex manentium.*
[g] P. 87. b. [h] Spelman, Somner & Du Cange explain this *housebreaking in the burgh*, from the German *riffe, ritze*, breaking open.
[i] Fine for servants running away from their masters: from *hein* a servant and *faran* to go. Spelm.
[k] Vit. Alf. p. 30. ed. Wise. [l] The last sentence of this paragraph is omitted in bishop Gibson's translation.
[m] Pedpedan-muð. Sax. Chron. p. 74.

Brius r.

Brius, rising in that great wood in the east edge of this county (which the Britans called *Coit maur*, the Saxons *Selwood*, and which Asser [n] translates the *great wood*), not far from *Pen* a mean village, where Mars himself seems to have conspired the destruction of the British name and the overthrow of the Danes. For Kenwalch, the West Saxon, gave the Britans such a defeat here that they scarce ever after dared to face the Saxons in the field [o]: and many ages after in the same place, Edmund surnamed Ironside defeated the Danes in a famous battle and drove Canute the Dane who had seized on the government to the greatest straits [p]. This river first visits *Bruiton* to which it gives name, famous for the burying-place of the *Moions*, founders of a religious house there; and taking a long course among villages, waters the fruitful meads, increased by several brooks, till coming to a softer soil it in a manner stagnates, and surrounds the isle of *Avallon*, antiently so named by the Britans from its *apples*, afterwards *Inis Witrin* or the *Glassy Island*, and in the same sense Glaſtn-ey, in Latin *Glasconia*; of which a very old poet thus sings:

Selwood.

Bruiton.

Isle of *Avalon.*

Insula pomorum quæ fortunata vocatur
Ex re nomen habet, quia per se singula profert:
Non opus est illi sulcantibus arva colonis;
Omnis abest cultus nisi quem natura ministrat,
Ultro fœcundas segetes producit et herbas,
Nataque poma suis prætonso germine sylvis.

Island of apples call'd the Fortunate,
Its title answers to its happy state;
Its fields demand no careful ploughman's hand,
But nature only cultivates the land;
The fertile plains abound with grass and corn,
And native apples all her woods adorn.

Glastonbury.

In this island stood the famous abbey of *Glastonbury* which boasts a very antient foundation by Joseph of Arimathea, who buried the body of Christ, and whom Philip the apostle of Gaul sent to preach the gospel in Britain [q]. This the most antient monuments of this church evince, and Patric [r] the apostle of Ireland, who lived here a monk 30 [s] years, says the same in his epistle. Hence this place was called by our ancestors * *the first land of God, the first land of the saints in England, the origin and foundation of all religion in England, the burying-place of the saints, the mother of the saints, and built by the immediate disciples of our Lord.* Nor is there any room for doubt on this subject, since I have before shewed that Christianity enlightened our island in the first infancy of the church, and Freculphus Lexoviensis [t] writes, that this Philip "brought the barbarous nations who were on the borders of darkness and seated on the ocean to the light of knowledge and the haven of truth." But to return to the abbey and to Malmesbury's history of it. When that little antient church built by Joseph was decayed by time, Devi bishop of St. David's built a new one on the same spot [u], which also decaying in the same manner, twelve persons [x] from the north parts of Britain rebuilt it, and at last king Ina, who had founded a school at Rome for the instruction of the English youth, and laid a penny on every house in his kingdom for its maintenance and the relief of the poor at Rome, pulled down this last church and built a magnificent one A. D. 698 [or 708] in honour of Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul; on the upper cornice [y] of which he caused this inscription to be cut:

Syderei montes, speciosa cacumina Syon,
A Libano geminæ flore comante cedri;
Cælorum portæ lati duo lumina mundi,
Ore tonat Paulus, fulgurat arce Petrus;
Inter apostolicas radianti luce coronas
Doctior hic monitis, celsior ille gradu.
Corda per hunc hominum referantur & astra per illum;
Quos docet iste stylo, suscipit ille polo.
Pandit iter cæli hic dogmate, clavibus alter,
Est via cui Paulus, janua fida Petrus;
Hic petra firma manens, ille architectus habetur;
Surgit in his templum quo placet ara Deo.
Anglia plaude lubens, mittit tibi Roma salutem,
Fulgor Apostolicus Glasconiam irradiat.
A facie hostili duo propugnacula surgunt
Quod fidei turres urbs caput orbis habet.
Hæc pius egregio rex Ina refertus amore
Dona suo populo non moritura dedit.
Totus in affectu divæ pietatis inhærens,
Ecclesiæque juges amplificavit opes.
Melchisedech noster merito rex atque sacerdos,
Complevit veræ religionis opus,
Publica jura regens & celsa palatia servans,
Unicum pontificum gloria, norma fuit.
Hinc abiens illinc meritorum fulget honore,
Hic quoque gestorum laude perennis erit †.

The lofty summits that fair Sion grace,
Cedars of Libanus to none give place:
The world's great lights, the spacious gates of heav'n
To the blest apostles Paul and Peter given;
Who from their radiant stations both dispence
The thunder and the lightning's eloquence;
In learning Peter, and in preaching Paul;
This guides to heaven, which that opes for all:
This by his doctrine, t'other by his keys:
Paul is the way, Peter the gate of bliss;
The builder one, one the foundation laid;
Both have the temple and the altar made:
England rejoice, eternal life from Rome
And light of faith to Glassenbury 's come;
Against the foe two fortresses appear, [here:
Which the world's head as towers of faith plants
The pious Ina fir'd with love to God
These deathless blessings on his realm bestow'd:
Virtue and goodness all his thoughts possest,
The church's old revenues he increast,
Our great Melchisedek, our king and priest.

* In confirm. H. II.

† These verses with very little alteration are in the 4th book of Venantius Fortunatus' poems, partly in praise of the church at Paris, partly of that of Nantes.

[n] P. 33. See Flor. Wigorn. p. 317.

[o] A. D. 858. Sax. Chron. p. 39.

[p] A. D 1016. Ib. p. 148.

[q] W. Malmsbury's Antiq. of Glastonbury, printed by Gale, Ox. 1691. fol. See before art. Romans in Britain.

[r] One of the St. Patrics, A. D. 435. gathered here the first regular congregation of monks. Tan. 458.

[s] 39. Malmsb. p. 347. who adds that he was buried here on the north side of the altar. After St. Joseph's death Phaganus and Damianus, who were sent from the Pope to king Lucius, re-established the church here. Hist. of Glastonbury, p. 13.

[t] Bishop of Lisieux in Normandy in the middle of the 9th century, who wrote a chronicle in five books. Vossius, Hofman.

[u] About A. D. 530.

[x] Morgen, Catgur, Badmor, &c. Malmsb. 310. Paulinus archbishop of York with St. Austin in the beginning of the 7th century rebuilt the church (which before was of twigs) of timber covered with lead. Malmsb. 303. Hist of Glast. 22, 23.

[y] *Suprema præcinctione.* Camd. *supremo ordine.* Malmsb. p. 310.

His

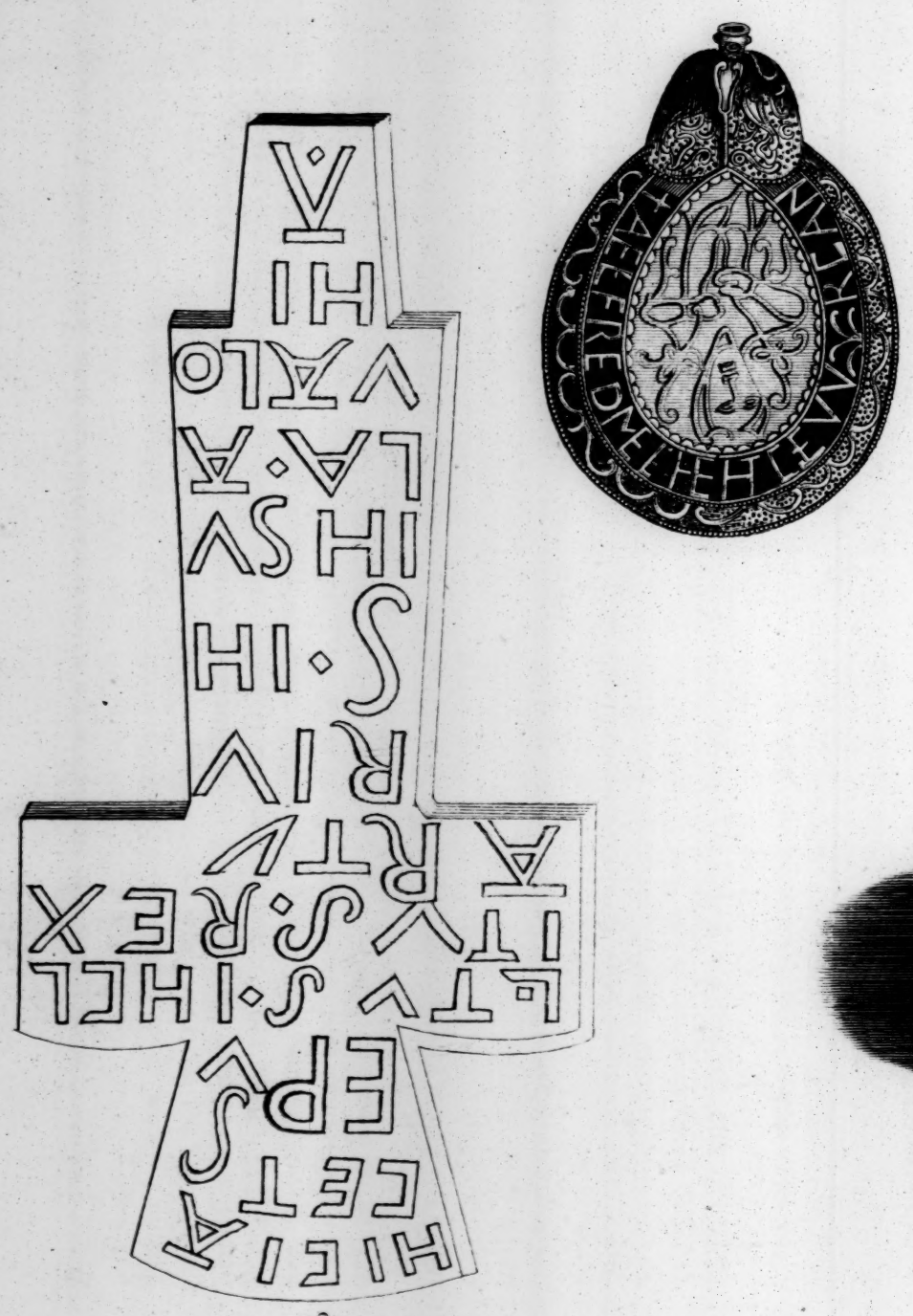


Fig. 2.

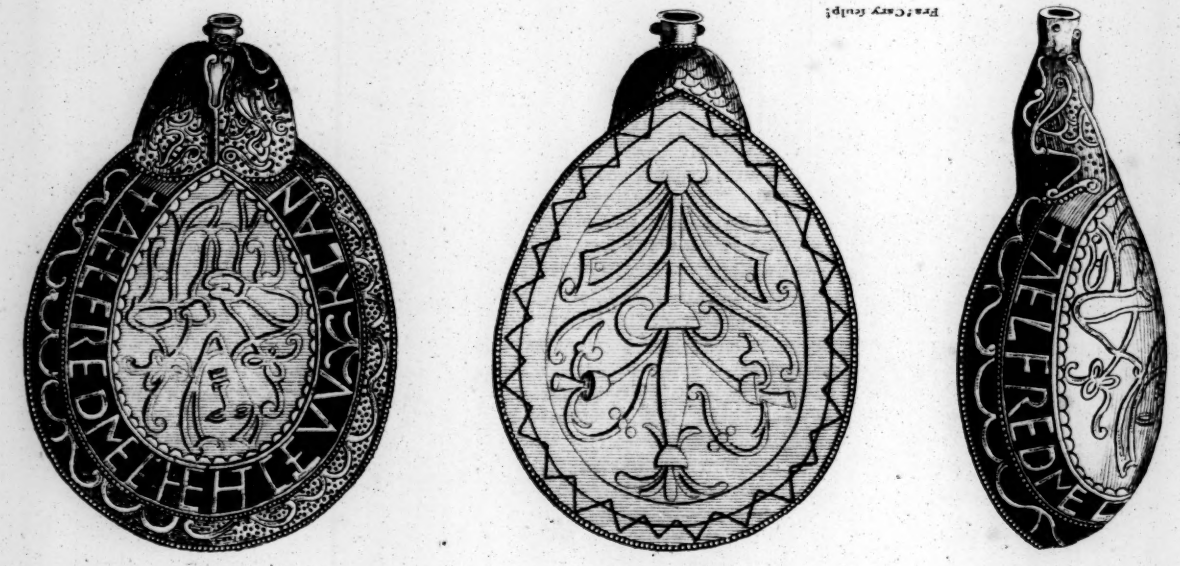


Fig. 1.

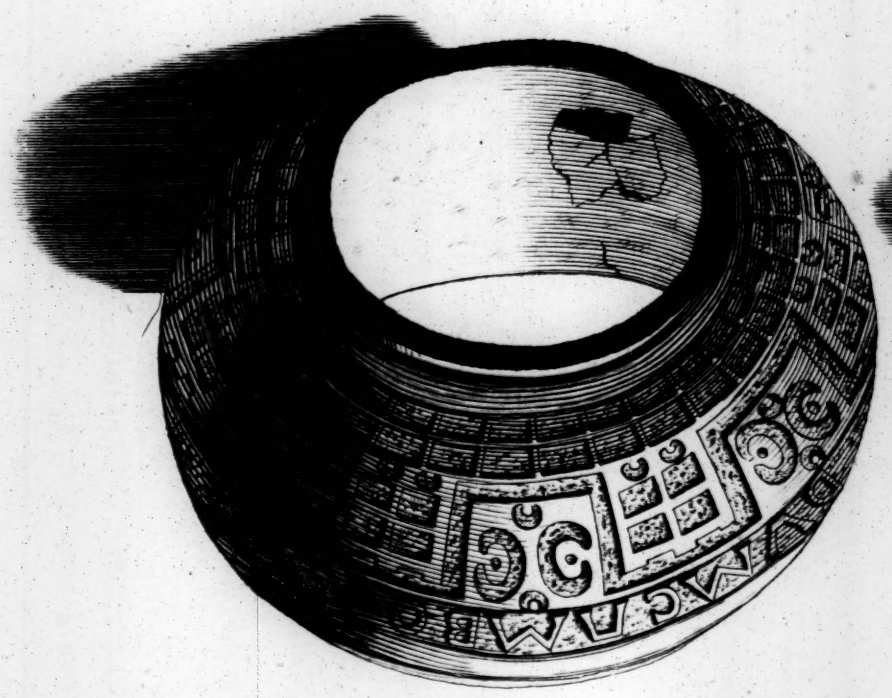


Fig. 3.

His equal care both of the church and state
To priests and princes an example set.
In heav'n his works their just reward receive,
And here his worthy praise shall ever live.

In those early ages men of exemplary piety devoted themselves here to God, especially the Irish, who were maintained at the king's expence, and instructed youth in religion and the liberal sciences. They had embraced solitude to apply themselves with more leisure to the study of the scriptures, and by a severe course of life accustom themselves to bear the cross. At length Dunstan a man of great abilities[a], having insinuated himself into the king's favour by his reputation for sanctity and learning, substituted to these monks of the new order of S. Benedict, and was himself the first abbot of the numerous body of monks settled here, who obtained almost royal revenues from good and pious princes. After they had lived like kings in the utmost affluence for 600 years, they were dislodged by Henry VIII.; and the abbey, which was grown to the size of a small city, was demolished and levelled with the ground. How extensive and magnificent it was the ruins shew.

I should be esteemed credulous in this age were I to mention the walnut-tree that never put forth leaves before St. Bartholomew's-day, and on that festival was covered with them, and the cornel or hawthorn which buds on Christmas day as if it was May. Yet many credible persons, if we may believe their testimony, vouch these things for truth.

Before I leave this place I shall recite, in brief what Giraldus Cambrensis, who was an eye witness, relates at large of Arthur's tomb in this church yard. Henry II. king of England, being informed by the songs of the British bards that Arthur, the great hero of Britain, who had so often checked the ravages of the Saxons, was buried at Glastonbury between two pyramids, ordered search to be made for his body. They had scarce dug to the depth of seven feet when they struck upon a block of stone, in whose under surface was fixed a broadish leaden plate in form of a cross, which being taken out was found to have an inscription on it, and under it at the depth of about nine feet, was discovered a coffin made of the trunk of an oak hollowed, in which were lodged the bones of this famous champion. I have thought proper to add the inscription formerly copied from the original in Glastenbury abbey, for the antiquity of the characters. They have a barbarous and Gothic appearance, and plainly shew the barbarism of the age, which was involved in such fatal darkness that there was not one person capable of committing the actions of Arthur to writing. The subject was certainly worthy the genius of some learned man, who by celebrating such a prince would have immortalized his own fame. It seems to have been the greatest misfortune of this gallant defender of the British empire that he could find no panegyrist of his virtues. The annexed plate represents the cross and inscription.

Nor will it be foreign to my purpose if I insert here some lines of one Lovelich, an English monk, and vulgar poet, in his Antiquities about Arthur:

Non minuere minus fortia quod in aere sculptæ,
Et populis plauderit facies. Quemcunque prius ut
Inspice; Peleum commendet fama tyrannum,
Pagina Cæsareos loquitur Romana triumphos,
Alcidem domitis attollit gloria monstris.
Si nec ponetum cavit nec sydera solum
Aequant. Annales Latius Graiusque revolve;
Prisca parem nescis, æquabit postera nullum
Exhibitura dies. Reges superemine cunctos,
Solus præteritis melior, majorque futuris.

Fierce by kind fate renowned Arthur sprung,
Whose wondrous deeds shall be for ever sung,
For ever charm the ear, for ever fill the tongue.
Revolve the records of immortal fame;
Proud Alexander boasts a mighty name,
The Roman annals Cæsar's triumphs tell,
Monsters subdu'd make Hercules excel;
But sooner shrubs o'er pines their heads shall rear,
Or Phœbus 'mong the stars a rival rear;
Than Arthur Britain's hero be o'ercome
By past or future chiefs of Greece or Rome.
To this great prince they all must yield the prize,
Best of the past, greater than all who rise.

This hero by the way if it be worth remarking was called, according to Nennius, "Mab-Uter, q. d. "*horrible son*, being from his infancy cruel, and "Artur which in British signifies *dreadful bear* "or *iron hammer* to break the jaws of lions."

The pyramids of Glastonbury.

Here also the reader may see from William of Malmesbury before cited[b], an account of certain other monuments though not of so remote antiquity. "I would "willingly relate (says he) what few if any are acquainted with, if I could make it out with certainty, "the meaning of those pyramids which stand before "the monks' cemitory some feet from the old church[c]. "The tallest and nearest to the church consists of "five stories[d], and is 26 feet high. This though "ready to fall with age has some monuments of antiquity which may be more easily read than understood. In the upper story is a figure episcopally habited. In the second one in the dress of a "king and these letters HER. SEXI. & BLISV-"VERH[e]. In the 3d only names, WEMCHESTE[f]. "BANTOMI. WINVVEGN[g]. In the 4th HATE[h] "WVLFREDE. & EANFLEDE. In the 5th and "lowest a figure and this inscription, LOGVVOR. "WESLIELAS[i] & BREGDENE. SVVELVVE. "HVVINGENDES. BERNE. The other pyramid "is 18 feet high, and has four stories, with these inscriptions: HEDDE. episcopus & BREGORRED "& BEORVVALDE[k]. What these mean I cannot "positively determine, but I suspect that the bones "of those whose names are here inscribed are "lodged within its hollow stones. Logwor is certainly the person from whom Logwaresbeorh was "anciently named, now called Montacute. [Breg-"sæn, from whom Brentknol, now Brentmarein.] "Beorwalde was abbot after Beorngifel."

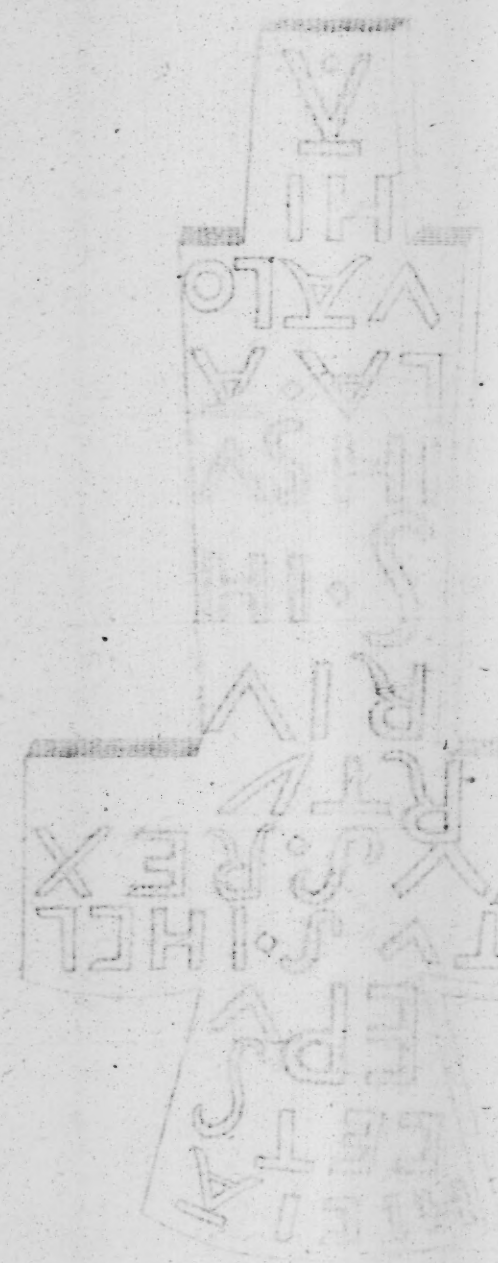
It would be needless to enumerate the Saxon kings buried here. I cannot however help mentioning Edgar the Pacific were it only for his love of peace, and adding his epitaph not unworthy [illegible] age:

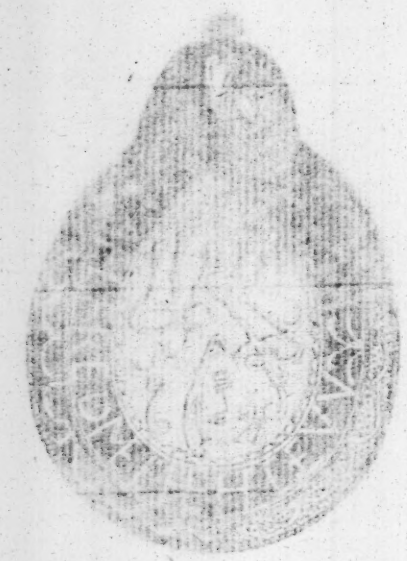
Edgar the peaceful.

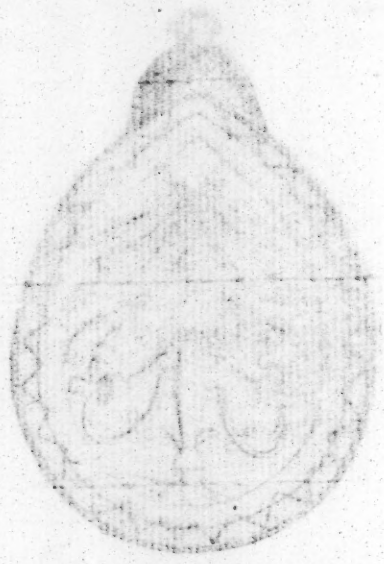
Sutter opum, virides fidelium, largus honorum,
Scriptiger Edgarus regna suprema petit.

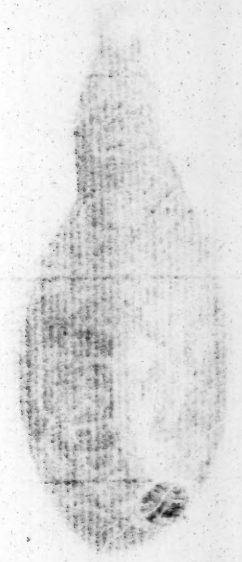
[a] Malm. in præfat.
[b] Gale, p. 308. mentioned by Hearne before Adam de Domerham. I. p. 44.
[c] Giraldus supposed Arthur's body lay between or very near these pyramids. Leland. Assert. Arturii. Kentwin says *ex pyramide fama* in the one pref. to his Guide, p. [illegible]
[d] Bliferi. G. H. [illegible]
[e] Wenchegn. H.
[f] Wenmerell. G. Wemorell. H.
[g] Wenethegn. H.
[h] Perhaps for Fellowes G. Wellicis. H.
[i] Bern. G.
[k] Beorwalde. G. H. Gerald Nelson P's are mistaken for D. in Gale.

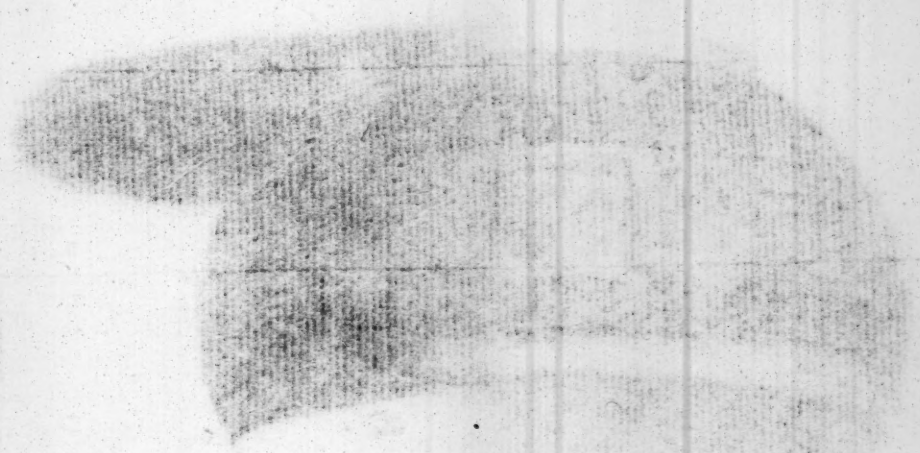
His
To
In h
And
In
devot
Irish,
and i
ences
selves
and l
bear
abili
favou
fubfi
medic
mero
almoſ
After
affluc
ry V
ſize o
the g
the r
I f
to m
leave
ſtiv
have
May
lieve
Be
what
relate
Henr
ſongs
hero
vage
tweer
his l
ſeven
in w
plate
foun
depl
of th
lodg
thou
pied
antiq
and
barſ
dark
com
ſubje
learn
have
been
of th
gyri
the c
N
here
tulg
Hi
Fla

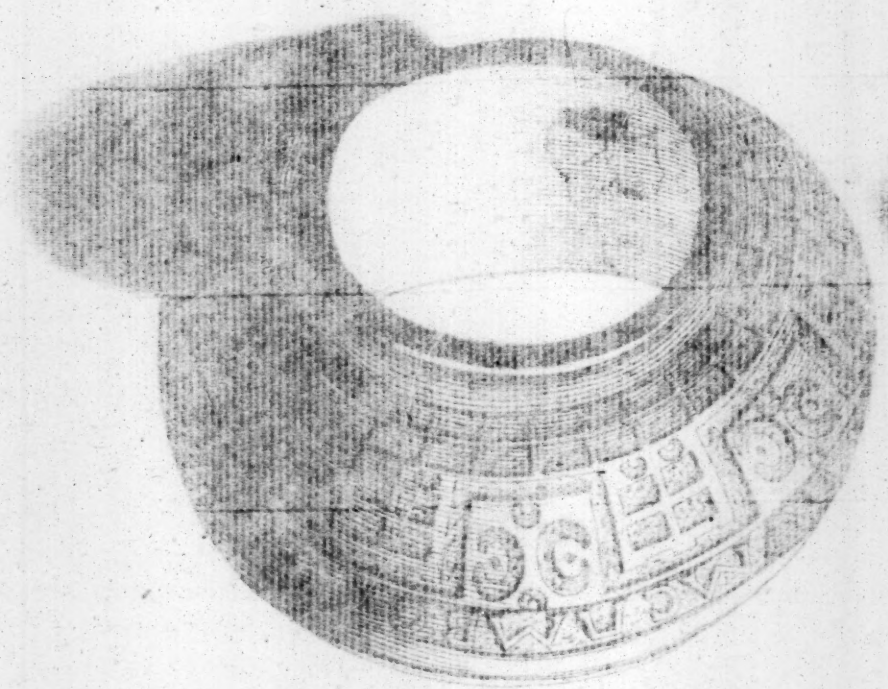


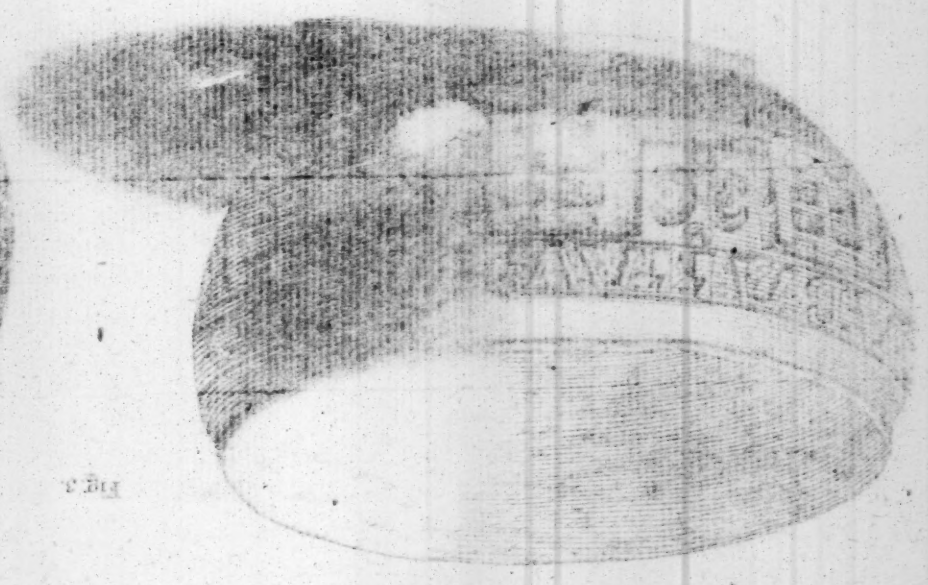












His equal care both of the church and ſtate
To prieſts and princes an example ſet.
In heav'n his works their juſt reward receive,
And here his worthy praiſe ſhall ever live.

In thoſe early ages men of exemplary piety devoted themſelves here to God, eſpecially the Iriſh, who were maintained at the king's expence, and inſtructed youth in religion and the liberal ſciences. They had embraced ſolitude to apply themſelves with more leiſure to the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, and by a ſevere courſe of life accuſtom themſelves to bear the croſs. At length Dunſtan a man of great abilities[z] having inſinuated himſelf into the king's favour by his reputation for ſanctity and learning ſubſtituted to theſe monks of the new order of S. Benedict, and was himſelf the firſt abbot of the numerous body of monks ſettled here, who obtained almoſt royal revenues from good and pious princes. After they had lived like kings in the utmoſt affluence for 600 years, they were diſlodged by Henry VIII.; and the abbey, which was grown to the ſize of a ſmall city, was demoliſhed and levelled with the ground. How extenſive and magnificent it was the ruins ſhew.

I ſhould be eſteemed credulous in this age were I to mention the walnut-tree that never put forth leaves before St. Bartholomew's-day, and on that feſtival was covered with them, and the cornel or hawthorn which buds on Chriſtmas day as if it was May. Yet many credible perſons, if we may believe their teſtimony, vouch theſe things for truth.

Before I leave this place I ſhall recite in brief what Giraldus Cambrenſis, who was an eye witneſs, relates at large of Arthur's tomb in this church yard. Henry II. king of England, being informed by the ſongs of the Britiſh bards that Arthur, the great hero of Britain, who had ſo often checked the ravages of the Saxons, was buried at Glaſtonbury between two pyramids, ordered ſearch to be made for his body. They had ſcarce dug to the depth of ſeven feet when they ſtruck upon a block of ſtone, in whoſe under ſurface was fixed a broadiſh leaden plate in form of a croſs, which being taken out was found to have an inſcription on it, and under it at the depth of about nine feet, was diſcovered a coffin made of the trunk of an oak hollowed, in which were lodged the bones of this famous champion. I have thought proper to add the inſcription formerly copied from the original in Glaſtenbury abbey, for the antiquity of the characters. They have a barbarous and Gothic appearance, and plainly ſhew the barbariſm of the age, which was involved in ſuch fatal darkneſs that there was not one perſon capable of committing the actions of Arthur to writing. The ſubject was certainly worthy the genius of ſome learned man, who by celebrating ſuch a prince would have immortallzed his own fame. It ſeems to have been the greateſt misfortune of this gallant defender of the Britiſh empire that he could find no panegyriſt of his virtues. The annexed plate repreſents the croſs and inſcription.

Nor will it be foreign to my purpoſe if I inſert here ſome lines of our countryman Joſeph Iſcanus, no vulgar poet, in his Antiocheis about Arthur:

Hinc celebri fata fælici claruit ortu
Flos regum Arthurus, cujus cum facta ſtupori
Non micuere minus totus quod in aure voluptas,
Et populo plaudente favus. Quemcunque priorum
Inſpice; Pelæum commendat fama tyrannum,
Pagina Cæſareos loquitur Romana triumphos,
Alcidem domitis attollit gloria monſtris.
Sed nec pinetum coryli nec ſydera ſolem
Æquant. Annales Latios Graioſque revolve;
Priſca parem neſcit, æqualem poſtera nullum
Exhibitura dies. Reges ſupereminet omnes,
Solus præteritis melior, majorque futuris.

Hence by kind fate renowned Arthur ſprung,
Whoſe wond'rous deeds ſhall be for ever ſung,
For ever charm the ear, for ever fill the tongue.
Revolve the records of immortal fame;
Proud Alexander boaſts a mighty name,
The Roman annals Cæſar's triumphs tell,
Monſters ſubdu'd make Hercules excel:
But ſooner ſhrubs o'er pines their heads ſhall rear,
Or Phœbus 'mong the ſtars a rival fear;
Than Arthur Britain's hero be o'ercome
By paſt or future chiefs of Greece or Rome.
To this great prince they all muſt yield the prize,
Beſt of the paſt, greater than all who riſe.

This hero by the way if it be worth remarking was called, according to Ninnius, "Mab-Uter, q. d. "*horrible ſon*, being from his infancy cruel, and "Artur which in Britiſh ſignifies *dreadful bear* "or *iron hammer* to break the jaws of lions."

The pyramids of *Glaſtonbury*.

Here alſo the reader may ſee from William of Malmesbury before cited[a], an account of certain other monuments though not of ſo remote antiquity. "I would "willingly relate (ſays he) what few if any are acquainted with, if I could make it out with certainty, "the meaning of thoſe pyramids which ſtand before "the monks' cœmitory ſome feet from the old church[b]. "The talleſt and neareſt to the church conſiſts of "five ſtories[c], and is 26 feet high. This though "ready to fall with age has ſome monuments of antiquity which may be more eaſily read than underſtood. In the upper ſtory is a figure epiſcopally habited. In the ſecond one in the dreſs of a "king and theſe letters HER. SEXI. & BLISV-"VERH[d]. In the 3d only names, WEMCHESTE[e]. "BANTOMP. WINVVEGN[f]. In the 4th HATE[g] "WVLFREDE. & EANFLEDE. In the 5th and "loweſt a figure and this inſcription, LOGVVOR. "WESLIELAS[h] & BREGDENE. SVVELVVES. "HVVINGENDES. BERNE. The other pyramid "is 18 feet high, and has four ſtories, with theſe inſcriptions: HEDDE epiſcopus & BREGORRED "& BEORVVALDE[i]. What theſe mean I cannot "poſitively determine, but I ſuſpect that the bones "of thoſe whoſe names are here inſcribed are "lodged within its hollow ſtones. Logwor is cer-"tainly the perſon from whom Logweresbeorh was "antiently named, now called Montacute. [Breg-"wen, from whom Brentknol, now Brentmareis.] "Beorwalde was abbot after Hemgiſel."

It would be needleſs to enumerate the Saxon kings buried here. I cannot however help mentioning Edgar the Pacific were it only for his love of peace, and adding his epitaph not unworthy that age:

Edgar the peaceful.

Auctor opum, vindex ſcelerum, largitor honorum,
Sceptriger Edgarus regna ſuprema petit.

[z] *Subacto ingenio.*
[a] Gale, p. 306. reprinted by Hearne before Adam de Domerham, I. p. 44.
[b] Giraldus ſuppoſed Arthur's body lay between or very near theſe pyramids. Lel. Aſſert. Art. Kentwin lay *in piramide ſaxeâ* in the ſame yard. John Glaſt. p. 31.
[c] *Tabulatus.*
[d] Bliſyer. G. H.
[e] Wemereſt. G. Wemereſt. H.
[f] Wenethegn. H.
[g] Hats. G.
[h] Peſſicas for Peſſicas. G. Weſſicas. H.
[i] Beorward. G. H. Several Saxon ſ's are miſtaken for P. in Gale.

Hic

Hic alter Salomon, legum pater, orbita pacis,
Quod caruit bellis claruit inde magis.
Templa Deo, templis monachos, monachis dedit agros,
Nequitiæ lapſum, juſtitiæque locum.
Novit enim regno verum perquirere falſo,
Immenſum modico, perpetuumque brevi.

Who with due honour did good actions crown,
Enricht the realm, iniquity put down;
Edgar to heav'n he well deſerv'd is gone.
Our Solomon for laws and laſting peace;
Honour'd far more than with a Conqueror's praiſe;
By whom oppreſſion fell and juſtice kept her place.
Churches to God, to churches monks he gave,
To monks poſſeſſions they ſhould never leave.
Thus for a falſe, a ſhort, a bounded reign,
He knew a true, a vaſt, an endleſs one to gain[k].

Below Glaſtonbury the three rivers which unite there form a marſh, and paſſing out of it at one ſmall mouth direct their courſe in one channel to *Evelmouth* through *Gedney*, or according to others *Godney moore*, which they ſay ſignifies *God's iſland*, and was granted to Joſeph of Arimathea: then by *Weadmore*, the villa of Elfred which he left by will to his ſon Edward, and that long tract of marſh land called *Brentmerſh*, which the monks of Glaſtonbury tranſlate the *habitation of fen frogs*, and its little town *Brentknol* the *little hill of frogs*.

Godney moor. *Weadmore.* *Brentmerſh.*

Hence to the eaſt the *Mendip hills* extend themſelves both in length and breadth. Leland[l] calls them *Mineral hills*, and I think properly enough, as they are written in old records *Muneduppe*, being rich in lead mines, and affording paſture for cattle. In theſe is a long cavern wherein are wells and ſtreams, called *Ochie hole*, of which the inhabitants tell as many ſtories as the Italians of their Sibyl's cave in the Apennines. It certainly has its name from the Britiſh word *Ogo*, a cave, as from ſuch a cave the iſland of Eubæa was antiently called *Ocha*[m]. Not far from hence, in the reign of Henry VIII. was ploughed up an oblong plate of lead, formerly a trophy, thus inſcribed:

Mendip hills. *Ochie hole.*

TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M..
TRIB. P. VIIII. IMP. XVI. DE BRITAN.

This ninth tribunate of Claudius fell in the year of Rome 802, in the conſulſhip of Antiſtius and M. Suillius, when Oſtorius proprætor in Britain had great diſturbances to quell. From the circumſtance of this time I beg leave to form ſome conjectures. A coin of Claudius inconteſtibly proves that emperor to have erected this year two trophies over the Britans. On one ſide of the coin is TI. CLAVD. CAESAR, AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIIII. IMP. XVI. P. P. on the reverſe, DE BRITAN. with a triumphal arch, on which is an equeſtrian figure galloping, and two trophies. Who were theſe Britans thus ſubdued Tacitus[n] informs us when he ſays that Claudius by Oſtorius reduced two Britiſh nations the Iceni and Cangi. But as the Iceni lye wide of this place may we not refer this trophy to the Cangi a ſmall nation among our Belgæ, and place them hereabouts. The ſea facing Ireland is not far from hence, on which Tacitus places the Cangi, and traces of their name ſeem to exiſt ſtill in ſome places hereabouts, as in the hundreds of *Cannington* and *Cannings*, in *Wincaunton* by ſome called *Cangton*, and in *Kaingſham*, q. d. *the reſidence of the Cangi*. But of this let the reader judge: I do no more than conjecture, and only endeavour to trace out the Cangi, whom I truſt I ſhall find elſewhere.

Cangi a people of Britain.

Among theſe hills is *Chuton*, which, if I miſtake not, was the ſeat of William *Bonvill*, whom Henry VI. ſummoned to parliament among the barons by the name of *William de Bonvill* and *Chuton*, honoured with the order of the Garter, and enriched his ſon by marrying him to the only daughter of lord *Harrington*, who was then young. But he ungratefully going over to the houſe of York in the civil war, as if an avenging fury purſued him, loſt his only ſon ſuddenly, ſaw his grandſon lord Harrington ſlain in the battle of Wakefield, and that nothing might be wanting to render his old age completely miſerable, while he anxiouſly waited better times, he was taken priſoner in the ſecond battle of St. Alban's, and beheaded in the decline of life, leaving Cecily his great grandaughter an infant, afterwards married to Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet, to whom ſhe brought a fine eſtate. He was afterwards by act of parliament 1 Edward IV. declared innocent.

Chuton. *Baronville.*

Below Mendip hills to the north is the little village of *Congerſbury*, ſo called from Congarus, a man of exemplary ſanctity (ſaid by Capgrave to have been ſon of an emperor of Conſtantinople), who lived an hermit there; and *Harpetre*, formerly a caſtle of an antient family of the ſame name, which paſſed by inheritance to the *Gornays*, and from them to the *Ab Adams*, who, I find, reſtored it to the Gornays. To the ſouth, not far from the cave beforementioned, ſituate in a ſtoney ſoil at the foot of Mendip hills, is the little city and epiſcopal ſee, formerly called, according to Leland, on what authority I know not, *Theodorodunum*[o], now *Welles*, from the ſprings which abound all over it, from which circumſtance Suſa in Perſia, Croy in Dalmatia, and Pagaſe in Macedonia had their names[*]. This city for populouſneſs and beauty of buildings may challenge the firſt rank in this county. It has a church and college founded by king Ina in honour of St. Andrew[p], and ſoon after endowed with large revenues by many great men, among whom was king Kinwulph, who gave to it many places in its neighbourhood, A. D. 766. We read thus in the charter, "I Kinewulph, king of the Weſt "Saxons, for the love of God, and on account of "certain vexations of our Corniſh enemies (which "ſhall not be here particularized), do with the conſent of my biſhops and nobles, give in all humility "to the Apoſtle and Servant of God St. Andrew, a "portion of land, to wit, as much as eleven tenants "occupy near the river called Welwe, to the increaſe of the monaſtery ſituated by the great ſpring "called Wielea." This I recite for its antiquity, and becauſe ſome have thought the place took its name from this river. The church is very beautiful, and nothing can exceed its weſt front, which is covered with ſtone ſtatues of antient and elegant workmanſhip. To it adjoins on the ſouth a handſome epiſcopal palace, defended like a caſtle with walls and a ditch, and on the other ſide are neat prebendal houſes. There are belonging to this church twenty-ſeven prebends, with nineteen minor canons, beſides a dean, præcentor, chancellor, and three archdeacons. The ſee was ſettled here in the time of Edward the elder. The Pope, having excommuni-

* Stephanus de urbibus; Barletius.—Q. the author of the life of Scanderbeg and ſiege of Scodra in Dalmatia. Hoffm. Stephanus derives Suſa from Σουσαν a lily.

[k] This epitaph, except the two laſt lines, is in John Glaſt. p. 141.

[l] Aſſert. Arth. ed. Hearne in Collect. V. 45. [m] Strabo, x. princ. Cellar. I. 1020. [n] Ann. XII. 32.

[o] In the hiſtory of the ſee at Wells by one of the canons, publiſhed by Wharton Ang. Sac. I. 553. the maner given by Ina to the biſhop of Congarſbury, who removed that ſee hither is called *Tyderton*, which Leland ſeems to have latiniſed in *Theodorodunum*.

[p] About 704.

cated that prince for not keeping up the ſtrictneſs of eccleſiaſtical government in this weſtern province, he, ſenſible that he was the nurſing father of the church, founded three new biſhoprics, Crediton, Cornwall, and this of Wells, of which he made Eadulph firſt biſhop. Not many years after ſucceeded Giſo, whom Harold king of the Weſt Saxons and earl of Kent, thirſting after his wealth, ſo harraſſed that he was on the point of deſtroying this ſee *. But William I. having defeated Harold, relieved the exiled biſhop and the afflicted church, at which time, according to Domeſday book [o] "the biſhop held the city, which gelded for fifty hides." In the reign of Henry I. John de Villula native of Tours in France being elected biſhop transferred the ſee to Bath [p], which uniting the two ſees in one gives two titles to the biſhop, the ſame perſon being ſtyled biſhop of Bath and Wells †. Hence the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells had furious conteſts about the election of a biſhop. Meantime Savanaric [q], biſhop of Bath and alſo abbot of Glaſtonbury, removed the ſee to Glaſtonbury, and had the title of biſhop of Glaſtonbury; but this title died with him 1193. The monks and canons were at length reconciled to Robert, who parcelled out the revenues of his church into prebends, and appointed a dean, ſubdean, &c. Biſhop Joceline about the ſame time added new buildings to the church, and in the laſt age Radulphus de Shrowsbury, as ſome call him, built the handſome college for vicars and chanters adjoining to the north ſide of the church, and a wall round the biſhop's palace. The beautifull gate between the palace and the market place, was erected by biſhop Thomas Bekington, who likewiſe built twelve handſome houſes of ſtone of the ſame height in the market place, in the centre of which is a colonnade of ſeven pillars, with a beautiful arched roof raiſed by biſhop William Knighte and dean Woollman, for the uſe of the market people. Theſe are in the eaſt part of the city; in the weſt part I ſaw the pariſh church dedicated to St. Cuthbert, near which is an hoſpital for twenty-four poor perſons founded by biſhop Nicholas Bubwith.

Out of the Mendip hills riſes the *Frome*, which running eaſt through pits of that kind of coal which the workers of iron find the fitteſt for ſoftening that metal, ſoon turns north, and ſerves as a boundary between this county and Glouceſterſhire, and waters *Farley*, an antient caſtle of the Hungerfords on a rock, where formerly Humphry *de Bohun* founded a houſe for monks not far from *Philip's Norton*, a noted market town ſo called from its church dedicated to St. Philip. Lower is the foreſt of *Selwood* beforementioned of great extent, thick ſet with trees, from which the ſurrounding country was called *Selwoodſhire*, according to Ethelwerd [r], and the neighbouring town is yet called *Frome Selwood*, which drives a great trade in wool. Scarce two miles weſt of it is a ſmall and not unhandſome caſtle built by the *Dalamares*, and ſurnamed from them *Nonney Delamare*; from them it came by inheritance to the *Powletts*. Not far from it is *Witham*, where Henry III. founded a nunnery.

The Frome increaſed by ſeveral ſtreams from this wood at length falls into the noble river *Avon*, which purſuing a winding courſe ſoon viſits the antient city called by Ptolemy from its baths Υδατα Θερμα, or the *Warm waters*, by Antoninus, AQUÆ SOLIS, by the Britans *Yr ennaint twymin* and *Caer Badon*, by the Saxons Baþancerten, Þat Baþan, and from the reſort of the ſick *Akemanceſter*, q. d. the city of the ſick; by Stephanus ‡, *Badiza* [s], by us at preſent *Bathe*, and in modern Latin *Bathonia*. It ſtands in a ſmall plain fenced as it were on every ſide by hills of equal height, from whence perpetual ſprings deſcend into the city to the great convenience of the inhabitants. In the city itſelf riſe three ſprings of warm water, from which iſſue thin ſteams of a blue and ſea-green colour and diſagreeable ſmell, the waters paſſing through ſtrata of ſulphur and bitumen. Theſe waters are an effectual remedy to ſuch as are oppreſſed by bad humours; producing by their heat a copious perſpiration, and diſperſing the moſt inveterate humours. They are not, however, equally ſerviceable at all times; their greateſt heat and ebullition being from eight in the morning to three in the afternoon, when they throw up certain filth from the bottom, at which time they are ſhut up, and nobody goes in till this filth is drained off, and the waters by their ſluices cleanſed. Of theſe, that called the *Croſs Bath* from a croſs which formerly ſtood in its centre, is the mildeſt and moſt temperate: it has twelve ſtone ſeats at the ſides, and is incloſed with a wall. The other, ſcarce 200 feet from it, is much hotter, whence it has the name of the *Hot Bath*. Adjoining to theſe is an hoſpital built by Reginald biſhop of Bath for the relief of the patients; and theſe two are in the middle of the ſtreet in the weſt part of the city. The third and largeſt bath is as it were in the heart of the city, and called the *King's Bath*, near the Cathedral, walled round, and accommodated with thirty-two [t] ſeats arched over, where men and women ſit diſtinct, in linen ſhirts, which they put on when they go in. On the ſcite of the cathedral is reported to have been antiently a Temple of Minerva. Certain it is that Solinus Polyhiſtor [u], ſpeaking of theſe baths, ſays, "In "Britain are warm ſprings excellently contrived for "the uſe of man, over which ſprings Minerva pre-"ſides, and in her temple are fires continually burning "without producing aſhes, but when the fire goes "out, the fuel is turned into ſtone balls." Athenæus [x], however, tells us, that all warm baths that ſpring out of the bowels of the earth are ſacred to Hercules [y], and here is an antient figure of Hercules preſſing a ſnake in his hands to be ſeen in the town walls among other monuments of antiquity almoſt conſumed by time. But to cut ſhort the diſpute, let us ſuppoſe baths to have been dedicated both to Hercules and Minerva. The Greeks relate that Pallas firſt furniſhed Hercules with a bath after all his labours were atchieved. It will be ſufficient if I make it appear, from the aſſertion of Solinus that Minerva or Pallas preſided over theſe baths, that this is the city which the Britans called *Caer Palladur*, q. d. the *city of the waters of Pallas*, in which both circumſtances, name, and etymology concur. The diſcovery of theſe baths our fabulous hiſtory refers to the Britiſh king Bleyden Cloyth [z], q. d. *Bleyden the Magician*, with what probability let others determine. Pliny [a] tells

AQUÆ SOLIS. *Bath.*

Temple of *Minerva.*

Caer Palladur.

* Hiſtory of Bath.
† See in the Decretals againſt making innovations when the ſee is vacant.
‡ De urbibus.
[o] P. 89.
[p] See Malm. de Pont. II. 144. b. ap. Godwin, 367.
[q] Savaric.
[r] II. c. 11. Sealwudſcire erat ejus (ſc. Aldelmi Shireburnenſis) provincia. This paſſage is miſquoted by G.
[s] Baxter corrects it *Badixa*, q. d. *the city of Bath*, and Ravenna's *Raſtomiſſa* into *Badoniſſa*.
[t] Gibſon 28. Camden follows Leland.
[u] c. 25. This is ſaid by ſome to be a deſcription of our coals.
[x] Deipnos. XII. 1. p. 512.
[y] Ηρακλειας φωςας in Diogeniano, Cent. 5. G. His proverbs were firſt publiſhed by Schottus. Hoffm.
[z] *Doyth.*
[a] N. H. XXX. 4.

Britans ſkilled in Magic.

us, the antient Britans practiſed magic with ſo many ceremonies, that they may ſeem to have taught it to the Perſians. But I dare not refer theſe baths to magic power. Some of our authors [b] too careleſly make Julius Cæſar the diſcoverer. But I ſuppoſe they came later to the knowlege of the Romans, Solinus being the firſt that mentions them. The Saxons, about forty-four [c] years after their arrival in Britain, breaking the truce, and rekindling the war, laid ſiege to this city: but the warlike Arthur coming up, they poſſeſſed themſelves of *Badon hill*, where in a deſperate encounter great numbers of them were ſlain. This mountain ſeems to be the ſame now called *Banneſdown* [d] overhanging *Bathſtone*, a large village near the city, and ſtill ſhewing marks of fortifications. I know ſome place it in Yorkſhire; but let Gildas reſtore it to this place. In a MS. of him in the Public Library at Cambridge, ſpeaking of the victory gained by Aurelius Ambroſius, he ſays, "to the year of the "ſiege of Mons Badonicus, which is not far from "the mouth of the Severn." If this be not convincing let it be further obſerved, that the valley which runs here along the Avon is called in Britiſh *Nant Badon*, or *the Vale of Badon*, and where to look for Mons Badonicus, unleſs on the vale of Badon, I do not ſee. For a long time after the Saxons made no further attempts on this city, but left it in the poſſeſſion of the Britans. But, A. D. 577, when Cewalin, king of the Weſt Saxons, had routed the Britans at *Deorham*, being cloſely beſieged and beleaguered it ſurrendered for the firſt time to the Saxons, and in a few years recovering itſelf aſſumed the new name of *Akemanceſter* and acquired much ſplendor. For Osbrick [e] in 666, founded a nunnery, and ſoon after, when it fell into the hands of the Mercians, king Offa built another church. Both were deſtroyed in the Daniſh wars. From their ruins afterwards aroſe a new church, dedicated to St. Peter, in which Edgar the Peaceable was crowned [f]. He granted many privileges to the city, the memory of which the citizens ſtill preſerve by annual games. In the time of the Confeſſor, as the Survey has it, "it gelded for twenty hides when the "ſhire gelded: the king had there ſixty-four burgeſſes, "and here were thirty burgeſſes belonging to others [g]." But this proſperity was of ſhort continuance. For ſoon after the arrival of the Normans, Robert *Mowbray*, nephew to the biſhop of Coutance, who had raiſed a powerful rebellion againſt William Rufus, plundered and burnt it. It recovered in a ſhort time by the help of John de Villula, native of Tours in France, who being biſhop of Wells, bought this city, according to Malmesbury, for 500 marcs [h] of Henry I. and transferred hither the epiſcopal ſee, retaining alſo the title of biſhop of Wells [i], and built a new church for his ſeat here. This falling to decay, Oliver King, biſhop of Bath, began another near the old one with great magnificence, and had nearly finiſhed it. Had he brought it to perfection it would have exceeded moſt of the cathedrals of England. But the death of this great prelate, the unfavourable circumſtances of the times, and the avarice of ſome who are ſaid to have converted to other uſes the money collected for this purpoſe throughout England deprived the place of this glory. From that time Bath became conſiderable for the woollen manufacture and the reſort of ſtrangers, and was fortified with walls, in which are fixed certain figures and Roman inſcriptions as evidences of its antiquity, but now ſo defaced by time as to be ſcarce legible. And that nothing might be wanting to complete the honour of Bath, it has given title of earl to ſome noblemen. We find Philibert de *Chandeve*, a Breton, had this title conferred on him by Henry VII. Afterwards Henry VIII. in his 28th year created John *Bourchier*, lord *Fitzwarren*, earl of Bath, who died in the 31ſt of that reign *, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who died 3 Eliz. His ſon John lord Fitzwarren died before his father, leaving William, now earl of Bath, who ſeems ambitious to add luſtre to his rank by his liberal purſuits. This city ſtands in longitude 20°. 56″, in latitude 51°. 21″. For a concluſion take theſe verſes, ſuch as they are, made on it by Necham 400 years ago.

Bathoniæ thermis vix profero Virgilianas:
Confecto proſunt balnea noſtra ſeni.
Proſunt attritis, colliſis, invalidiſque,
Et quorum morbis frigida cauſa ſubeſt.
Prævenit humanum ſtabilis natura laborem;
Servit naturæ legibus artis opus:
Igne ſuo ſuccenſa quibus data balnea fervent,
Aenea ſubter aquas vaſa latere putant.
Errorem figmenta ſolent inducere paſſim,
Sed quid? ſulphureum novimus eſſe locum.

To Bath's warm ſtreams not Virgil's I prefer,
Where age's ills forthwith releived are:
To bruiſes, ſores, and every cold diſeaſe
Applied, they never fail of quick ſucceſs.
Thus human ills kind nature does remove,
And nature's kindneſs human arts improve.
We fondly fancy brazen ſtoves below,
To which their conſtant heat the waters owe.
Such idle tales the ignorant miſlead:
But from ſulphureous veins the ſteams proceed.

Here, if the reader thinks them worth his regard, follow two antient inſcriptions, lately dug up by the road ſide below the city in *Waldcot* field, and removed by Robert Chambers, an admirer of antiquity, into his garden, where I copied them.

C. MVRRIVS C. F. ARNIENSIS
FORO IVLI. MODESTUS MIL
LEG. II. AD.[1] P.F. IVLI. SEGVND.
AN. XXV. STIPEND.
[2] H. S. E.

DIS MANIBVS
M. VALERIVS. M.
POL. EATINVS.[3] C. EQ.
MILES LEG. AVG. AN.
XXX. STIPEN. X.
H. S. E.

I have ſeen likewiſe the following antiquities inſerted in the inſide of the walls lower down between the

* Inquiſ. 31 Henry VIII.

[b] Malmſb. Pont. II. 144. b. [c] Rather, A. D. 520. G. [d] Lanneſdown. G.
[e] Ofric, a petty king of the Wiccii. G.
[f] Malmſbury expreſsly intimates Edgar was crowned in the church built by Offa. Pont. II. 144. b. and ſo Leland.
[g] The original record makes theſe laſt burgeſſes only X. Domeſd. f. 87. [h] *libris.* Malmſb. ubi ſup.
[i] Godwin, 367. and Guidot ſay that he ſubſcribed himſelf only Johannes *Bathon.* He was the firſt biſhop of Bath, and after ſix more, of whom five were buried at Bath, the ſees were united in William Bitton, 1248.
[1] Adjutricis Piæ Felicis. [2] Hic ſitus eſt. [3] Cohortis [rather *Centurio*] Equitum.

north and weſt gates: Hercules with his left hand lifted up, and a club in his right: On a fragment of ſtone in large and fair characters.

[1]DEC. COLONIAE. [2]GLEV. VIXIT. AN. LXXXVI.

Next to this, foliage and Hercules ſtrangling two ſnakes: and on a ſepulchral ſtone between two little figures, one holding a cornucopia, this inſcription in a worſe character, and ſcarce legible.

D. M.
SVCC. PETRONIÆ VIXIT
ANN. IIII. [3]M. IIII.
[4]D. XV. EPO
MVLVS ET VICTISIRANA.
[5]FIL. KAR. FEC.

A little lower on a fragment of ſtone in larger letters:

VRN. IOP.

Between the weſt and ſouth gate is a figure of Ophiuchus with a ſerpent twining round him, two human heads with curled hair under the battlements of the walls, a hare running, and cloſe by it a ſtone with theſe tranſverſe letters:

VLIA. ILIA.

Under the battlements of the wall a naked man laying his hand on a ſoldier, ſome foliage, two figures lying down kiſſing and embracing each other, a foot ſoldier brandiſhing his ſword and holding out his ſhield; another foot ſoldier with a ſpear, and theſe letters acroſs a ſtone:

III VSA
IS VXSC.

and the head of Meduſa with her ſnaky locks.

On the ſame river Avon (which here divides this county from Glouceſterſhire) on the weſt bank is *Cainſham*, called after Keina a holy Britiſh virgin, who as the credulity of the laſt age perſuaded many, turned ſnakes into ſtones, becauſe ſuch kind of Luſus Naturæ are ſometimes found in the quarries there. I have ſeen a ſtone brought from hence reſembling a ſnake rolled up, the head, which was not perfect, completing the ſpiral form without, and the extremity of the tail in the centre. But in general the head is wanting. Here in the neighbouring fields and elſewhere grows wild the plant Percepier peculiar to England[k], which has a ſtrong bitter and ſharp taſte, and never exceeds a ſpan in the whole year, having no ſtalk but herbaceous flowers. It is a powerful and quick diuretic, and water diſtilled from it is uſeful in many caſes, as P. Pæna obſerves in his "Stirpium Adverſaria."

Scarce five miles from hence the Avon runs through the middle of *Briſtol*, called by the Britons *Caer Oder Nant Badon*, q. d. *the city Oder*[l] *in the Vale of Badon*: in the catalogue[m] of antient Britiſh cities *Caer Brito*, by the Saxons Bpiȝhtꝛtoꝛ, q. d. *the famous place*[n]. Thoſe who make it *Venta Belgarum* miſlead both themſelves and us[o]. This city, ſituate partly in Somerſet, partly in Glouceſterſhire, is to be reckoned to neither, but has its own magiſtrates, and is a county by itſelf. It ſtands on high ground between the Avon and Frome, is defended by theſe rivers and by walls: and was antiently ſurrounded by a double wall. Its buildings both public and private make ſo handſome an appearance as to anſwer to its name. The ſewers (which they call *Goutes*[p]) are ſo contrived to carry off and waſh away the filth that nothing is wanting that can conduce to cleanlineſs or health. But on account of theſe ſewers no carts are uſed here, but only ſledges. And it is ſo well ſupplied with proviſions, and ſo fully peopled, that it may rank next after London and York. The freedom and commodiouſneſs of the harbour, which admits ſhips under ſail into the heart of the city, has brought a great trade to it. The Avon riſes in ſuch a manner on the coming in of the tide when the moon has paſſed its meridian height as to raiſe ſhips eleven or twelve fathom. The citizens carry on a profitable trade all over Europe, and ſend ſhips to the moſt diſtant parts of America. When and by whom this city was founded is not eaſy to ſay; it ſeems, however, of more modern date, not being mentioned by our hiſtorians during the Daniſh invaſions. I am apt to think it aroſe firſt in the decline of the Saxon empire, as I do not find it named before A. D. 1063, when Harold, according to Florence of Worceſter, ſet ſail from *Briſtowe* with a fleet to reduce Wales. In the early Norman times, *Berton*, an adjoining farm, and *Briſtow* paid to the king, as we find in the Survey, 110 marks of ſilver, and the burgeſſes returned that biſhop G. had 33 marks of ſilver and one mark of gold[q]. Afterward Robert[r] biſhop of Coutance forming deſigns againſt William Rufus, made it the ſeat of war, fortifying this ſmall city I believe with that inner wall, part of which ſtill remains[s]. A few years after the bounds were enlarged; for on the ſouth *Radcliff*, a little ſuburb, was joined to the city by a ſtone bridge ſo thick ſet with houſes that it ſeemed a ſtreet rather than a bridge. This part is incloſed within the walls, and the inhabitants are free of the city. Hoſpitals are alſo every where erected for the benefit of the poor, and churches to the glory of God. Among the faireſt of the latter is St. Mary de Radcliffe, without the walls, with a grand aſcent of ſteps, the whole ſo ſpacious and well built, with an arched roof of ſtone and a lofty ſteeple, as to exceed, in my opinion, all the pariſh churches of England that I have yet ſeen. In this church the founder William *Caninges* has two honorary monuments. On one is his ſtatue in his gown, he having been five times mayor of this city: on the other the ſame figure in a religious habit, he having taken orders in his old age, and been dean of the collegiate church which he built at Weſtbury. Near this is another church called *Temple*, whoſe tower ſhakes ſo when the bells ring that it has parted from the reſt of the building, and left a chink from top to bottom three

Radcliff.

[1] Decurioni. [2] Glevi, or Gloceſter. [3] Menſes. [4] Dies. [5] Filiæ kariſſime fecerunt.
[k] Mr. Ray ſays it is not uncommon in foreign countries. Hiſt. Plant. IV. 14. Nor is it uncommon in England.
[l] Or the *other* city in the vale of Badon.
[m] Annexed to Nennius. [n] *Britonum locus.* Gale. MS. [o] Lel. com. in Cyg. Cant. v. *Avona.*
[p] Probably from the French word *Egouts.* They ſeem to be the *Voltæ* of William of Worceſter, Itin. 253.
[q] Domeſd. in Gloceſterſhire, p. 163. *Bertune* apud *Briſtov.* Biſhop G. means Giſo of Bath and Wells. It is ſurprizing biſhop Gibſon ſhould not recollect this prelate without puzzling himſelf about biſhops of Sherborn or Saliſbury, whoſe names had no ſuch initial, or of Glouceſter, which had no biſhops till Henry VIII.
[r] Geoffrey.
[s] Camden cites here William of Worceſter. His deſcription of Briſtol in his Itinerary, juſt publiſhed by Mr. Naſmith, is a moſt extraordinary piece: a ſurvey and meaſurement of all the ſtreets taking up above 100 pages, from p. 161 to p. 285. with very little elſe.

fingers

fingers broad, opening and closing as the bells ring. Nor must we forget *St. Stephen's* church, whose lofty tower was built at great expence and in a beautiful style by one *Shipward*, citizen and merchant in the last age. On the east and north many additional buildings have been erected, and defended by walls and the river Frome, which, after washing the walls falls gently into the Avon, and forms a safe station for ships furnished with convenient wharfs for merchandize, and called the *Kay*. Below this at the conflux of the Avon and Frome is a plain planted with trees, making a pleasant walk for the citizens. On the south-east, where it has not the defence of the rivers, Robert, natural son of Henry I. commonly called Robert Rufus, consul of Gloucester, built a large and strong castle to defend his city, and piously set apart every tenth stone to build a chapel near St. James's priory, which he also founded below the city. He married Mabil, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Fitzhamon, who held this city in fee under the Conqueror. This castle was scarce finished before king Stephen laid close siege to it, but was obliged to retire; and a few years after was confined in it, a striking instance of the uncertainties of war. Beyond the Frome, over which is a bridge at Frome gate, we ascend by a steep winding path to the top of the hill, from whence is a delightful prospect over the city and harbour below. On the summit is a spacious green plain, whose centre is shaded with a double row of trees, among which is a stone pulpit, and a chapel, where Jordanus the companion of Austin the Apostle of England is said to have been buried. It is now a free school, and adorned on both sides with magnificent public buildings, not to mention the neat houses of private people. From hence, on one hand, we come to the collegiate church called *Gaunts* from the builder sir Henry *Gaunt*, who devoted himself here to God regardless of worldly concerns; it is now converted to an orphan house by the liberality of Thomas *Carr*, a wealthy citizen. On the other hand opposite to this rise two churches dedicated to St. Austin, one smaller and parochial, the other large, the see of a bishop, and adorned with six prebendaries by Henry VIII. the greatest part of which is now destroyed. Over the fine gate of the college is this inscription:

The marsh.

REX HENRICVS II. ET DOMINVS ROBERTVS FILIVS HARDINGI, FILII REGIS DACIAE, HVIVS MONASTERII PRIMI FVNDATORES EXTITERVNT.

q. d. "King Henry II. and lord Robert the son of Harding, son of the king of Denmark, were the first founders of this monastery." This Robert, son of Harding of the blood royal of Denmark, was an alderman[t] of Bristol, and so great a favourite of king Henry, that by his favour, his son Maurice married the daughter of lord *Barkley*, whence his descendants, who flourished in great honour, are still styled barons *Barkley*, and some of them are buried in this church*.

Baron *Berkley*.

On each side of the Avon as it takes its course hence are steep rocks formed as it were industriously by nature. One of them overhanging the east side of the river, is called *St. Vincent's*, and abounds so with diamonds that one may fill bushels with them. This plenty lessens their value among us: for they are equal in transparency to those of India, and inferior only in hardness: but I think them more remarkable for their natural hexangular or quadrangular surfaces. The other rock to the west likewise abounds with diamonds, lodged by the wonderful contrivance of nature as in matrices in hollow reddish stones of the colour of the soil. The Avon having passed these rocks empties itself in a bold stream into the Severn sea.

British Diamonds. St. Vincent's rock.

It remains that I recount the earls and dukes of this county. The first earl of Somerset is said to have been *William de Mohun*, or *Moion*, who seems the same whom the Empress Maud calls earl *William de Moion* † as witness to the charter, by which she created William de Mandevill earl of Essex. After him we have no clear account of the earls of Somerset, except in this precept of Henry III. to Peter de Mawley, which I shall here submit to the judgment of others ‡: "Know all men that we have received the homage of our beloved uncle William "earl of Sarum for all the lands which he holds of "us, and especially for the county of Somerset, "which we have given him with all its appurtenances "for homage and service, saving to ourselves the royalty: we therefore command you to give him full "possession of the aforesaid county, with all its appurtenances; enjoining you not to omit any thing relating to the said earldom, &c. And we charge all our "earls, barons, knights, and freeholders of the county "of Somerset to perform fealty and homage to the "said earl, saving their allegiance to our lord the king, "and that they be obedient and answerable to him in "other respects as to their Lord." Whether he was hereby constituted earl of Sometset, as he was of Devon, let others determine: for a precept to the same purport was issued to Robert de Courtney relative to the said William. Under this Henry III. as I find in a French MS. belonging to the knightly family of Mohun, it is recorded that Pope Innocent on a solemn festival created Reginald Mohun earl of *Este*, i. e. as the author understands it, of *Somerset*, by delivery of a golden rose, and the grant of a yearly pension to be paid at the altar of St. Paul at London. So that he seems to have been not properly an earl, but an earl *apostolical*, as those were then styled who were created by the Pope, as those created by the emperor were earls *imperial*, and had power to appoint notaries and messengers, legitimate bastards, &c. under certain conditions. Long after *John de Beaufort*, natural son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster by Catharine Swinford, being declared legitimate, with his brothers and sisters, by Richard II. by consent of parliament, was advanced to the title of earl of Somerset, and afterwards created marquis of Dorset, and soon after stripped of that honour by Henry IV. who left him only the title of Somerset[u]. He had three sons, *Henry* earl of Somerset, who died an infant; *John*, created by Henry V. first *duke* of Somerset[x], whose only daughter Margaret was mother of Henry VII. and *Edmund*, who succeeded[y] his brother in the dukedom, and after having been some time Regent of France was recalled, charged with the loss of Normandy, and

Earls dukes Somer.

Earl cal.

See Dor.

137

* Register of the Monastery. † M. Par. hist. min. ‡ Pat. 1 H. III.

[t] *Patricius*; a principal man, G. alderman, Holland lord mayor. MS. Macro in Tan. 480.

[u] He died 11 Henry IV. and is buried at Canterbury. Brook, 476. Dugdale does not say where.

[x] 21 Henry V. He died 22 Henry VI. and is buried at Winburn minster. Dugd. 123.

[y] He was created duke of Somerset 26 Henry VI. Dugd. Ib.

roughly handled by the populace on that account. He fell in that calamitous war between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in the firſt battle of S. Albans[z]. His ſon *Henry* ſucceeded him, who was a timeſerver, ſometimes ſiding with the Yorkiſts, ſometimes with the Lancaſtrians, till being taken by the former in the battle of Hexham he loſt his head for his inconſtancy[a]. His brother and ſucceſſor *Edmund*, laſt duke of Somerſet of this family, after the defeat of the Lancaſtrians at Tewksbury was dragged out of the church in which he had taken ſhelter covered with blood, and beheaded[b]. The male heirs of this family thus extinct, Henry VII. firſt conferred the title on his infant ſon *Edmund*, who ſoon after died[c], and then Henry VIII. gave it to his natural ſon *Henry Fitz Roy*[d]. He having no children, Edward VI. inveſted with it *Edward de St. Maur* commonly called *Seimor*, who full of honours, and loaded with titles (to wit, duke of Somerſet, earl of Hertford, viſcount Beauchamp, baron St. Maur, uncle and governor to the king, protector of his kingdoms, dominions, and ſubjects, lieutenant general of his forces by ſea and land, treaſurer and earl marſhal of England, governor of the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, &c.) became on a ſudden the ſport of fortune, and for a trifling charge deviſed by the malice of his enemies loſt both his honours and his life. 5 E. VI.

In this county are reckoned 385 pariſhes.

[z] 1455, and was buried in the abbey church at St. Albans.
[a] 1463, 3 Edward IV. He was probably buried at Hexham, though the arms on the tomb ſhewn there for his will not allow it to be aſſigned to him.
[b] 1471, and was buried at Tewkeſbury.
[c] 1499, ſcarce five years old, buried at Weſtminſter.
[d] 1536, buried at Thetford 28 Henry VIII. removed to Framlingham. Dugd. II. 305.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Somerſet may rank among the maritime counties, bordering entirely on the north in a crooked line on part of the Iriſh ſea, commonly called the Briſtol channel. It is in length from eaſt to weſt ſixty miles, from north to ſouth fifty, and in circumference two hundred, comprehending forty-two hundreds, thirty-two market towns, 385 pariſhes, 1075000 acres, and 44686 houſes, and ſends eighteen members to parliament [a]. The Saxons called the inhabitants Sumurſæta, Sumorſæte, Sumærſæta, and the county Sumerſeteſcyre [i].

The principal landholders in this county in the Norman ſurvey were the king, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Salisbury, Bayeux, Coutance, and Wells: the religious houſes of Bath, Glaſtonbury, Muchelney, Athelney, Shaftsbury, Caen, Montebourg, and St. *Peters at Rome*; earls Euſtace, Hugh, Mortaigne; Baldwin de Exeter, Roger de Curcelle, Roger Arundel, Walter de Doway, William de Moion, William d' Ow, William de Faleiſe, Ralph de Somerey, Alured de Iſpania, Turſtin Fitz Ralph, Serlo de Burce.

Carnton. "*Carnton* is ſhortely ſpoken for *Carantoke's toun*, "wher yet is a chapel of this ſainct, that ſumtyme "was the paroche churche. Ther lyith one Eliza- "beth, wife to one of the Luterelles afore the high "altar under a plain ſtone [b]."

Horeſton. "At *Horeſtown*, three miles below Mineheved be- "ginnith the rode that is commonly called *Porlogh* "*bay*, a meatly good road for ſhippes [c]." Here Harold landed from Ireland 1052, and being oppoſed by the inhabitants, ſlew a great number of them, and carried off great booty [d]. The Danes had before landed here 918, as alſo at *Watchet*, or *Weced*, *Wecheport* [e], *Weſedport* [f], *Weſefport* [g], but were repulſed [h]. They ruined the latter 987, and 997 [i]. The late ſir William Wyndham built a pier here, but the principal trade is in coal and kelp.

Dunſtar. "*Duneſtorre* toun ſtondith in botom. The pa- "roch church is ſet on ground ſomewhat riſing. "There is a very celebrate market ons a weke, and "a fair every Whitſon Monday. The town makith "cloth. The glory of this town roſe by the *Moions* "that were afterwards earls of Somerſet. They had "*jura regalia* here, and builded the right goodly and "ſtrong caſtle, which hath been fulle of goodly "building, but now there is but only a chapel in "good caſe, which ſir Hugh *Luttrelle* did of late "repair. There is a praty park joining to the eaſt "part of the caſtelle—The late priory of black "monks ſtoode in the rootes of the north-weſt ſide "of the caſtle, and was a cell to Bath. The whole "church of the late priory ſerveth now for the "pariſh church; aforetimes the monkes had the eaſt "part cloſid up for their uſe. In the north part of "this was buried under an arch by the high altar "one of the Lutterels, or, as I rather think, one of "the Moions, for he hath a garland about his helmet, "and ſo were lordes of old time uſed to be buried. "Ther lie two images in the ſouth ſide of the "chancel of one of the Moions and his wife, and "thereby lay another of one of the Everards, gen- "tlemen, ſet up by the Moions, in token whereof "they had a part of the caſtle to defend by ſervice. "The image lies now between two arches or bot- "teres [k] in the church-yard [l]." The priory was for Benedictines and valued at £.34. *per annum* [m]. A north eaſt view of this caſtle was engraved by Buck, 1733.

Mine "From Dunſter, two miles to *Minheved*, which hath "ons a week a prety market; the faireſt part ſtands in "the bottom of an hill, the reſt runs up ſteep along "the hill, at the top of which is a fair pariſh church. "The town is exceeding full of Iriſhmen. The pier "lies at the north-eaſt point of the hill [n]." The Conqueror gave this place to William de Moion, from whoſe family it came to the Luttrells It is a borough and port, and drives a ſmall trade with Ireland, to which it is the moſt frequented paſſage in theſe parts. Herrings are caught here as they come up the Severn in ſhoals about Michaelmas, and ſent to the markets in the Mediterranean. 12 William III. an act paſſed for recovering, ſecuring, and keeping in repair this harbour: and here is a good market and fair [o].

On the rocks and pebbles waſhed by the Severn, eſpecially near *Old Cleve* between Dunſter and Watchet grows the *Lichen Marinus*, or ſea liverwort, commonly called *Laver*. When the tide is out, the inhabitants gather it, and cleanſe and pickle it for exportation, being of a pleaſant taſte, very nouriſhing, a good antiſcorbutic, and good both for food and medicine [z].

Orc Wy In this vale lies *Orchard Wyndham*, once belonging to the Orchards, who had great poſſeſſions in the county. From them it came to the *Sydenhams*, and from them by marriage to the *Wyndhams*. "Or- "chard, where Mr. John Wyndham dwelleth, is in "the pariſh of St. Decun alias Decumane. The "ſecond Sydenham built moſt of the good buildings "here [p]," which, in Leland's time, belonged by marriage to the Sydenhams. The family of Wyndham are originally of Norfolk, and ſettled here by marriage with the Sydenhams in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir William was created a baronet by Charles II. his grandſon and nameſake diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſtateſman in the reign of Anne, and died 1740, and his eldeſt ſon ſucceeded on the death of Algernon duke of Somerſet to the title of earl of Egremont, which is enjoyed by his grandſon. Their

[a] Mag. Brit. IV. 722. [i] G. [b] Leland II. 63. [c] Ib.
[d] Sax. Chr. p. 166. [e] H. Hunt. [f] Hoveden. [g] Brompton.
[h] Sax. Chron. p. 105. [i] Ib. 126—129. [k] q. Buttreſſes. [l] Leland II. 61, 62.
[m] Tanner, 467. [n] Leland II. 63. [o] G. M. B. 763. [z] G.
[p] Lel. II. 60.

monuments are to be ſeen in St. Decuman's church here.

Near, at *Nettlecomb*, is a ſeat of the Rawleighs, whoſe monuments are ſtill to be ſeen in the church, and who were ſucceeded by the Trevilyans of Corniſh extraction, enriched afterward by marriage with great eſtates in Devon, and this county hereabouts. In this neighbourhood is *Quantockſhead*, many years one of the antient ſeats of the family of Luttrell [q], of whom Robert was ſummoned to parliament among the barons of this realm 23 Edward I. From Eaſt Quantockhead runs a ridge of hills of the ſame name through a rich country ſouthward as far as the vale of Taunton Dean: affording a moſt pleaſing proſpect, with a great variety of ſea and land, barrenneſs and fertility.

Stoke Curcy is a good village [r]. It had a cell to the Benedictine abbey of Lonly in Normandy, valued at £. 58. [s] and here are the remains of a caſtle.

More eaſt of this place at ſome diſtance from the ſea is *Cannington*, in the marſhes about which biſhop Gibſon inclined to place the ſcene of the Daniſh ravages A. D. 1010, but on maturer conſideration he conjectured [3] Canincanmæpcer was a miſprint for Cantincanmæpcer [t]. Charles II. gave this place to lord Clifford of Chudleigh [4]. Here was a Benedictine nunnery founded by Robert de Curcy ſewer to the Empreſs Maud, valued at £. 39. [u] Their church ſtood eaſt of the pariſh church which was "very "fair and well adorned, and the toun a praty up-"landyſche one [x]."

Clif abbey, three miles from Orchard, founded by William de Romare before 1188 for Ciſtertians, valued at £. 155. *per annum* [y]. Here was a chapel of the Virgin Mary on a rock with a ſtone inn for pilgrims [z]. The gate and other remains are ſtill to be ſeen [a].

At *North Cadbury* was a college founded or rather intended by William lord Botreaux, t. Henry VI [b]. The church is beautifully ſituated on a ridge of hills, and cloſe to the manſion houſe now belonging to William Newnham, eſq.

"At the very ſouth end of the churche of S. Cadbyri "ſtandith *Camallate*, ſumtyme a famoſe toun or caſtelle "upon a very torre or hille, wunderfully enſtrengthened "of nature, to the which be two enteringes up by "very ſtepe way, one by north-eaſt, and another "by ſouth-weſt. The very roote of the hille "whereon this forteres ſtode is more than a mile "in cumpace. In the upper part of the coppe "of the hille be four diches or trenches, and a "balky walle of yerth betwixt every one of them. "In the very toppe of the hille above al the trenchis "is *magna area* or *campus* of a 20 acres or more by "eſtimation, wher yn dyverſe places men may ſe funda-"tions and *rudera* of walles. Ther was much duſky "blew ſtone that people of the villages thereby hath "carryed away. This top within the upper waulle "is twenty acres of ground and more, and hath bene "often plowid, and borne very good corne. Much "gold, ſylver, and coper of the Roman coynes hath "bene found ther yn plowing, and likewiſe in the "fields at the rootes of the hill, with many other "antique thinges, and eſpecially by Eaſt. Ther was "found *in hominum memoria* a horſeſhoe of ſylver "at Camalat. The people can tell nothing ther but "that they have hard ſay that Arture much reſortid "to Camallate. Diverſe villages there about bere the "name of Camalat by an addition, as Quene Camalat, "and other [c]." Leland, in his Aſſertio Arthuri, p. 28, ſpeaks of the vaſt ditches and ramparts as the wonder of nature and art, and ſays that common writers miſtook Camalet for Wincheſter. Selden writes, that it was full of ruins and reliques of old buildings [d]. Dr. Stukeley [e] gives it to the Romans. He ſays it is made in the ſolid rock, has three or four ditches quite round, ſometimes more, its figure ſquariſh but conforming to the ſhape of the hill. A higher angle within ditched round is called king Arthur's palace, and might have been the prætorium and have ſerved him too. The rampart is made of ſtones covered with earth, with only one entrance from the eaſt, guarded by ſix or ſeven ditches. Many round ſtones ſuppoſed for ſlings or croſs bows found in this camp. Roman coin has been found in plenty here, and all the country round. In the fourth ditch is a never failing ſpring called king Arthur's well, near which have been dug up ſquare ſtones, door jambs with hinges, and vaults are ſaid to be thereabouts. Many pavements and arches, hand grindſtones, and other camp utenſils have been found at top. The Dr. was told of a road acroſs the fields that bears rank corn called king Arthur's cauſey. This moſt magnificent earthwork belonged to the Hungerfords, and in Leland's time to Francis Haſtings earl of Huntingdon, who had been Leland's pupil. Nennius, or rather his interpolater Samuel, mentions *Caer Celemon* among his Britiſh cities. Leland, in his margin ſays *Cath* ſignifies *war* in Britiſh. The ſupereminent appearance of this camp might intitle it to the name of the *War camp* or *town* by way of eminence. Different MSS. of Nennius [f] place the 11th battle of Arthur againſt the Saxons at *Mons Badonicus*, and at *Agned Cath-Regernion* which the margin ſays "is in Sumerſetſhire, which we call "Cath-bregion," Lluyd makes it Edinburough, and Priſe for *Agned* reads *Aſſuet* [g]. In the Inquiſition of William laſt lord Botreaux it is called *Cadbury* caſtle [h], and hence it is that the country people now know it by no other name, and give the name of *Camalet* to the next hill, under which the turnpike road paſſes, but which has no works on it. Leland barely mentions the two *Cadburys* [i]. The church of South Cadbury with its ſtone ſpire ſtands cloſe under the weſt end of Camalet caſtle hill. On the north wall of St. Margaret's church Weſtminſter is an epitaph for "John Mulys of Halmſton, Devon, familia oriundus "ſui nominis quæ inſignita erat olim titulo de "North Cadbury [5]." The *Moels* occur as early as Stephen's reign. *Roger* ſon of Nicholas here mentioned held this lordſhip which paſſed on the death of his grandſon *Nicholas* to the *Botreauxes* [k]. They held it till the death of William the laſt lord 2 Edward IV. without iſſue [l], when it deſcended with a great eſtate to *Mary* his daughter and heir married to *Robert* lord *Hungerford*, and from them to their grandaughter lady *Mary* Hungerford married to *Edward* lord *Haſtings and Hungerford*, father to *George* firſt of that ſurname earl of Huntingdon, in whoſe family it continued to the reign of James I. when ſir *Francis* Haſtings, younger ſon to Francis earl of Huntingdon, being poſſeſſed of the ſame, and having no children alienated it [m].

[q] Leland II. 60. [r] Lel. II. 63. [s] Tan. 468. [3] G.
[t] Ind. ad Sax. Chron. p. 140 in v. Q. if it be the *Kantune* of Aſſer. Ind. voc. ed. Wiſe. [4] G.
[u] Tan. 468. [x] Lel. II. 59. [y] Tanner, 471. [z] Leland II. 61. [a] Groſe.
[b] Tanner, 477. [c] Leland II. 46. [d] Polyolb. p. 54.
[e] Itin. I. 142. Pl. xliii. He makes it the *Colomeas* of Ravennas. [f] c. 62. [g] Bertram's note.
[h] Dugd. I. 631. [i] II. 46. [5] G.
[k] Dugd. I. 619, 620. [l] Dugd. I. 631. [m] Dugd. I. 588. G.

At

QueenCamel. At *Queen Camel* in a ſtinking mineral ſpring called the Black Well, good in ſcrophulous complaints.

Ilcheſter. " I entered by ſouth-weſt into Ilcheſter over a great " ſtone bridge of ſeven arches yn the midle whereof " were two litle houſes of ſtone, one of the right " hand, where the commune goal is for priſoners in " Somerſetſhire. The other houſe is of the left hand, " the leſſer of both ſeemed to me to have been a " chapel. The toune of *Ilcheſter* hath beene a very " large thing, and one of the ancienteſt towns yn al " that quarter. At this time it is in wonderfull decay as " a thing in a manner rafid with men of warre. There " hath been, *in hominum memoria*, four pariſh churches " in the town, whereof one yet is occupied; tokens " of the other two ſtand, and the fourth is clene in " ruine. There is a free-chapel in the toun, the " backſide whereof comyth to the ryver ſide even " hard byneth the bridge, and ther joynith a right " praty manſion houſe to this chapelle. I have hard " ſay that many yeres ſyns ther was a nunry where " this chapel is. The greateſt token of ancient " building that I ſaw yn al the toune is a ſtone gate " arched and vaulted, and a chapel or church of " St. Michael over it[n]." The preſent pariſh church is very mean, but has an octagon tower and a N. chapel the remains of the priory church, whoſe north tranſept is a barn, ſhew it to have been magnificent. It belonged to a houſe of friars preachers or Grey friars founded before 11 Edward I. In the weſt part of the town oppoſite to it is an almſhouſe for poor men. Leland's free chapel by the bridge is ſtill known by the name of *White hall*, now a dwelling houſe, antiently an hoſpital, and then a nunnery[o]. If this be not Leland's houſe on the right hand of the bridge, that is quite gone; but his chapel on the left hand is ſtill a dwelling-houſe. Dr. Stukeley[p] meaſured the Roman ſtation, 300 paces by 200; the Foſs way paſſing through the middle makes the preſent principal ſtreet. On the north-eaſt ſide next the river were foundations of the wall and Roman bricks: the weſt ditch is a road called *Yard Lane*. He ſaw a teſſelated pavement juſt dug up and deſtroyed. The town extended beyond the river to the weſt, and at the north angle beyond the old ditch to the river have been ſome fortifications of the late civil wars. They talk of a caſtle where is now the gaol[q]. The bailiff's ſtaff is a curious antique of braſs gilt, with four ſtatues of kings, a queen, and an angel, and round the bottom in two lines,

Jeſu de druerie,
Neme dunet mie.

It was probably the head of a croſier from the abbey fixed on this ſtaff. We have copied it, pl. IV. fig. 1. from a drawing of Dr. Stukeley corrected by the original.

Ilcheſter gave birth 1214 to the famous Roger Bacon who died 1292, and to Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe the poeteſs who was born 1674, and died 1737.

Northover is an adjoining village on the other ſide of the bridge with a church.

The river Ivel is the *Velox* of Ravennas. *Pillbridge* a little lower ſeems to retain its name.

The Foſs road runs in its original ſtate from Ilcheſter to Stoke and Petherton bridge. On the left of it is *Montacute* hill, a copped round eminence encompaſſed at bottom with a broad verge of woods. On its top has been a caſtle and chapel, and below a religious houſe built by the earl of Moriton in the reign of the Conqueror. Upon the ſame hilly ridge is a Roman camp called *Hampden* hill with a double ditch to which leads a vicinal way from Stoke[r].

Montacute hill. " The town of Montegue hath a poore market, and is builded of ſtone as commonly all townes " thereabout be. I redde in the book of the Antiquities of Glaſſenbury that this town was called " in the Saxons time *Logaresburch*. Sum think that " there was a great caſtel and fortreſſe at this town " in the Saxons time. Sum ſay that the count of " Moreton builded a caſtel there ſoone after the " Conqueſt. He changid the old name and called " it Montegue becauſe it ſtode on a ſharp part of a " hill. He began a priory of three or four black " monkes under the hill, enduing it with three " fair lordſhips. Upon his taking part with Robert Curthoſe againſt king Henry I. he was " taken and put in priſon and his lands attainted " and the three lordſhips taken away from the priory. Henry I. would have removed the monks " to Lamport, but they choſe to ſtay here. Regi- " nald Cancellarius t. Henry I. was prior here and " enlarged the houſe with buildings and poſſeſſions, " and the whole lordſhip of Montegue being in the " monks poſſeſſion the notable caſtle fell to ruin and " was taken down to make the priory, ſo that many " yeres ſince no building of it remained, only a chapell " was ſett on the very top of the dungeon and yet " ſtondith[s]." The priory was founded for Cluniacs, and valued at £. 456. *per ann.*[t] The ſeat of the Phelps family which biſhop Gibſon ſays became extinct in a grandſon of Sir Edward was built all of freeſtone with a magnificent front[u], and ſtill belongs to an owner of the ſame name. William lord Montacute was created earl of Salisbury 11 Edward III.[x] The title of viſcount Montacute is held by *Anthony* 6th and preſent viſcount 5th in the lineal deſcent from the firſt Anthony.

Brimpton Near it is *Brimpton* the ſeat of Sir Philip Sydenham bart. whoſe family lived in this county for many centuries in great repute[y] though now extinct by Sir Philip, who alienated his eſtate, and died 1739[z].

Chiſelborough A little weſt of this is *Chiſelborough*, in whoſe name Mr. Ward fancied he found ſome reſemblance to *Iſchalis*, which he inclined to transfer hither[a].

Odcombe *Odcombe* is not a little remarkable in modern times for the frolicks and adventures of Tom Coryat, ſon of its rector, who rambled over the greateſt part of the known world, and publiſhed his adventures in a quarto volume, 1611, reprinted 1776 in three volumes octavo. It alſo gave birth 1659 to the learned Dr. Humphrey Hody, whoſe father was rector here, and who died 1706.

" At *Stoke under Hamden* I ſaw in a botom hard by " the village very notable ruines of a great maner " place or caſtelle, and in it a very antient chapel " wheryn be divers tumbes of noble men and wo- " men. In the ſouth-weſt ſide of the chapel be five " images on tumbes on hard joined to another, three " of men harniſhed and ſhilded, and two of women. " All the inſcriptions defaced. I ſaw a ſhield or two " vaire of blue and white; alſo in this part of the chapel " two tombes without images. In the north ſide of

[n] Leland II. 51.
[o] Tan. 474.
[p] Itin. I. 146. Pl. lxxii.
[q] Stuk. Ib.
[r] Stukeley. Ib. 148.
[s] Lel. II. 52.
[t] Tan. 467.
[u] G. Mag. Brit. 790.
[x] Dugd. I. 949.
[y] Lel. II. 61.
[z] Hutch. Dorſ. I. 526.
[a] Horſley, B. R. 464.

" the

Fig. 2.

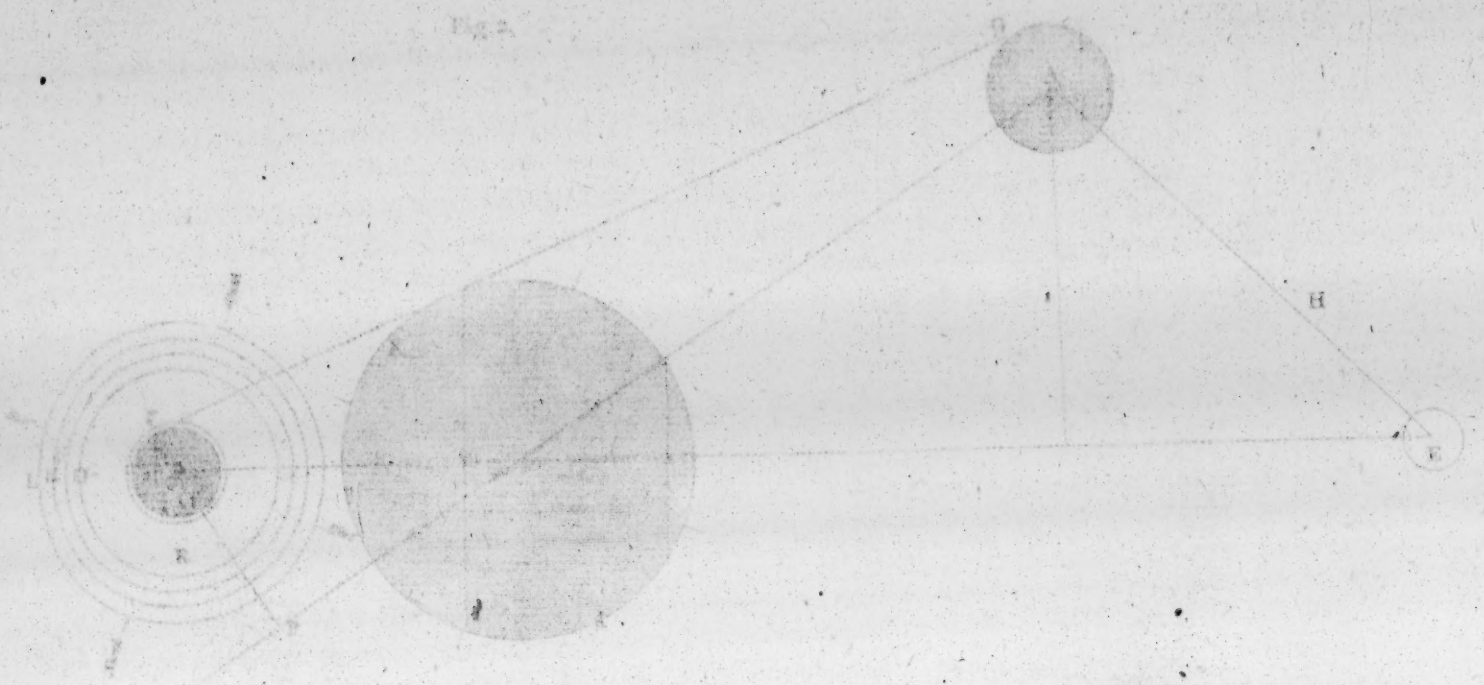
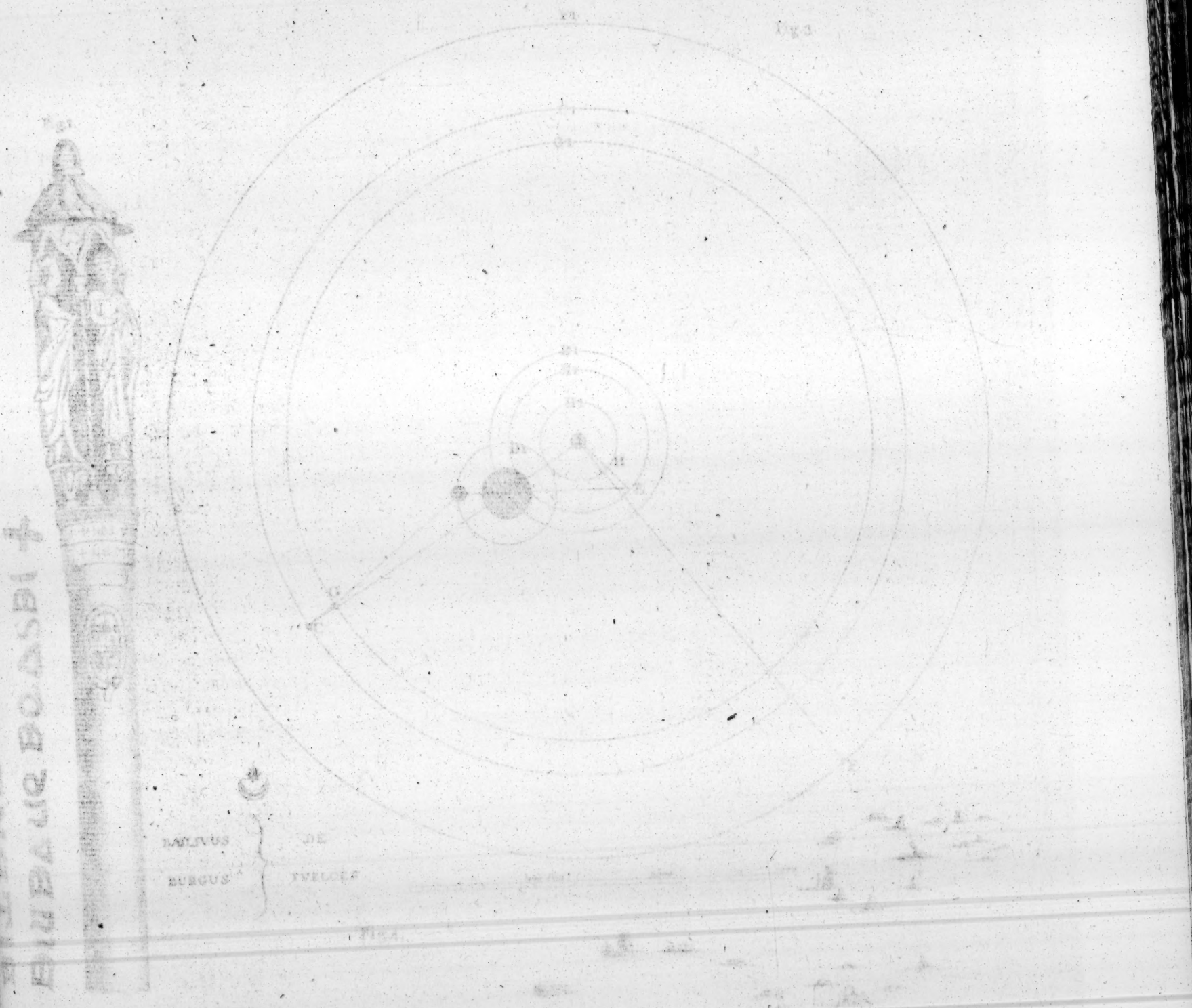


Fig. 3.



Queen Camel. At *Queen Camel* is a stinking mineral spring called the Black Well, good in scrophulous complaints.

Ilchester. "I entered by south-west into Ilchester over a fair
" stone bridge of seven arches yn the midle wherof
" were two litle hoofes of stone, one of the right
" hand, where the common goal is for prisoners in
" Somersetshire. The other house is of the left hand,
" the lesse of both, seemeth to me to have been a
" church. The toune of *Ilchester* hath beene a very
" large thing, and one of the ancientest townes yn al
" that quarter. At this time it is in wonderfull decay re-
" spect in a manner as all with men of warre. There
" hath been, *in hominum memoria*, four parish churches
" in the town, whereof one yet is occupied, and one
" of the other two stand, and the fourth is clene in
" ruine. There is a fair cawsey of stone, the
" backside whereof cometh to the river side even
" hard by the bridge, and this parteth a right
" goodly meadow from the chapelle. I have heard
" by that many yeres syns there was a nunry where
" this chapel is. The greatest token of ancient
" building that I saw yn al the toune is a stone gate
" arched and vaulted, and a chapel or church of
" St. Michael over it." The present parish church is very mean, but has a fine tower and a N. chapel the screen of the latter of which, whose mouldings and workmanship have been magnificent, is preserved in a cellar. It belonged to a house of friars preachers or Grey friars founded before 11 Edward II. In the west part of the town opposite to it is an almshouse for poor men. Iceland's fine chapel by the bridge is still known by the name of *White Hall*, now a dwelling house, anciently an hospital, and then a nunnery. If this be not Iceland's house on the right hand of the bridge, that is quite gone; but his chapel on the left hand is still a dwelling house. Dr. Stukeley measured the Roman Fosse, 360 paces by 200; the Fosse-way passing through the middle makes the present principal street. On the north-east side next the river were foundations of the wall and Roman brick: the wall ditch is a road called *Vard Lane*. He saw a tessellated pavement just dug up and destroyed. The town extended beyond the ditch to the east. Here was a single bridge beyond the old ditch to the river. Here have been some fortifications of the late civil wars. They took off a suffa where is now the gaol. The keep and is entrances of kings, queens, and [illegible] bottom to two

It was probably the head of a crosier from the abbey fixed at the staff. We have copied it, pl. IV. fig. 1. [illegible] a drawing of Dr. Stukeley corrected by the original.

Hither the poet [illegible] to the famous Roger Bacon who also [illegible] Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe the poetess who was born and died [illegible] of the bridge [illegible]

The river [illegible] Parliament [illegible] hide [illegible] from [illegible]

The Fosse road runs [illegible] from Ilchester to Stoke and [illegible] On the left of it is *Whitacre* hill, [illegible]

Queen Camel. Ilchester.

Vol. I. Pl. IV. p68.

Fig. 2.

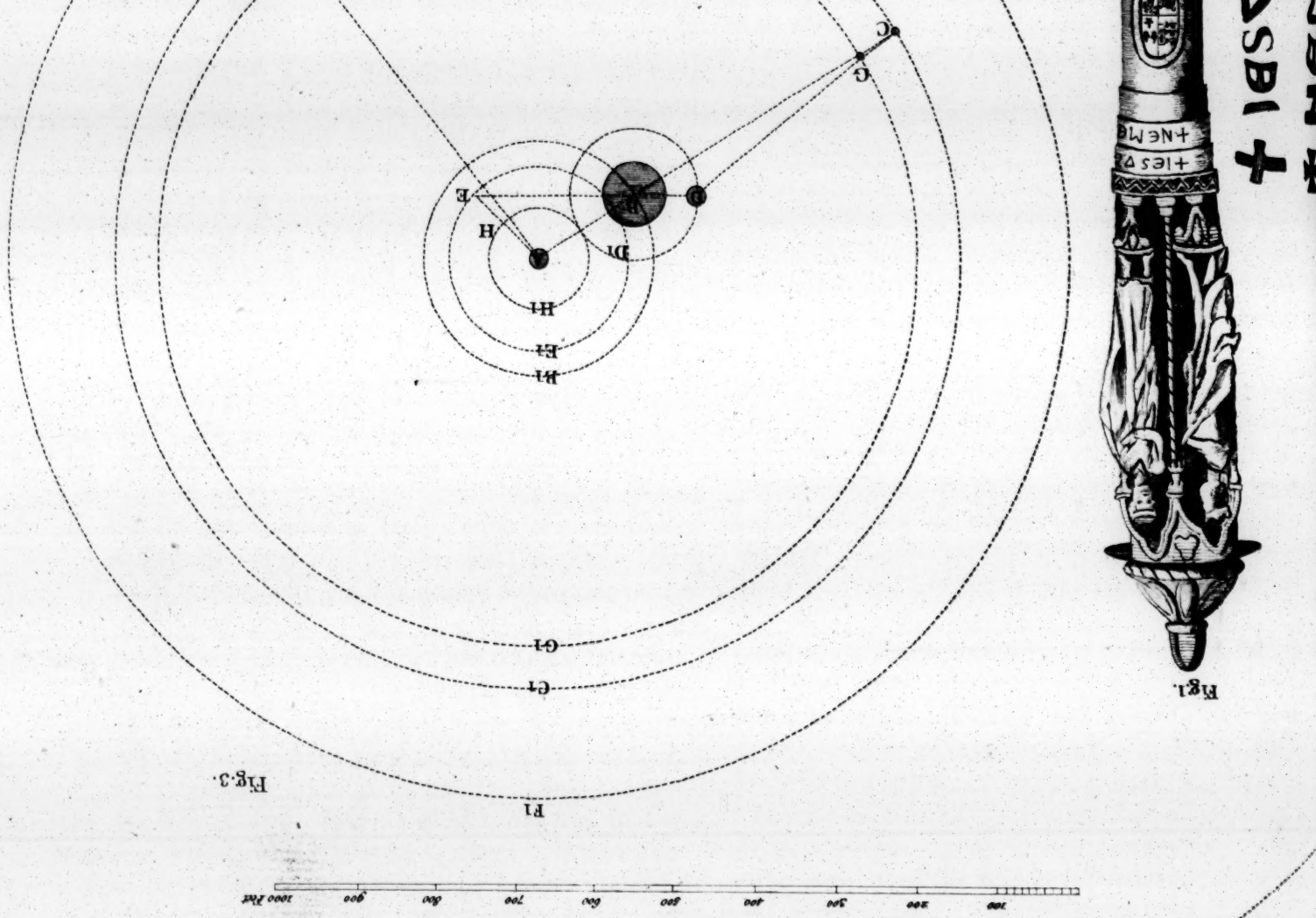
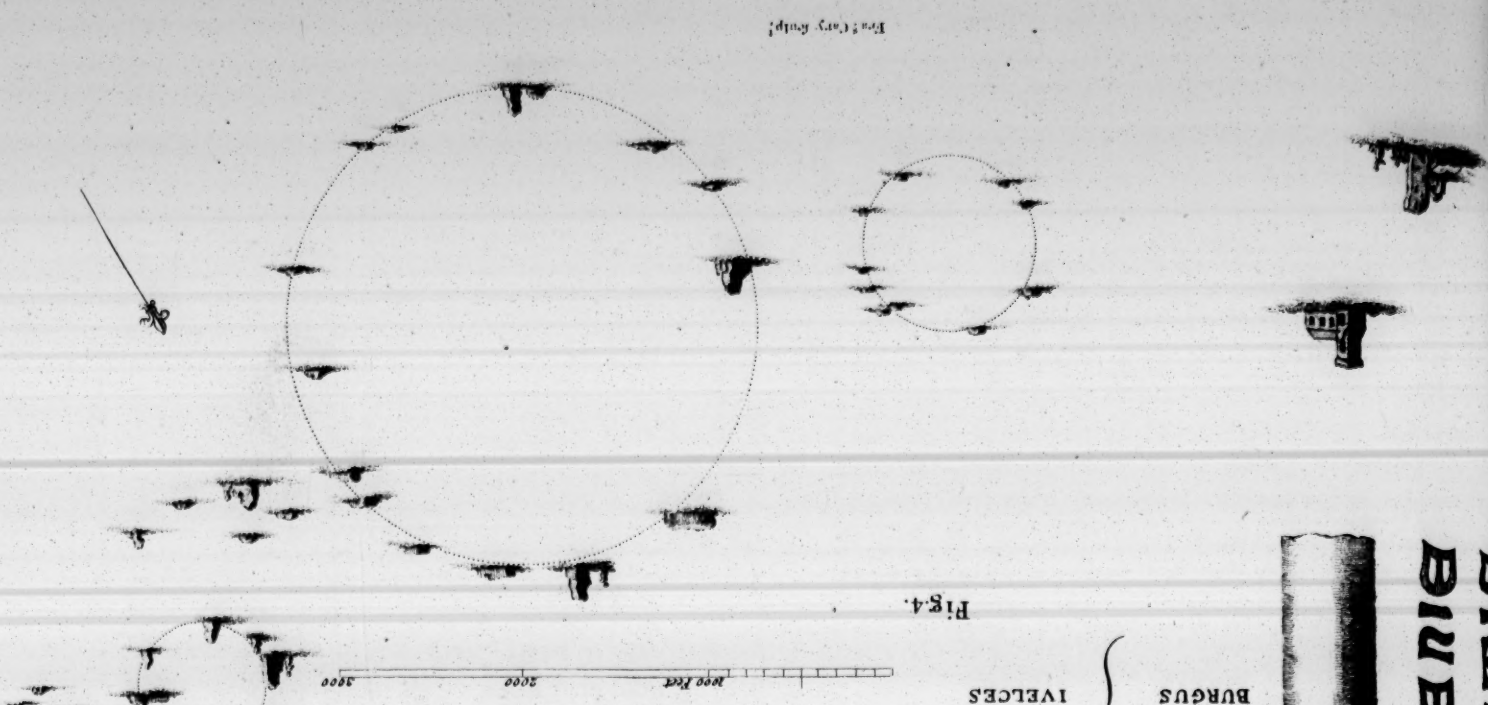


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



" the body of the chapel a tombe in the wall with-
" out image or writing. Another with a goodly
" image of a man of armes with a ſhield al vaire in
" the north wall of the choir; and even before the
" choir door, but without it, a grete flat marble ſtone
" with an image in braſs flatly graven, and this writ-
" ing in French about it:

" Icy giſt le noble & vaillant chivaler Maheu de
" Gurney iadys ſeneſchal de Landes & capitain du
" chaſtel Daques pro noſtre ſeignor le roy en la duche
" de Guyene, que en ſa vie fu a la batail de Beau-
" marin, & ala apres a la ſiege Dalgezire ſur le Sara-
" zines, & auxi a les baitailles de Leſcluſe, de Creſſy,
" de Yngeneſſe, de Peyteres, de Nazara[a], Dozrey, &
" a pluſiurs autres batailles & aſſeges en les quex il
" gaina noblement graund los & honour per leſpace
" xx & xvi ans, & moruſt le xxvi jour de Septembre
" iiii lan noſtre ſeignor Jeſu Chriſt MCCCCVI. que de
" ſalme dieux eit mercy. Amen."

" There was another grave in the weſt end of the
" body of the chapel having a great flat ſtone with-
" out inſcription. I markid in the windows three
" ſortes of armes, one al Very blew and white;
" another O Paly of 3 G. the third G. powdered
" with croſſets O. Ther is a provoſt longing to this
" collegiate chapel now in decay, where ſumtyme
" was good ſervice, and now but a maſſe ſaid three
" times in a week. The provoſt had a large houſe
" in the village of Stoke[b]." This college was founded 1304 by Sir John Beauchamp[c]. John Beauchamp of Hache died ſeized of this manor 17 Edw. III. This fine ſtone manſion has been much reduced; two of the four ſides remain with the gate and poſtern, and over a kind of lodge at the entrance a ſmall ſtone frame for a bell: the chapel is turned into a cyder vault, diſtinguiſhable only by a hole for holy water in the antechapel, but no traces of Leland's monuments except a large ſtone impreſt with a croſs inverted and ſerving for a ſtep at entering the houſe. Nor were they carried to the pariſh church in which, beautifully ſhrowded in wood under Hamden hill, the only monument is of the prieſt in the wall, and a Strode of the laſt age in the chancel. " The notable quarrys of
" ſtone is even thereby at Hamden out of the which
" hath been taken ſtones for al the goodly buildings
" thereabouts in al quarters[d]."

Burrough chapel ſituate on a high hill overhanging the Parrot and built cathedral faſhion in form of a croſs, but now a ſhell, formerly belonged to *Aller*, the ſervice for which pariſh is performed at *Lyng*[e].

Dr. Ralph Cudworth was ſon of the rector of Aller, born 1617, died and was buried 1688 at Chriſt's college, Cambridge, where he was maſter.

Muchelney abbey was founded for Benedictines by king Athelſtan 939, valued at £. 447. *per ann.* Leland makes its foundation much older, by Ina or Alfred[f].

" *Ivelle* village ſtandith on the ſame ſide the river
" that Ivelcheſter doth[g]," and three miles lower the river comith by *Ivel* village that ſtandith on the other ripe contrary to Ivel and Ivelceſtre. The firſt of theſe *Ivels* is the preſent village of *Ivelton* or *Yeovelton*. The ſecond is *Yeovil*, now a large and tolerably well-built market-town. In it is a ſmall croſs like thoſe at Sherborn and Stalbridge in its neighbourhood. It is remarkable for its inn, whoſe late landlord Forbes had collected a great variety of curioſities and antiquities which are preſerved by his ſucceſſor.

At *Eaſt Coker* a neighbouring village, was found in ditching about twenty years ago in a field belonging to Mr. Forbes aforeſaid, a teſſelated pavement two or three yards ſquare, repreſenting perſons lying on a couch ſurrounded by torches and bordered with animals. It lay on each ſide the entrance of a room which they called a chapel, under which was a hypocauſt, and many coffins and bones probably of later date; and foundations were ſaid to remain undiſturbed about it. An account of it was drawn up by Dr. Denham, phyſician at Yeovil, but the tenant being a poor man, after numbers had ſeen it ploughed it up under pretence it ſpoilt his field[h]. Every place hereabouts bears marks of Romanity. East Coker.

The Pedred runs thence by *Eaſt Chinock* where is a ſalt ſpring twenty miles from the ſea, deſcribed by Dr. Highmore; Phil. Tranſ. N° 56. p. 1128. East Chinock.

Eaſt of this is *Chard* in ſo high a ſituation that the ſtream of water in it being turned as it eaſily may be north or ſouth, will run as is affirmed either into the Severn or South Sea[6]. The royaliſts under col. Penruddock ſuffered a defeat here[i]. It once ſent members to parliament. Chard.

Near it, in a rich and healthy ſoil, lies *Whitlakington* the ſeat of the Spekes, who have for many centuries flouriſhed in Devonſhire and this county, there being reckoned from Richard lord Eſpec to the laſt century no leſs than twenty deſcents[k], and the family ſtill ſubſiſts. Witlakington.

Above Crookhern is *Hinton St. George*, on a plain raiſed above the rich paſtures adjacent yet much lower than the neighbouring hills. From this plain in a clear day is an extenſive proſpect to both ſeas. The natural excellency of this ſituation has been greatly improved by the diſpoſition of the park and gardens belonging to the ſeat of earl Powlet here. This family being of the antient gentry of this county, and much diſtinguiſhed in it, was by Edward I. enobled with the barony of Hinton St. George in the perſon of Sir John Powlet, whoſe great grandſon John was by queen Anne created viſcount of the ſame place and earl Powlet 1706[7], and ſucceeded by his ſon John 1743, and 1754 by his grandſon Vere third and preſent earl. " Here hath Sir
" Hugh Poulet a right goodly maner place of fre
" ſtone with two goodly high towers embattled in
" the inner court: al that is there now notable is of
" the building of Sir Amiſe Poulet father of Sir
" Hugh, who hath of late made a park not far from
" his houſe in the ſide of a hill[l]." Hinton St. George.

Crokehorn " a mene market town is ſet under the
" roots of an hill. There I ſaw nothing very nota-
" ble. There is a praty croſſe encircled with ſmall
" pillers, and a praty toun houſe in the market-
" place. The church ſtands on a hill and by it is
" a grammar-ſchole[m]." This ſchool, to which Dr. Hody was a benefactor, is very flouriſhing[8]. Crookherne.

" There cometh a pretty brook called *Peder*
" through Pederton park and half a mile beneth it
" goeth into the Ivel. It comes firſt by North Ped- Peder *river*. N. Petherton.

[a] Which reſtored Peter to the throne of Spain by Edward the Black Prince. Walſingh. p. 182. Ypod. Neuſt. 526. Sandford, 186. For *Beaumarin* Fuller reads *Benamazin*, and ſays this battle was alſo fought againſt the Saracens. Sluſe was a ſea fight, and Ingen a pitched fight, both againſt the French. Worth. Som. 26.

[b] Lel. II. 54. See more of Matthew Gurnay in the Hiſtory of the houſe of Yvery, II. 516.

[c] Tan. 476. [d] Lel. II. 55. [e] Groſe.

[f] Coll. I. 78 and 26. Tan. 465. [g] Lel. III. 91. [h] Brit. Top. II. 226. [6] G.

[i] Mag. Brit. 788. [k] Lel. II. 55. [7] G. [l] Lel. II. 55. G.

[m] Lel. II. 55. [8] G.

" reton

" reton a prety uplandiſh market-town, where is a " fair church. Then it touches on South Pederton " in which pariſh the park ſtands, and ſo to the " river Ivel [n]."

Wellington. The houſe built at Wellington by Sir John Popham (whom Dugdale [o] calls Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and who was born at Huntworth in this county), was ruined in the civil war, being turned into a garriſon for the parliament by one Bovet of Taunton who got poſſeſſion of it by ſtratagem and defended it ſome time againſt Sir Richard Grenville [p].

Wivelſcomb. At *Wivelſcomb* a market town near Wellington was found an urn full of Roman coins [10]. The biſhops of Wells had a palace here. Here is an hoſpital founded by Sir John Coventry for twelve poor.

An act paſſed 10 William III. for making and keeping the *Thone* navigable from Bridgwater to Taunton [11].

Taunton. " *Thonetoun* alias *Tauntoun* is five miles ſouth-weſt " from Athelney and about ſeven miles from Bridge- " Walter [r]." It is a market and borough town and corporation, a mile in length and has two churches, of which St. Mary's is a ſpacious handſome building with a beautiful ſquare tower. In it is an epitaph on the taylor, who in the reign of Elizabeth invented ruffs. In the ſouth-eaſt corner of the town was a priory of black canons founded by William Giffard biſhop of Wincheſter t. Henry I. valued at £. 286. *per ann.* [q] (to which the priory of Staverdale in this county was annexed twelve years before the diſſolution) and another of white friers [r]. Jaſper earl of Bedford half brother to Henry VI. ordered his body to be buried here [s]. Here was alſo a houſe of Carmelites and an hoſpital for lepers [t]. The ſcite of the caſtle is occupied by the ſeſſions-houſe, built by Bradbridge biſhop of Exeter, whoſe arms, 3 bugle horns impaling the ſee 1577 are on it: the walls, bridge, and embattled gate of the caſtle remain, and over the latter a ſhield between 4 roſes with a croſs charged with 5 roſes, and on each ſide 1 & 96 *Laus tibi Chriſte* ℧ *langtō Wintō.* The weſt gate of its precinct and that of the town remain. Charles II. cauſed the town walls to be demoliſhed 1662, and took away the charter for ſeventeen years. Here is a freeſchool and hoſpital founded by Robert Gray, eſq. a native, and two almſhouſes, and a handſome ſtone pentagon croſs with ſtatues in the market-place near the old Angel inn where Jefferies lodged when he hanged ſuch numbers on the corn hill. This town is very populous, and drives a great trade in druggets, ſhalloons, ſerges, &c. Henry Grove a learned diſſenting miniſter and author was born here 1683, and died 1738. Near Taunton was born Samuel Daniel the poet and hiſtorian, who died 1619 [u].

Laurence Lediard. Stoke Gomer. Conqueſt. Near Taunton are *Laurence Lediard*, *Stoke Gomer*, and *North Curry*, adjoining pariſhes, where Roman coins have been found; and in 1666 two urns full at *Conqueſt*, where ſome pretend the Romans finiſhed the conqueſt of this part of Britain [x].

Trull. South of Taunton is *Trull* which gave birth to Sir George Bond, lord-mayor of London 1588, from whoſe daughter deſcended the great duke of Marlborough [12].

The family of Portman of *Orchard* ended in Orch. Sir William, who dying 1695 without iſſue, left his eſtates to Henry 5th ſon of Sir Edward Seymor of Bury Pomery, Devonſhire, who aſſumed his name, and whoſe heir ſtill enjoys them and reſides here. A former Sir William Portman was ſerjeant at law to Henry VIII. and lord chief juſtice of England, and died 3 P. and M. [y]

Between *Curland* and *Steeple Fitzpayne* at the eaſt end of *Blackdown* is a great camp called *Roch caſtle* [z].

" *Athelney* lyith on Thon and ther is a bridge of Athe. " wood to enter the abbey [a]," which was founded A.D. 888 for Benedictines and valued at £. 209. *per ann.* [b] Near it was found a jewel of gold enamelled like a bulla or amulet to hang round the neck, circumſcribed AELFRED MEG HEHT GEWYRCAN, i. e. *Alfred ordered me to be made:* on one ſide a rude figure ſitting crowned and holding two lilies or ſceptres ſurmounted by lilies, which Dr. Hickes ſuppoſes either Jeſus Chriſt or St. Cuthbert, the latter of whom appeared to the king and his mother the night after he returned here, but which may as probably be the king himſelf. On the other ſide a flower [c]. It is now in the Aſhmolean muſeum. We have engraved it plate V. fig. 1. from the accurate view in the Marmora Oxon. In 1674 in digging the foundations of a houſe was found a ſtone coffin containing a piece of cloth and a few bones, other graves, and carved ſtones of the church and a large gilt ſpur [d].

Somerton was once the ſeat of the Weſt Saxon Somer. kings. The ſteeple is octangular. John king of France was removed from Hertford caſtle to Somerton caſtle for greater ſecurity [e]. Charles II. conferred the title of baron Somerton on Ralph Stawell, whoſe father Sir John had been ſo exemplary a ſufferer in the royal cauſe. The family of Stawel is of great antiquity in this county, but their ſeat at *Catholſton* under Quantock hills was Catl. deſtroyed in the civil wars. *Ralph's* three ſons *John*, *William*, and *Edward*, enjoyed the honour, which was revived 1760 in the perſon of *Mary*, eldeſt daughter of the laſt lord, wife of the honourable Henry Bilſon Legge, whoſe ſon *Henry Stawel Legge*, now by the death of his mother 1780, enjoys it. The ſeat of this family is now at Aldermarſton in Berkſhire.

North of Somerton lies *Sedgemoor* where the duke Sedg. of Monmouth was defeated by the king's forces with the loſs of only eighteen men. 10 William III. it was provided by act of parliament that the antient water-courſes of this moor ſhould be opened, and new ones made in order to render it more healthful and profitable [13], and a bill was brought into parliament 1775 for incloſing and further improving it.

At *Langport*, once a borough, ſtill a market-town, Lan. Henry I. intended the abbey he founded at Reading [f]. This is not noticed by Tanner. The tide comes to this town, which is ſaid to be moated round, and was probably a Roman ſtation [g].

[n] Lel. II. 56 VI. 67.

[o] Chron. Series, p. 98. 34 Eliz. Mr. Oldys was informed that this Judge Popham burnt his ſiſter, or her child, or both, alive in a fire made on purpoſe, becauſe it was a baſtard. Others (as the rev. Mr. Spicer and ſeveral other gentlemen about Littlecot) have a tradition that this rich eſtate was left to the judge by the owner who had ſo treated his ſiſter, and that the room is ſhut up, and has not been entered by any one ſince.

[9] G. [10] G. [11] G. [p] Lel. II. 56. [q] Tan. 468. [r] Ib. 476.
[s] Mag. Brit. 882. [t] Tan. 476. [u] Fuller.
[x] Aubrey Mon. Brit. Mag. Brit. 810. Gent. Mag. 1748. p. 405. [12] G. [y] Fuller. Hutchins' Dorſet I. 87.
[z] Aub. Mon. Brit. [a] Lel. II. 56. [b] Tan. 465.
[c] See Hickes' Theſ. I. 144. Muſg. Phil. Tranſ. 247. and Geta Brit. 1716. Wiſe's Aſſer. vit. Alf. p. 171.
[d] Aubrey's Miſcel. p. 15. [e] Hollinſhed. [13] G. [f] Lel. II. 53.
[g] Stukeley, It. I. 147.

Parret united with Somerton river paſſes by *Enmore* caſtle, the ſeat of the Mallets, the laſt of whom left only a daughter Elizabeth, by whoſe marriage with John Wilmot earl of Rocheſter this great eſtate was carried into that family, and afterwards for want of an heir male divided among her three daughters and coheirs [14]. It is now the property of the earl of Egmont.

" *Stowey* a poore village ſtandith in a botom " among hilles. Here is a goodly maner place of " the lords Audeley's, ſtanding exceeding pleaſantly " for goodlie paſtures, and having by it a parke of " red deer, and another of falow. The lord Aude- " ley that rebellid in Henry the II's time, began " great foundations of ſtone work to the enlarging " of his houſe the which yet be ſeen onperfect [h]."

At *Buckland Sororum*, or as Leland [i] calls it *Minchin* Buckland, which means the ſame, was a houſe of canons regular founded t. Henry II. ſucceeded 1180 by a nunnery, ſubject to the order of knights hoſpitalers afterwards independent of them, valued at £. 223. *per ann.* Here was alſo a preceptory of knights of St. John of Jeruſalem granted jointly to William Halley [k], whoſe deſcendant Sir Francis was created baron of Donamore in Ireland by Charles I. 1646, and it has been the ſeat of this family till the death of the late lord Francis.

" The town of Bridgwater is not wallid—yet it " has four gates. The river of Ivel there joinith " with the ſalt creek, and the arm of the ſe runnith " acroſs through the high ſtreet, to paſs over which " arm there is a right antient ſtrong and high bridge " of ſtone of three arches begun by William Bruer " firſt lord of the town t. Richard and John. One " Triveth a gentleman, as I there learned, of Devon- " ſhire or Cornwall, finiſhed this bridge, and the trivets " being Triveth's arms are on the copings. The caſtle, " ſumtyme a right fair and ſtrong piece of work, " but now al going to mere ruin, ſtandith hard be- " neath the bridge of the weſt ſide of the haven. " William Bruer the firſt built it [l]." Its ſcite is occupied by a ruined houſe built about two centuries ago. In the weſt or largeſt part of the town are the large pariſh church with a lofty ſpire, a houſe of grey friars built by William ſon to William Bruer the firſt about 1230 [m], an hoſpital founded by the townſmen [n], St. Saviour's chapel built by William Pole a merchant of the town, an hoſpital of St. John founded by the ſame William Bruer for a prior, maſter, and thirteen poor men, valued at £. 120. *per ann.* [o] Some ruins of the latter chapel remain. " There hath fallen to decay above 200 houſes in " this town in time of remembrance [p]." It is however ſtill a large and populous well-built market town with a commodious handſome key. Ships of 100 tun ride in the haven, and the town has no leſs than 50 veſſels belonging to it. In the gaol are preſerved ſeveral ruſty guns and ſwords taken from Monmouth's men. Admiral Blake was born here 1589. Henry Daubeney dying without male iſſue James I. revived the title of earl of Bridgewater in the perſon of *John Egerton* baron of Elleſmere, viſcount Brackley, and ſon to the chancellor. He was ſucceeded 1649 by his ſon, and 1686 grandſon of his own name, and the latter 1700 by his ſon *Scroop* created duke of Bridgewater 1720, and ſucceeded 1744 by his ſon *John*, and he 1747 by his brother *Francis*, the third and preſent duke.

Near Bridgewater is *Chidley mount* where Roman coins have been found, and out of the ruins of which ſome think Bridgewater ſprung [q]. Chidley *mount*.

Weſt from the ſame river near Stoke Curcy is *Fairfield*, which formerly belonged to a branch of the *Verneys*, but came by marriage to the *Palmers* of Suſſex, in which it continued near two centuries, and produced great ornaments to this county [15], of whom Thomas Palmer, eſq. is ſaid to have undertaken a deſcription of it, but died without publiſhing any thing [r]. Fairfield.

On the eaſt ſide of the river a little lower is *Pawlet*, a lordſhip from which two great and antient families took their names. Sir *John* Pawlet who died 2 Richard II. left two ſons; Sir *Thomas* Pawlet his ſon and heir, from whom is deſcended the preſent earl Pawlet and *William* from whom the preſent duke of Bolton [16]. Pawlet.

At *Edingdon* near Murlinch on the north ſide of *Pouldon* hills in the way between Bridgewater and Glaſtonbury were found a number of clay moulds for making Roman coins, ſome of them joined together and the metal remaining between them. They had the impreſſions only of Severus and Caracalla and their empreſſes Julia and Plautilla; 20 of them are in the Aſhmolean muſeum; and near the ſpot was a teſſelated pavement. Mr. Aubrey [s] ſuppoſes that at the weſt end of Pouldon hill was a Roman colony, of whoſe ruins Bridgewater was built, and the level from Wells and Glaſtonbury to the Severn better ſecured from the ſea and rendered more habitable, though ſince loſt in the confuſion of invaſion, and become a turf moſs. Edingdon.

Wincaunton is a market town, much damaged by fire 1747. An urn full of Roman coins was once found here [s]. Here was ſhed the firſt blood in the Revolution 1688 [t]. Wincaunton.

A little above *Sutton* towards Beacon aſh more Roman coins, pateræ and other antiquities were found [u].

At *Pen*, *Peonho*, *Peonna*, or *Peonnum*, Cenwalch king of Weſſex defeated the Britans 658. Here Etheldred's officers received a ſevere check A. D. 1001 [x]; and here Edmund Ironſide defeated Canute 1016 [y]. Pen.

In the adjoining pariſh of *Mere*, a market town about eight miles from Briweton [z], are the remains of theſe ſeveral engagements, four camps; one whereof having a double ditch appears to have been a Daniſh work [17]. Two of theſe are at the entrance of the town on oppoſite ſides of the road, one of them very conſiderable. *Pencaſtle* on *Penhill* oppoſite Sturton caſtle [a] may have been another of them. Mere.

Caſtle Cary, a market town, three miles from Bruton, had a caſtle which William Lovell its lord defended againſt Stephen, and one of his anceſtors forfeited to Henry VIII. who gave it to lord Willoughby de Broke. It has a mineral ſpring. Caſtle Cary.

" *Briweton* has a ſtreet from north to ſouth, and " another far fairer from eaſt to weſt. The town

[14] G.
[h] Lel. II. 59.
[i] II. 56.
[k] Tan. 469.
[l] Lel. II. 57, 58.
[m] Tan. 473.
[n] Ib. 476.
[o] Tan. 475.
[p] Lel. II. 58, 59.
[q] G. ex Aubrey Mon. Brit.
[15] G.
[r] Brit. Top. II. 187. Oldys.
[16] G.
[s] Mon. Brit.
[t] Burnet's Hiſt. of his own Times, I. 798. He calls it *Winkington* in *Dorſetſhire*.
[u] Stuk. It. I. 143.
[x] Sax. Chron. p. 132.
[y] Ib. p. 148. Hutch. II. 223, & aut. ibi cit.
[z] Lel. II. 45.
[17] G.
[a] Aub. Mon. Brit.

" is

" is now much occupied with making of cloth. The " pariſh church and the abbey by it ſtand beyond " the eaſt bridge of three archys of ſtone. In the " market place is a new croſſe of ſix arches and a " pillar in the middle, begun and brought to *fornix* " by Ely laſte abbot of Bruton. The abbey ther " was afore the Conqueſt a place of monks founded " by Algar earl of Cornwall. Moion ſet [black] " canons there ſince the Conqueſt, and divers of " the Moions were buried there. One William " Gilbert of late time being prior, went to Rome " and got it changed into an abbey, and almoſt re- " edified it. The town to the market croſs ſtandith " in Selwood, and ſo doth the abbey on the other " ſide the river of Briwe, which riſeth at Briweham " three miles from Bruton [b]." The abbey was valued at £. 439. *per ann.* and here was alſo an hoſpital [c]. Bruton gives name to the hundred, and was the ſeat of Sir Maurice Berkeley, whoſe younger ſon John, eminent for his ſervices to the royal cauſe, was created by Charles II. lord Berkeley of Stratton and lord Berkeley of Rathdown and viſcount Fitzharding in Ireland, which titles ended with his ſon Charles. In the church are ſome noble tombs for the Moions, or Mohuns [d].

Badcomb. Near *Badcomb* is a ſquare camp [e].

Charleton Muſgrave. Not far from hence is *Charleton Muſgrave* ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral other Charltons in this county from a family of that name in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained many years. John Muſgrave of this place was by virtue of his eſtate in Wiltſhire ſheriff of that county 2 Richard III. and from his ſecond ſon (the eldeſt dying without iſſue male, and the eſtate going by daughters into other families) are deſcended all of this name in this county and Devonſhire, the chief of whom is or lately was Muſgrave of *Nettlecomb* in this county [18]. It gave birth about 1657 to Dr. William Muſgrave ſecretary to the Royal Society, who practiſed at Exeter, and wrote ſeveral medical tracts and others on the Roman antiquities of this county, &c. and died 1721. From him deſcended Samuel Muſgrave, M. D. lately deceaſed, whoſe criticiſms on Euripides will do honour to the univerſity of Oxford, who purchaſed them for their ſplendid edition of this poet in four volumes quarto, 1778.

Alford. Lower on the aforeſaid river lies *Alford*, where riſes a mineral water of a purging nature, and of great benefit in theſe weſt parts being carried to places very remote [19]. On the edge of the county by Dorſet is *Melborn port*, a borough town, but it has neither market nor corporation. Near it at *Corton* was found 1722 an urn full of coins of the lower Empire.

Melborn port.

Iſle of Avalon. The iſland of Avalon ſeems to have been miſnamed by Latin writers the *Glaſſy* iſland; *Glaſt* in Britain ſignifying rather *glaſs colord*, i. e. green or blue. Its name may have been given it from its verdure, or from the clear color of the waters ſurrounding it. Malmesbury gives almoſt as good a hiſtory about its etymology [f]. It now forms the hundred of Glaſton, and none might enter into it without the abbot's leave by grant of king Canute [g]. The Torr and Werial hill form a ridge acroſs the middle of it [h]. Charles II. conferred on John Mordaunt, ſecond ſon of John earl of Peterborough, the title of lord Mordaunt of Ryegate and viſcount Avalon, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cary, ſecond ſon to Robert earl of Monmouth, had by her Charles third earl of Peterborough, and father to the preſent earl, who ſtill holds the title of Avalon.

St. Dunſtan placed Benedictine monks here [i]. The Glaſt abbey being burnt about 1171 or 1184, was rebuilt by Henry II. at the cloſe of his reign [k]. It probably ſuffered by the earthquake that threw down St. Michael's church on the Torr 1278; for in 1303 abbot Fromont began the great hall and chapter houſe. His ſucceſſor Tanton built the front of the choir which Monington the next abbat vaulted, and enlarged the presbytery, and Chinoc his ſucceſſor rebuilt the cloyſter, dormitory, and fratry, and completed Fromont's works [l]. Richard Beere laſt abbot but one enlarged and beautified the whole more than any of his predeceſſors [m]. It was valued at £. 331 l. *per annum*, and granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, who enjoyed it only long enough to pull it to pieces [n]. Succeeding devaſtations have ſo reduced it that all that now remains of it is ſome fragments of the church, St. Joſeph's chapel, and the abbot's kitchin. The church with St. Joſeph's chapel, 500 feet long, exceeded all our cathedrals, except St. Paul's [o]. There are remaining ſome of the ſouth walls of the choir with thoſe of St. Edgar's, St. Andrew's, and our Lady's chapels adjoining, the two eaſt pillars of the tower, and a weſt arch leading into St. Joſeph's chapel, which is entire except the roof and floor. Under the ſix windows on each ſide of this very elegant building range compartments of interlaced zigzag arches of five pillars, and ſome others of a different ſtyle, and in their ſpandrils painted ſtars, creſcents, and roſes, as alſo a ſecond arch, which probably contained the portraits of ſaints. Theſe pillars, which were of blue marble, have all been removed. The weſt window conſiſted of three lancets, and on each ſide were turrets with ſtairs. The ſouth door has two ſweeps of flower work, and one of hiſtories in rounds almoſt entirely concealed by mantling ivy. The north door has ſeveral ſweeps of foliage, and flouriſhes, and one of figures in niches. A little of the roof of the vault remains at the eaſt end, the arches groined and pointed, and full of ſmall holes about three inches aſunder for banners or lamps, which ceaſe in the arches under the altar: though the ground is raiſed almoſt to the capitals this vault is ſtill of a moderate man's height, and below the capitals is ſaid to be fourteen high. At the ſouth-eaſt corner of the vault is an arch ſaid to lead to the *Torr*, and which has been traced ſome way. On the north ſide of this chapel was the monk's cœmetery, in which a fine walnut tree ſucceeds the Holy one.

The kitchen built by abbot Whiting is octagon, four ſides filled with fire-places, each 16 feet long, the others by two doors and two windows. The ſmoke aſcended through the roof, but the four chimnies did not reach above it. To it adjoins an angle of the almonry; the ſcite of the cloyſters and hall may be traced. The weſt front of the latter was taken down 1712. The ſoil has been raiſed ſo high within the church that the heads of the pointed arches on the walls are but juſt above it. The abbey houſe was built 1714, out of the ruins of

[b] Lel. II. 45. [c] Tan. 466. 478. [d] G. Mag. Brit. 757. [e] Aub. Mon. Brit. [18] G.
[19] G. [f] De Ant. Glaſt. p. 295. Ed. Gale. [g] Ib. 323. [h] Stuk. Itin. I. 143.
[i] Tan. 458. He is generally ſuppoſed to have been born at Glaſtonbury. The monks here diſputed his body with thoſe of his metropolitan church at Canterbury till the reign of Henry VII. who, after an expreſs ſearch there, commanded the monks to give up their claim.
[k] Hiſt. of Glaſtonbury, & aut. ibi cit. p. 44. [l] Ib. 48. [m] Willis. [n] Tanner. [o] Willis.

of the old abbot's lodging, much nearer the road, and is adorned with arms and ornaments in relief brought from it, viz. the arms of the Confeſſor, France and England quarterly, initials of abbots Beere and Fromont, a knotty croſs between two chalices, pelicans, roſes, pomegranate, two birds with expanded wings in a mitred garland, ſymbols of the evangeliſts, &c. The great gate is now the Red Lion inn, in which is the abbot's bed, and over the horſeblock the arms of England ſupported by greyhound and griffin. The precinct is ſurrounded by an embattled wall a mile in compaſs. The preſent way into it is by a paſſage having on the left the almſhouſes founded by abbot Beere for ſeven or ten poor women now in uſe[o] with a chapel, in the eaſt wall of which are carved the croſs between the chalices; at the weſt end the abbey arms, and two roſes; over the ſouth door a roſe crowned and ſupported, and the date 1512. The George inn is an old ſtone building called the Abbot's inn, for entertainment of pilgrims, probably called the Pilgrim's hoſpital, where all who reſorted hither for devotion were entertained gratis. This is called *George's Inn* in John Glaſtonienſis, p. 282, when abbot Selwode between 1456 and 1493 gave it to the chamberlain of the abbey with two cloſes on its north ſide. Over the gate is a chevron ingrailed Az. between three croſſes G. Per pale V. and Az. Per pale A. and G. Over a bow window two buſts, all that remain of the twelve Cæſars, and in a niche above a mutilated figure of Charity formerly on the ſign poſt. The upper ſtairs are of ſtone and winding, the floors not laid acroſs the joiſts but lengthwiſe: the cellars here as at the Red Lion of a vaſt depth. Oppoſite the White Hart inn is a houſe with a ſtone bay window called the *Tribunal*. Moſt of the houſes in the High Street are made up of the materials of the abbey: at the end of it one ſeems to have been a chapel. Here was an hoſpital of St. John for poor and infirm, under the care of the almoner, rebuilt and augmented by abbot Michael 1246[p]. The original Hawthorn tree grew on the ſouth ridge of Werial hill or park, and was cut down in the civil war: but ſome from its branches are ſtill growing in the garden behind the abbey-houſe, and in an inn garden, in Judge Gould's garden at Godney in this county, and in others, and in nurſeries. It is common in the Holy land, and flowers at the ſame time. Mr. Ray[q] thinks, the Walnut tree was of the kind called *Nux Sancti Johannis*, which ſhoots out about Midſummer, or the nativity of St. John, but 12 days after the feaſt of St. Barnabas, and that the Hawthorn differs but accidentally from the common ſhrub ſo called.

In this church were buried king Arthur and his queen Guinever, king Coel, Kentwyn king of the Weſt Saxons, Edmund I. Edgar and Edmund Ironſide, four dukes, four biſhops, and thirteen abbots, beſides other eminent perſonages[r]; all whoſe monuments, except a few of unknown religious removed to Wells, are totally deſtroyed or concealed under the rubbiſh. The monuments enumerated by Leland[s] in the abbey church were, in the ſouth tranſept ſir Thomas Stawel, abbot Fromont 1322, Hugh, D. D. brother to abbot Monington; in the north tranſept abbots More 1456, Taunton 1274, Ambreſbury 1252, Pederton 1274; another Taunton 1324 in the choir, and Monington 1374. In the north part of the preſbytery Edmund the elder; in the ſouth part Edmund Ironſide; in the middle Arthur, with this ſimple epitaph, by abbot Swanſey, who died biſhop of Worceſter 1196, and in whoſe time the body was found, and removed into the church.

Hic jacet Arturus, flos regum, gloria regni,
Quem mores, probitas, commendant laude perenni.

At the head of Arthur's tomb *Henricus abbas*, and a crucifix; at the feet the figure of Arthur; a croſs on the tomb, two lions at the head, and two at the feet, reaching to the ground. At his feet his queen, with this epitaph;

Arturi jacet hic conjux tumulata ſecunda,
Quæ meruit cælos virtutum prole fecunda.

By this deſcription both ſhould ſeem to have been altar tombs. Giraldus ſays her bones lay at the lower end of the tomb, two thirds of which were occupied by her husband's bones.

Mr. Ray[t] talks of ſeeing St. Joſeph's tomb in his chapel. John Blome of London had a licence, 19 Edward III. to dig for his body, but it does not appear to have been carried into execution[u].

In the ſouth iſle of the preſbitery, abbots Breynton 1341[x], and Selwood 1493, and an armed knight. In the north iſle abbot Kent 1303 on a high tomb. In the nave abbots Sodbury 1335, Frome, 1456, and Hugh Stafford earl of Devon 1469. In the lady chapel on the north ſide ſir John and lady Byconel, and ſir William Semor. In the chapter houſe abbot Chinnok, 1420. In the chapel of the Holy ſepulchre on the ſouth ſide of the nave, abbot Bere who built it and the chapel of our lady of Loretto on the north ſide of the nave.

In the ſouth tranſept was a clock made by Peter Lightfoot, monk. Leland ſpeaks with rapture of the library here as the beſt in the kingdom, and having MSS. of Livy and Salluſt[x]. Several of the religious of this houſe became archbiſhops and biſhops among us, particularly the famous Dunſtan; and it was itſelf a biſhopric annexed to that of Wells for twelve years, from 1193 to 1205[y]. The abbot had ſummons to parliament, and had precedence of all in England till 1154, when Adrian IV. gave it to St. Albans. Whiting the laſt abbot refuſing to ſurrender was hanged on the Torr 1540, his head ſet up over the abbey gate, and his quarters diſperſed about the county[z].

"The chief ſtrete and longeſt of the town of "Gleſſenbyri lyith by eaſt and weſt, and at the "market croſſe at the weſt end is another by flat "ſouth and almoſt north. There is a market every "Wedneſday. There be two pariſh churches, St. "John Baptiſt's on the north ſide of the ſtreet, a "very fair and lightſum church, and the eaſt part "very elegant and iſled, the quadrate tower for bells at "the weſt end very high and fair. On the north "ſide of the quier lieth one Atwell that died about "1472, that did much coſt to it, and gave fair "houſing in the town to it. His wife Joan lies in a "like tomb in the ſouth ſide: and one Camel a gen-"tleman in a fair tomb in the ſouth tranſept[a]."

St. Benet's church has on its front a date, probably 1533 much miſrepreſented[b], and a monument for judge Gould, who died in the reign of William III. and whoſe deſcendant the preſent judge enjoys the family eſtate at Godney juſt by.

[o] Tan. 478.
[p] Ib. 475.
[q] Hiſt. plant. l. 25. c. 1. 26. c. 6.
[r] Hiſt. of G. 50.
[s] Itl. 85, 86.
[t] Itin. p. 261.
[u] Brit. Top. II. & aut. ibi cit.
[x] De Script. p. 41.
[y] Hiſt. of G. 46. Willis I. 104.
[z] Hiſt. of G. 96. 99.
[a] Leland II. 43.
[b] Hiſt. of G. 104.

The account given by Giraldus of the finding Arthur's body is in his "Speculum eccleſiaſticum," where he adds, that the bones were of gigantic proportion, the tibia being three *fingers* longer than that of the then abbot, the ſpace between the eyes and forehead a hand's breadth, and in the head were ten wounds, one his death wound larger than the reſt. The leaden croſs [c], which Camden has engraved I know not from what drawing (ſee pl. V. fig. 1.) was let into the ſtone, the letters next the ſtone as both Giraldus and the anonymous monk of Glaſtonbury cited by Leland, (Aſſert. Arth. p. 50, 51) aſſert. The monk adds that the tomb of his queen being opened at the ſame time, 1189, was found her fair yellow hair nicely braided, which fell to pieces on touching [d]. It ſeems a miſtake that theſe corpſes were found between the pyramids which would probably have mentioned them. But this does not appear to have been the caſe, though it muſt be confeſſed they are not very intelligibly copied by Malmeſbury, and are probably Saxon commemorating ſome of the early abbots. M. Paris [e] ſays theſe pyramids ſtood about the ſarcophagus, and that Arthur's body was found in digging to bury a monk who had a particular deſire to lye there. He gives the inſcription; *Hic jacet inclytus* Britonum *rex*, &c. John of Glaſtonbury, p. 30, ſays Arthur reſted in the monks' cemetery 640 years before he was removed into the great church. The monk of Glaſtonbury further ſays, that in 1278 Edward I. and queen Eleanor opened the tombs again, and removed them before the high altar, putting into them an account of this proceeding, with all the bones except the ſculls.

An attempt was made to ſet up the efficacy of certain mineral waters here pretended to have been diſcovered by a dream 1750; but with little ſucceſs. Glaſtonbury torr is a hill higher than any ground within ten miles of it, on which ſtands a ſquare tower, which does not appear to have had any church. Phaganus and Damianus firſt raiſed an oratory here to St. Michael, rebuilt by Patric, and ruined by the earthquake 1271.

Henry Fielding, author of ſo many novels, &c. is ſaid to have been born at *Sharpham* park near Glaſtonbury. This was a manor place of the abbots of Glaſtonbury built by abbot Bere. They had others within the ſame diſtance at *Nordwood*, *Pilton*, *Weſton*, *Eaſtbridge*, *Wirial*, and *Mere*, and at *Dameron*, near Salisbury [f].

Brent Knoll. On *Brent Knoll* is a double irregular work ſuppoſed to have been made by Alfred againſt the Danes.

Battlebury. At the foot of this a village called *Battlebury* [g].

Mendip hills. The lead in *Mendip hills* being melted down into pigs and ſows as the miners call them, is conveyed to Briſtol, and thence to many other places. In theſe mines it is free for any Engliſhman to work unleſs he has forfeited his right by ſtealing any of the ore or working tools, which the *Grovers* (as the miners here are called, and the Pits *Grooves*) living at ſome diſtance frequently leave open on the hills, or only lodged in ſlight huts. The party convicted of theft is ſhut up in one of theſe huts, and dry fern, furze, and other combuſtibles being put round it and fired, the criminal is at liberty with his hands and feet to break down the hut and make his way out, and be gone: but he muſt never come to work there again, nor have any thing more to do among theſe hills. This they call *Burning of the hill* [21]. The lead is ſaid to be leſs ſoft and ductile than Derbyſhire, and therefore principally uſed for balls [h]. Here was a royal foreſt of which the earls of March were bailiffs t. Edward III. and Henry VI. A perambulation of this foreſt 1298 from the regiſters of Wells is publiſhed by Hearne in his Adam de Domerham, p. 194. It was well furniſhed with deer, but for riot and treſpaſſes in hunting diſafforeſted [i]. The laws, &c. of the miners here were printed at Lond. 1687. 12mo. Lead is alſo dug on *Broadwell down*, and other parts thereabouts between *Wrinton* and *Blackwell*. About the weſt end of Mendip hills is found near the ſurface of the earth plenty of Lapis Calaminaris, which being calcined and mixed with copper makes braſs; of which preparation ſee Dr. Pooley in Phil. Tranſ. 193. Here are alſo ſome veins of Magneſia or Mangoneſſe, and of yellow ocre [22].

"Mendepe belonged to four lords, the king, and "by fee farm the biſhop of Bathe; Glaſtonbury "abby, Bonville, lord of Bonville, and now Gray "marquis of Dorſet, and Gurney now Caradoc alias "Newton: it is twenty miles long from eaſt to weſt, "and where broadeſt ſix miles. On its top is a place "encamped call *Dolbyri*, of which this ſaying,

"If Dolbyri digged were
"Of gold ſhould be the ſhare.

"Iron ore found a late at Mendip, and iron made "there [k]." Aubrey calls this a Britiſh camp double worked, about thirty acres.

Okey hole, or, as ſome call it *Wokey*, deriving it from the Saxon poc *crooked*, or *creeky*, perhaps from the Britiſh *Ogo*, opens from a narrow entry into a large vault, whoſe roof can only be ſeen by the light of candles. Its greateſt height within is forty feet, leaſt three, greateſt breadth twenty, length 200. Deſcending down a wooden ladder by a ſteep narrow entrance, and clambering over ſeveral rough and irregular paſſages among the moiſt rocks you come, as in the Devil's arſe, to a ſtream of very cold clear water, which after leaving the cavern turns ſeveral mills. Among the various configurations formed by the petrifying quality of the water continually dropping, the people hereabout fancy many apartments, utenſils, and animals belonging as they pretend to the witch, whoſe reſidence they ſay this cavern was, and whoſe figure in a ſparry alabaſter-like maſs they ſhew here. Oke

William of Worceſter, who lived in the 15th century, gives the following account of this cavern [l]:

"Woky-hole per dimidium miliaris a Wellys in- "fra parochiam eſt quidam introitus ſtrictus, ubi in "principio eſt ymago hominis, et vocatur le porter, & "oportet petere licenciam a portario ad intrandam "aulam de Woke; et populi portant anglice ſhevys "de réede ſegge [m] ad luminandam aulam, et eſt "ita largus ſicut Weſtminſter-halle, et ibi pendent "pinnacula in le voult archuata mirabiliter de petris; "et le entercloſe per quam vadit a porta ad aulam "eſt longitudinis ſecundum eſtimacionem dimidium "furlong, et archuata cum lapidibus pendentibus "deſuper plano opere. Et eſt quædam lata aqua "inter le treſance et aulam per ſpacium v ſteppys "lapidum, et quod ſteppys eſt latitudinis circa 4

[c] In like manner two tables of lead were found a late (i. e. at the diſſolution) in the tombs of Alfred and his ſon Edward at Hyde. Lel. III. 72.
[d] I have been told a female ſcull with the like hair was dug up at Chickſand. See alſo Giraldus in Leland. John Glaſt. p. 133.
[e] Ap. Lel. Aſſ. Art. 54. [f] Lel. It. III. 86. [g] Aub. Mon. Brit. [21] G. [h] Fuller.
[i] Lel. VII. 68. b. [22] G. [k] Lel. III. 89.
[l] Itiner. p. 288. [m] Sheaves of reed ſedge.

"pedes,

" pedes, et ſi homo vadit extra lez ſteppys cadit in " aquam circumquaque per profunditatem circa 5 vel " 6 pedum. Coquina in officio ante introitum ad " aulam voltata de pedibus latitudinis ultra eſtima- " cionem coopertum de lapidibus, Eſt officium " anglice an eſt[n] ad ſiccanda grana ordei ad facienda " ſervicia et cetera, et figura mulieris induta et habens " ſub ſingulo[o] ejus anglice unum diſtaff ſpynnyng. Et " ab inde tranſeunt unum aliud alie[p] longitudinis circa " centum greſſus, et ſicco pede poteſt homo tranſire " plano modo ſuper lapides. Et tunc officium de " le parlour ſequitur, et eſt rotunda domus de mag- " nis rupibus conſtructa latitudinis circa 20 greſſuum. " Et in boriali parte dictae parluræ eſt quoddam ang- " lice dictum unus holie hole, et in dicto puteo bene " deſuper archuata plena aquæ pulcherrimæ, et nemo " ſit dicere quam profundius fuerit dicta aqua. Item " de dicto Wokynghole fluit magnum gurgitum, et " currit uſque le meere juxta Glaſconiam per ſpacium " duorum miliariorum."

Holland ſays the pig of lead mentioned by Camden lay long at Lambeth in the duke of Norfolk's houſe. Mr. Horſley, p. 328, mentions another found on lord Fitzharding's eſtate near Bruton, and then at lord Weymouth's at Longleat with this inſcription:

IMP DVOR AVG ANTONINI,
ET VERI ARMENIACORUM.

This came afterwards to Heneage earl of Winchelſea, who gave it to Mr. Creyke, of whoſe ſiſter Mr. Duane bought it. It is an oblong ſquare of unequal ſides, weighing 50 lb. 19 feet long 3 inches and ½ broad, and two inches deep[q]. Biſhop Gibſon contends for placing the CANGI here from the courſe of Oſtorius's march, and his being *brought back*[r] to the Brigantes, after ſubduing whom he returned, and ſettled a colony at Camulodunum, which, from the reſemblance of the name, ſituation of the place, and all the ſigns of a Roman ſtation, he places at *Camalet* before deſcribed. Other reaſons in favour of the biſhop's hypotheſis are that the Romans marched from hence to ſubdue the Silures and Ordovices, that Lipſius for Cæſar's *Icenimagni* reads *Iceni*, *Cangi*, and places them from Cæſar in the ſouth part of Britain near the Bibroci and Segontiaci in Berks and Hants, that the name of the *Cangi* remains in the Caningan mæpcep of the Saxon chronicle before-mentioned to be in this county. *Cannings* is both a hundred and town in Wilts, the latter in old writings called *Caningas*; another hundred there is called *Alcannings*, q. d. *Old Cannings*; the antient town of *Calne* as ſpelt in Domeſday *Cauna*, and ſtill pronounced *Caun*, ſeems to retain ſomething of the name: the Severn ſea may be the ſea which Tacitus ſays *Hiberniam inſulam ſpectat*, on which the Cangi lived, and the *Avon* the *Antona*, on whoſe banks, before the rebellion broke out, he had planted garriſons[23]. Againſt this Mr. Horſley places the Cangi about Derbyſhire, and makes their country the ſame with *Genania*[s], including Stafford, Warwick, and Worceſterſhires, and reading in Cæſar *Iceni*, *Regni*, as nearer the Thames. Dr. Muſgrave[t] places them between the Dee on the eaſt, the Ordovices on the ſouth, and the ocean on the weſt, at Ptolemy's Καγναωων ακρον, in North Wales. Dr. Plot[u] puts them on the Ikenield ſtreet.

In *Chuton* church (which Leland[x] deſcribes as having a goodly new high toured ſteeple), were buried William lord Bonville and his wife Elizabeth[y]. The manor belongs to the earl of Waldegrave, whoſe father was created baron Waldegrave of Chuton, 1 James II[24]. Chuton.

North of Chuton is *Chue Magna*, or *Biſhop's Chue*, belonging formerly to the biſhop of Bath and Wells. " *Chute* a praty clothing town, hath a fair " church, and at the ſouth ſide of the church a fair " manor place of the biſhop of Bathe. There be " dyvers paroche churches thereabouts that ons a " yere do homage onto Chute theyr mother chyrche. " Ther hath ben good making of cloth yn the towne. " Sir John Saint Lo's grandfather liyth in a goodly " tombe of marble on the north ſide of the church[z]." It gives name to the hundred, and produces a red bolus, called *Redding*, much in demand for marking ſheep, and ſuch other uſes, and often uſed by apothecaries for the Armenian bolus, being of the ſame aſtringent nature[27]. This village gave birth to ſir John Champneys, a ſkinner and merchant of London, lord mayor 1535, the firſt who built a turret to a private houſe in that city[a]. Here is *Bowditch*, a large circular treble camp on a hill, having a fine proſpect of Briſtol channel[b]. Chue Magna. Bowditch.

At *Stowey* on the ſide of a hill above the church riſes a large ſpring that is never dry, whoſe water, at about forty yards from its ſource, as it runs through the village, incruſts with ſtone its channel and whatever it meets with: but has not this effect at the ſource nor within twenty yards of it[c]. Here was born Parſons the Jeſuit, rector of the Engliſh college at Rome, where he died and was buried 1610. Stowey.

" At *Southetoun* village [Sutton] Sir John St. Lo " hath an old maner place. *Hubley* is three miles by " ſouth from Southetoun. There is an old meane " maner place; the gate houſe of it is caſtelle like; " ther is a park by it. It longgid to the lorde *Ched-* " *der*, whoſe great landes deſcended by heyres ge- " nerales onto the lord *Liſle*, *Dowbeny*, and *Newton*. " From Southetoun to Wike 8 long miles. Ther is a " large maner place whereof moſt parte was builded " by Newton chief judge of England. *Banwell* is " two or three miles from Wike and there hath the " biſhop of Bathe a goodly lordſhip. There was " at Banwelle in the tyme of Alfride king of the " Weſt Saxons a notable monaſtery. Banwelle " ſtandith not very holſomly and Wike worſe. The " fennes be almoſt at hande[d]." Mr. Strachey[e] thinks Banwell nunnery was on the ſcite of the biſhop's palace now here. Sutton. Ubleigh. Banwell.

" At *Barow Gurney* four miles from Brighteſtowe " was of late a nunnery now made a fair dwelling- " place by Drue of Brighteſtowe. *Eſtewoode* is in the " roote of Mendip hills. Here was a goodly caſtle " called *Richemonte*, at which noble Gurney lay " much. Yt is now defaced to the hard ground, " and Sir John Newton now lord of it hath made " his houſe hard by of the ruins thereof in the very " place where the grange of Richmond caſtel was in " Gurney's tyme[f]." Barow Gurney. Eſtwood. Richmont *caſtle*.

[a] An oſt for drying malt to make beer, &c. *ſervicia* for *cereviſia*.
[o] *cingulo*, her girdle.
[p] *allee*, walk.
[q] See Stukely Car. I. 167.
[r] Ortae apud Brigantes diſcordiæ *retraxere* ducem. Tacit. An. xvi. 32.
[23] G.
[s] See him, p. 52.
[t] Jul. Vit. epit. p. 76, 77.
[u] Staff. c. 10. § 4.
[x] II. 40.
[y] Dugd. II. 236.
[24] G.
[z] Lel. VII. 76.
[a] Stowe's Survey, p. 137.
[b] Stukeley Itin. I. 141.
[c] Locke's letter in Boyle's hiſt. of air, p. 140.
[d] Lel. Ib. 76. b.
[e] P. 644. Tan. 465.
[f] Lel. Ib. 77. b. 78. a.

" Gurney

Richmond caſtle. E. Harpetre. W. Harpetre.

" Gurney uſed to lye much at *Richemonte* caſtle in " the rote of Mendip eaſt from Briſtow, in the pariſh " of *E. Harpetre* by the church: there ſtandith yet " a piece of the dungeon. Sir John Newton, ſo " called becauſe his grandfather dwelled or was born " at Trenewith in Powiſland, but whoſe proper " name is Caradoc, dug up the foundations to build " a new houſe hard by called *Eſtewood*. At *W.* " *Harptre Gurney* are the arms and matches of " Gurney, to whom the Newtons are related and " ſucced [g]."

Congerſbury.

Congerſbury is pretended to have had an epiſcopal ſee, and afterwards a collegiate church, but the accounts are full of inconſiſtencies [h].

Churchill.

Weſt from Mendip hills lies *Churchill*, whence the duke of Marlborough's family take their name having been lords of it [25] ever ſince the Conqueſt, when Roger de Curcelle, among many other manors in this county, held *Curcelle* [i]. Here is a camp ſingle trencht, cut out of the rock [k]. Juſt by this is *Wrington*, a pretty good market town which gave birth 1632 to that great philoſopher Locke. Seven miles weſt of the laſt is

Wrington. Axbridge.

Axbridge a corporation and market.

Wroxall.

At *Wrexhall* ſir William Gorge had a meane old manor place in a valley with a park on the hills on each ſide [l]. Wroxall was long the ſeat of the Gorges, of which antient family ſir Ralph was governor of Sherborn caſtle 47 Henry III. and ſoon after of Exeter, and procured for this place a market and fair. From his time the family continued here till it ended in a female heir [m].

Wells.

" The town of *Welles* is ſet in the roots of " Mendip hille, in a ſtony ſoile and full of ſprings, " whereof it hath the name—The town is large, and " for the moſt part builded of ſtone, and occupieth " making of cloth. There is but one pariſh church, " but that is large, and ſtandith in the weſt part of " the town, and is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There " is an hoſpital of 24 poor men and women at its " north ſide, builded by Nicolas Bubwith biſhop of " Bath; the hoſpital and chapel all in length under " one roof [it ſtill ſubſiſts [n]]. There was another " hoſpital of St. John founded by Hugh biſhop of " Lincoln [o]. In the market-place is a conduit de- " rived from the biſhop's conduit. There be twelve " right exceeding fair houſes, al uniforme of ſtone, " high and fair windowed in the north ſide of the " market place, joining hard to the north-weſt part of " the biſhop's palace. This cumly peace of work was " made by biſhop Bekington, that minded if he had " lived to have builded other twelve on the ſouth ſide " of the market ſteed, the which work, if he had " compliſhed it, had been a ſpectacle to all market " places in the weſt country. William Knight now " biſhop of Bath buildith by legacie of Dr. Wole- " man, dean of Wells, a croſs in the market- " place, a right ſumptuous pece of work, in the ex- " treme circumference whereof be ſeven fair pillars, " and in another circumference within them be ſix " pillars, and yn the middle of this circumference " one pillar; al theſe ſhaul bere a volte, and over " the volte ſhall be *Domus civica*. The area afore " the biſhop's palace lyeth eaſt of the market ſtede, " and hath a fair high wall toward the market ſtede, " and a right goodly gatehouſe in it, made of late " by biſhop Bekington, as it appeareth by his armes " [ſtill remaining]. On the ſouth ſide of this area is " the biſhop's palace, ditchid brodely, and ſtrongeli " wallid and embatelid caſtle like. The hall is ex- " ceeding fair, the reſidewe of the palace is large and " fair. The canons of Welles had there houſes " afore the tranſlation of the ſe to Bath, wher now the " biſhop's palace is. John of Tours firſt biſhop of " Bath, put them out, and they ſyns have builded " them twelve very fair houſes partly on the north ſide " of the cathedral cemetery partly without. Biſhop " Bekington builded the gatehouſe at the weſt end " of the church, and at the eaſt end of the cemetery " a volt and a gate, and a gallery over it [p]." The weſt front of the cathedral is decorated with upwards of 50 ſtatues of biſhops religious, kings, queens, knights, &c. large as life [q], beſides others at the ſides of the towers, and groupes in relief over the weſt doors and window. In the weſt window are figures of Moſes and Aaron, biſhop Ralph de Salopia, and part of one of king Ina, &c. The great tower 160 feet high reſts on four fine arches, the nave on ten pointed ones with octagon pillars, the nunneries of the lancet form. On each ſide of a ſouth arch of the nave are the heads of a king and biſhop, Ina and Rodolph the two principal benefactors, ſupported by monks. The Lady chapel at the eaſt end is a moſt elegant building with beautiful windows, and not concealed from the choir. In digging a grave in the middle of this chapel 1727 were found the bones of Button the firſt biſhop, 1264, with a large ſtone ring on his finger which was preſerved by archdeacon Archer, and a ſmall ſilver cup full of liquor thrown away [r]. His or his nameſake's monument is there, and two others unknown. A plain white coffin faſhioned ſtone under the centre of the nave is ſaid to cover king Ina. Here are other monuments for biſhops Marchia, 1302, Drokenford, 1328, Ralph de Salopia, 1363, Bekington, 1465, Corniſh, titular biſhop of Tine, provoſt of Oriel college, and præcentor here 1512, and ſuffragan to Bekington, Bubwith, 1524, Knight 1547, Berkley, 1581, Still, 1607. Biſhop Godwin, whoſe father was biſhop here 1584—1592, deſcribes others for biſhop Joceline de Welles, 1242, Stillington, 1491, whoſe chapel and tomb were pulled down by ſir John Gates; Godwin 1592. Wolſey had this ſee in commendam before his tranſlation to Durham, 1518 [s]. The church is in length from eaſt to weſt 371 feet, the tranſept from north to ſouth 135. Biſhop Roger 1135—1174, began to rebuild Ina's church which Joceline about 70 years after carried on almoſt de novo, and built the palace here which biſhop Mountague in the beginning of the laſt century repaired and beautified [t]. Erghum, 1388-1401, fortified it, as appears from this entry in a menology written 1428 by a contemporary monk of Bath to April 10. *Obiit dominus Radulphus epiſcopus Bathon. & Well. iſto die ſabbati; qui vallavit muris & foſſis palatium epiſcopi apud Wells, & jacet ibidem* A. D. MCCCC *litera dominicali* [29]. Godwin aſcribes it to Ralph de Salopia, who built the apartments for the choriſters. The beautiful cloiſter is built in the ſtyle of Sherburn church; the weſt ſide, with the ſchool and exchequer over

[g] Lel. VII. 68. a. b. [h] Tan. 460. [25] G.
[i] Domeſday, p. 93. [k] Stuk. It. I. 142. [l] Lel. II. 76. b.
[m] Dugd. Bar. II. 55. Hutch. Dorſ. I. 279. [n] Tanner, 477. [o] Ib. 472. [p] Lel. II. 40, 41.
[q] William of Worceſter ſays there were in the weſt and north part of the church three great buttreſſes with three rows of great images *de veteri lege*; and in the weſt front *(plana)* ſix great high buttreſſes with three rows of great images *de nova lege*; and in the weſt and north part two great buttreſſes 60 feet high with three rows of great images *de nova lege*, p. 285.
[r] Tanner's letter to Hearne, preface to Domerham, p. xxvi.) [s] Godwin. [t] Ib.

it, by Bekington, who began the ſouth ſide, but this was finiſhed by Thomas Henry, treaſurer of Wells, and archdeacon of Cornwall, juſt before Leland's time. The ſame biſhop probably repaired the north ſide, his arms being on the roof. The eaſt with the little chapel beneath and library above were the work of biſhop Bubwith. The chapter-houſe is an octagon ſupported by a central cluſtered pillar. Two gates with towers lead into the cloſe, one the work of biſhop Bekington [u], whoſe arms and ſymbol are on it, as alſo on a third on the north ſide adjoining to the college of vicars firſt founded by R. de Salopia, a double row of 22 houſes, with a chapel at the upper end, and a hall over the gate of this court, built by biſhop Erghum and enlarged by Bekington, valued at £.72. *per annum* [x]. Being ſeized at the Reformation they were refounded by Queen Elizabeth; they have each a garden before them, and are not unlike the lodgings at St. Croſs. The Moat gate or fourth gate of the cloſe has alſo Bekington's arms, which appear on the wall encloſing the houſes belonging to the officers of the church behind the chapter-houſe, and on the gate of the palace: ſo munificent a benefactor was this worthy and liberal prelate to his ſee, the reſult of the patronage of Henry VI. with whom he was a favourite ſervant, and under whoſe great ſeal his will was confirmed for greater ſecurity againſt the revolutions which threatened the kingdom, and which he was an unhappy witneſs of [y]. The palace is but ſmall; the great hall built by biſhop Burnell was unroofed by ſir John Gates for the lead t. E. VI. and is now uſed for a garden, the porch ſerving for a coach-houſe. Near St. Cuthbert's church, which is a handſome building with a lofty tower, are two almshouſes, beſides the hoſpital before-mentioned, founded by biſhop Bubwith. There is a fair market-houſe lately built between the croſs and palace gates [26]. Biſhop Tanner after Hickes (Theſ. p. 136,) treats Kenulph's charter as ſpurious, as alſo the removal of this ſee from Congreſbury hither by Ina; here being only a college, or houſe of religious, till Plegmond archbiſhop of Canterbury and king Edward founded it 909, and Athelm abbot of Glaſtonbury was the firſt biſhop [z]. Giſo the 15th biſhop augmented the old number of canons under a provoſt [a]. The ſee continued at Bath from John de Villula, the ſtyle being biſhops of Bath or Glaſtonbury, but not of Wells, for 150 years [27], till the election of William Button, 1248, from which time the biſhops have ſat and been buried here [b]. 34 Henry VIII. the dean and chapter were made one ſole chapter by act of parliament [28]. This church was deſpoiled of many fair poſſeſſions in the time of Edward VI. [c] The temporalities of this ſee valued at the reformation at £. 1843. *per annum*, are now reduced to £. 533, and the common annual revenues of the church are £. 729. The preſent members of this church are a biſhop, dean, precentor, chancellor, three archdeacons of Wells, Bath, and Taunton, treaſurer, ſubdean, 59 prebends, organiſt, four prieſts, and eight lay vicars, ſix choriſters, &c. [d]. The biſhops had a maner and houſe at *Banvell* where biſhop Bekyngton built much [e]. Wells is a corporation and borough, and has two weekly markets, and four fairs; and gave birth to biſhop Bull 1634, who died 1709. Near the cathedral is a fair deep clear ſpring called St. Andrew's well making a ſwift brook [f].

Between Wells and *Chrich hill* is a Roman camp on a hill called *Smaldon* [g].

Weſt of Wells, juſt under Mendip hills, lies *Cheddar*, famous for its excellent and very large cheeſes equal to the Parmeſan. Above this place is a gap in the hill affording a narrow paſſage for travellers between ſtupendous high rocks on both ſides called *Cheddar Cliffs*, at whoſe foot riſes a great and clear ſpring, which, within four miles from its ſource turns twelve mills [29]. Mr. Beaumont gave the Royal Society [h] an account of ſome very large caverns in Harptre pariſh in Mendip hills. Cheddar.

The *Frome* riſes at ſome diſtance from *Stratton*, which gave title of baron 10 Charles II. to Sir John Berkeley for his eminent ſervices. Stratton.

Four miles ſouth of Wells is *Shepton Mallet* a large market town on hills, with a handſome market croſs. It gave birth to Dr. Walter Charlton 1619. Shepton Mallet.

A mile north of Shepton Mallet on Mendip near *Bengar* is *Maſbury Caſtle*, a ſtrong camp 150 paces diameter, with treble works, and two oppoſite entrances guarded by oblique turns of the ditch [i]. William of Worceſter [k] deſcribes *Merkyſbery* caſtle two miles eaſt from Wells built on a high mountain by a giant named Mark, but then demoliſhed, many load of ſtone remaining there: and *Fenny* caſtle, half a mile weſt of Wells towards the meere, built of ſtone, alſo deſtroyed, and the offices laid open [l]. Maſbury *caſtle*.

"*Farley Caſtelle* is ſette on a rokky hill. There "be divers praty towers in the outer warde, and an "antient chapel and a new one annexed to it under "the arch of which lies ſir Thomas Hungerford, lord "of Farley, Welewe, and Heitesbyri 1398, and his "wife Joan, daughter of ſir Edmund Huſee 1412. "Two chantry prieſts belongid to this chapell and "had a pretty manſion at the eaſt end; the gatehouſe "of the inner court is fair, and there are the arms of "the Hungerfords richly made in ſtone. The hall "and three chambers in the ſecond court are ſtately. "There is a common ſaying that one of the Hunger-"fords built this part of the caſtle by the prey of "the duke of Orleans, whom he had taken priſoner. "There is a park by the caſtle, and a little above "the caſtel a village [m]." Only the ruined gateway and a few round towers remain. The Burgherſtes ſold this caſtle to the Hungerfords about the time of Richard II. when Walter father of ſir Thomas abovementioned fortified it [n]. Richard II. gave it to John duke of Norfolk; but by the date of monuments there, it belonged to the Hungerfords 1613, and now to Mr. Frampton. Here was born Margaret counteſs of Salisbury, daughter of George duke of Clarence brother of Edward IV. beheaded by Henry VIII. The chapel, on whoſe roofleſs ceiling is a good painting of the Reſurrection, contains in its vault ſix bodies of the Hungerfords done up in lead like mummies, ſome coffins, Farley *caſtle*.

[u] See his buildings in William of Worceſter, p. 285, 286.
[x] Tan. 477.
[y] Godwin. He was born at Bekington or Bekhampton in this county.
[z] Angl. Sac. I. 555. Godwin, 364.
[a] Godwin.
[26] G.
[27] G.
[b] Ib. 368.
[28] G.
[c] Holland.
[d] Tanner, 462.
[e] Wm. of Worc. 284.
[f] Holland
[g] Aub. Mon. Brit.
[29] G. See before.
[h] Phil. Tranſ. No. 2.
[i] Stuk. It. I. 41.
[k] P. 291.
[l] Ib. p. 292.
[m] Lel. II. 32, 33.
[n] Dugd. II. 203.

and an urn: and ſeveral monuments of this family are in a chapel on the north ſide [o]. Camden brings the Cluniac monaſtery hither from *Monkton Farleigh* in Wilts [p].

Wellow. Near Farley is *Wellow* where was found 1685 a Roman teſſelated pavement engraved in Gale's Antoninus [q] and by the Society of Antiquaries with two or three others 1737. They were diſcovered in a fallow field called *Hayes* near the village, ſome part on the ſide of the hill 3 feet, the reſt 1 foot and a half under ground. Another 22 feet by 16 parted from it by a ſtone wall which ſurrounded it. Other Roman remains appeared hereabout, and ſome ſtones like altars or pillars [r]. Another pavement of blue, white, and red, 17 feet by 14, making the floor of a room, was found 1644 at *Bathford*, and a third near *Knoll hill* 1670 [30]. A fourth on Sir Edward Hungerford's land near Bath 1683 [s].

Selwood. Aſſer [t] ſays the Britains call *Selwude*, *Coitmaur*, Lat. *Sylva magna*, *Maur* and *Sel* both ſignifying *Great*. It reaches from Frome to Bruham near 15 miles in length and ſix in breadth [u]. In Leland's time it was 30 miles in compaſs, and ſtretcht one way almoſt to Warminſter, and another to Shaftſbury, by eſtimation 10 miles. In it was a chapel where St. Algar was buried, and much reſorted to [x].

Frome Selwood. *Frome* or *Frome Selwood* is a large market and clothing town, with a handſome ſtone bridge over its river, and is ſaid to have had a monaſtery founded by St. Aldhelm and deſtroyed by the Danes before 705 [y].

Melles. "*Melles* ſtondith ſomewhat clyving and hath "been a pratty townlet of clothyng. It longgid "onto Gleſſenbyri Selwood abbot of Gleſſenbyri, "ſeeing the wealthineſs of the people thought to "have beautified the tounelet with mene houſes "of ſquare ſtones to the figure of an Antonie "croſs wherof indeade he made but one ſtreetelet. "Ther is a praty maner place of ſtone harde at "the weſt end of the chirche. This by likele-"hood was partly builded by abbot Selwood. Syns "it ſervid the farmer of the lordſhip [z]."

Nunney. At *Nunney* remains the ſhell of the Delamares caſtle engraved by Buck 1733. Here is a Roman camp on a ſteep hill ſingle trencht.

Elm. At *Elm* two miles weſt of Frome was found 1691 a pot of coins of the lower empire [a].

Witham. *Witham* the late priory of Carthuſians not in the foreſt but joining hard on the edge of it [b]. Here is ſaid to have been a nunnery, but it is certain that on the coming over of the Carthuſian order into England this was the firſt houſe of that order, built and endowed by Henry II. and valued at £. 215. *per ann.* [c] Biſhop Bekington built the dormitory [d]. At the diſſolution it came to the Hoptons, of whom was lord Hopton, a faithful adherent to Charles I. [31]

Bath. "The cite of *Bath* is ſet both in a fruteful and "pleaſant botom, the which is environed on every "ſide with greate hilles, out of the which come "many ſpringes of pure water that be conveyed by "diverſe ways to ſerve the cite. There be four "gates in the town by the names of Eaſt, Weſt, "North, and South. There be divers notable antiquities engravid in ſtone that yet be ſene in the "walles between the South gate and the Weſt gate, "and again between the Weſt and North gate. The "firſt was an antique head of a man made al flat "and having great locks of hair as I have in a coin "of C. Antius. The ſecond between the South "and North gates was an image, as I took it, of "Hercules, for he held in each hand a ſerpent. Then "I ſaw an image of a footman *vibrato gladio & præ-*"*tenſo clypeo* [e], a branch with leaves folded and "writhen into a circle; two naked images lying along, "the one embracing the other, antique heads with "hair as roſelid in locks; a greyhound as running [f], "and at the tail of him was a ſtone engravid with "great Roman letters, but I could pick no ſentence "out of it. Another inſcription, but the wether "hath, except a few letters, clere defaced it. I "ſaw toward the Weſt gate an image of a man "embraced with two ſerpents. I took it for Laocoon. "Betwixt the Weſt and North I ſaw two inſcrip-"tions of the which ſum words were evident to the "reader, the reſidew clearly defaced; the image of "a nakid man, a ſtone having *cupidines & labruſcas* "*intercurrentes:* a table having at each end an "image vivid and floriſht above and benith; in this "table was an inſcription of a tumbe or burial "wherein I ſaw plainly theſe words, *vixit annos xxx* [g]. "The inſcription was meately whole, but very dif-"fuſely written as letters for whole words and two or "three letters conveyed in one; two images, one "whereof was of a naked man graſping a ſerpent in "each hand as I took it, not far from the North gate. "Such antiquities as were in the walls from the "North gate to the Eaſt, and from the Eaſt gate "to the South hath been defacid by the building "of the monaſtery, and making new walls. There "be two ſprings of whote water [h] in the weſt "ſouth-weſt part of the town, whereof the bigger "is called the *Croſs* bath, becauſe it hath a croſs "erected in the middle of it. This bath is much "frequented of people diſeaſid with lepre, pokkes, "ſcabbes, and great aches, and is temperate and "pleaſant, having 11 or 12 arches of ſtone in the "ſides for men to ſtand under in time of rain. The "other bath is 200 feet of, and is leſs in cumpace "withyn the wall than the other, having but ſeven "arches in the wall. This is called the *Hot* bath, "for at coming into it men think that it would ſcald "the fleſh at firſt, but after that the fleſh is warmid "it is more tolerable and pleaſant. Both theſe "baths be in the midle of a litle ſtreet, and join to "St. John's hoſpital, ſo that it may be thought that "Reginald biſhop of Bath made this hoſpital near "theſe two baths to ſocor poor people reſorting to "them. The King's bath is very fair and large, "ſtanding almoſt in the midle of the town, and at "the weſt end of the cathedral church. The area "that this bath is in is compaſſed with an high ſtone "wall: the brims of this bath hath a little wall "compaſſing them, and in this wall be 32 arches "for men and women to ſtand ſeparately in. To "this bath do gentlemen reſort. The color of the

[o] Groſe. [p] Tanner, 596. [q] P. 88. [r] Antiq. Soc. min. [30] G.
[s] Birch's Hiſt. of the Royal Society VI. 25. [t] P. 33. [u] Mag. Brit. 758.
[x] VII. 77. [y] Tan. 474. [z] Lel. VII. 78. a. [a] Stuk. ubi ſup.
[b] Lel. Ib. 78. [c] Tann. 470. Bromton Chron. p. 1142.
[d] Wm. Worc. p. 285. [31] G.
[e] Camden copies theſe very words. [f] Query if Camden wrote *leporarium* inſtead of *leporem*.
[g] Probably that of *Decurio Glevi*, or perhaps by the images at each end that of *Petronia* hereafter mentioned.
[h] So Camden, *whot bath?*

Fig. 1.

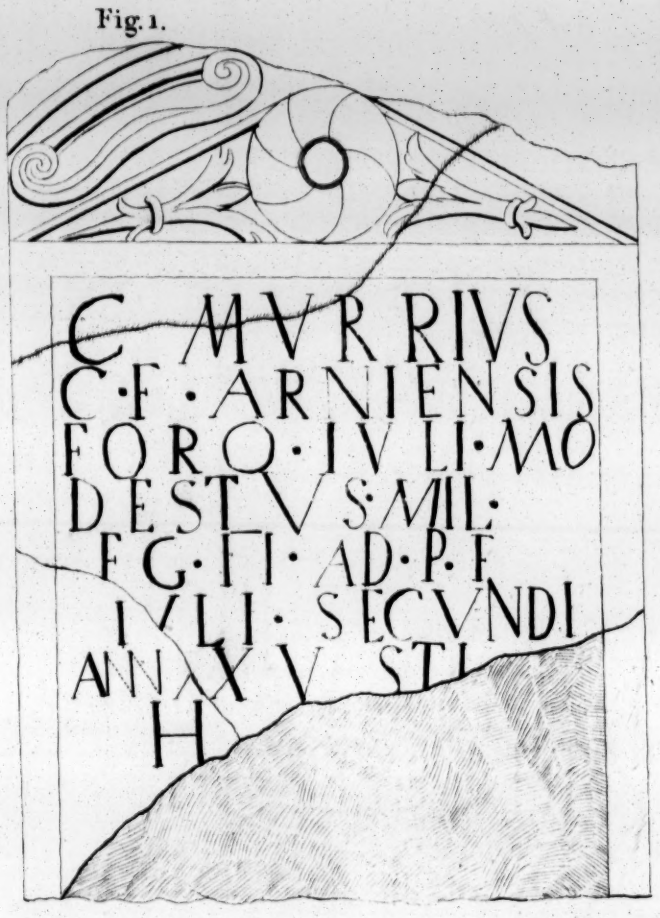


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

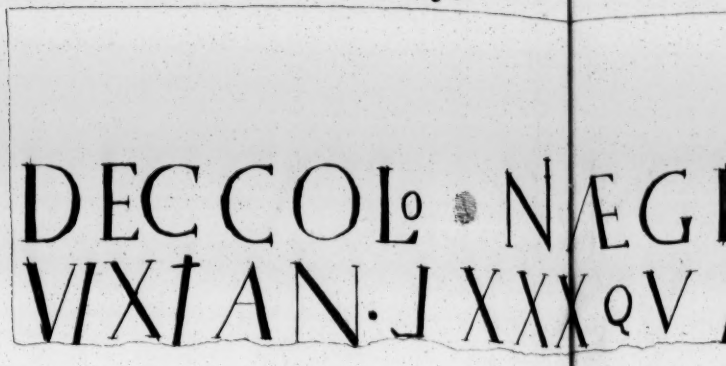


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 9.

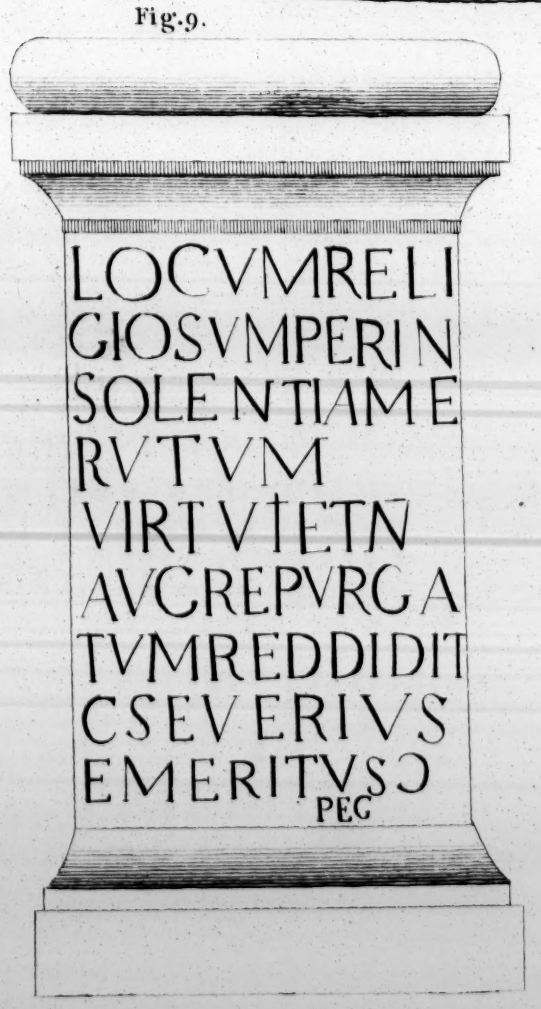
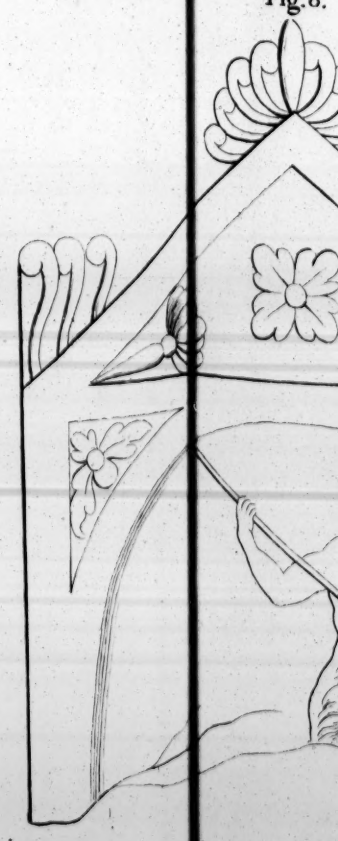
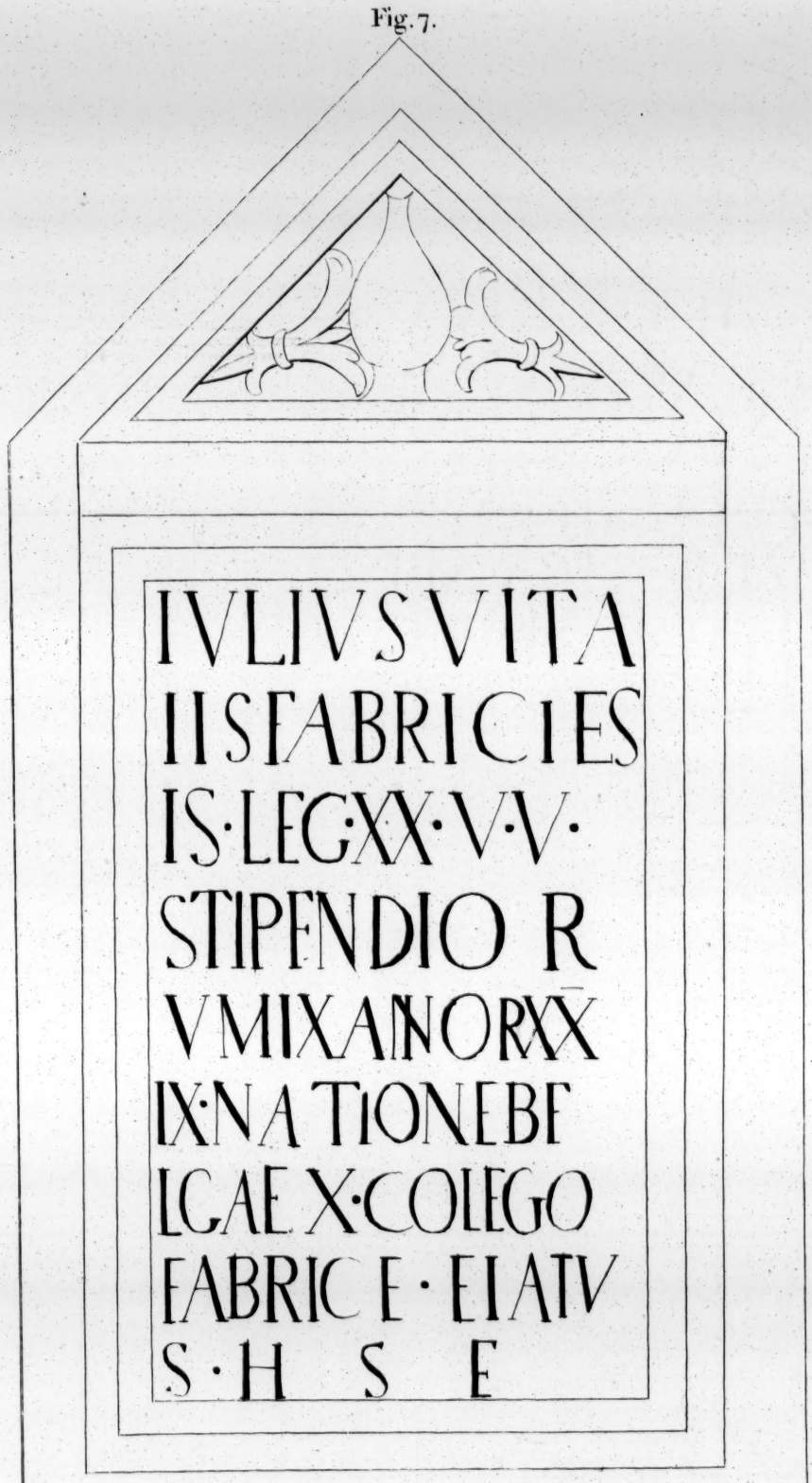


Fig. 8.



Fra.s Cary sculp.t

Fig. 7.


IVLIVS VITA
IIS FABRICIES
IS·LEG·XX·V·V·
STIPENDIO R
VMIXANORXX
IX·NATIONEBF
LGAE X·COLEGO
FABRIC E·ET ATV
S·H S E

M
NIAE VIX
DIX·V PO
C SAPINA
FEC ·

Fig. 6.

RN
OP

Fig. 8.

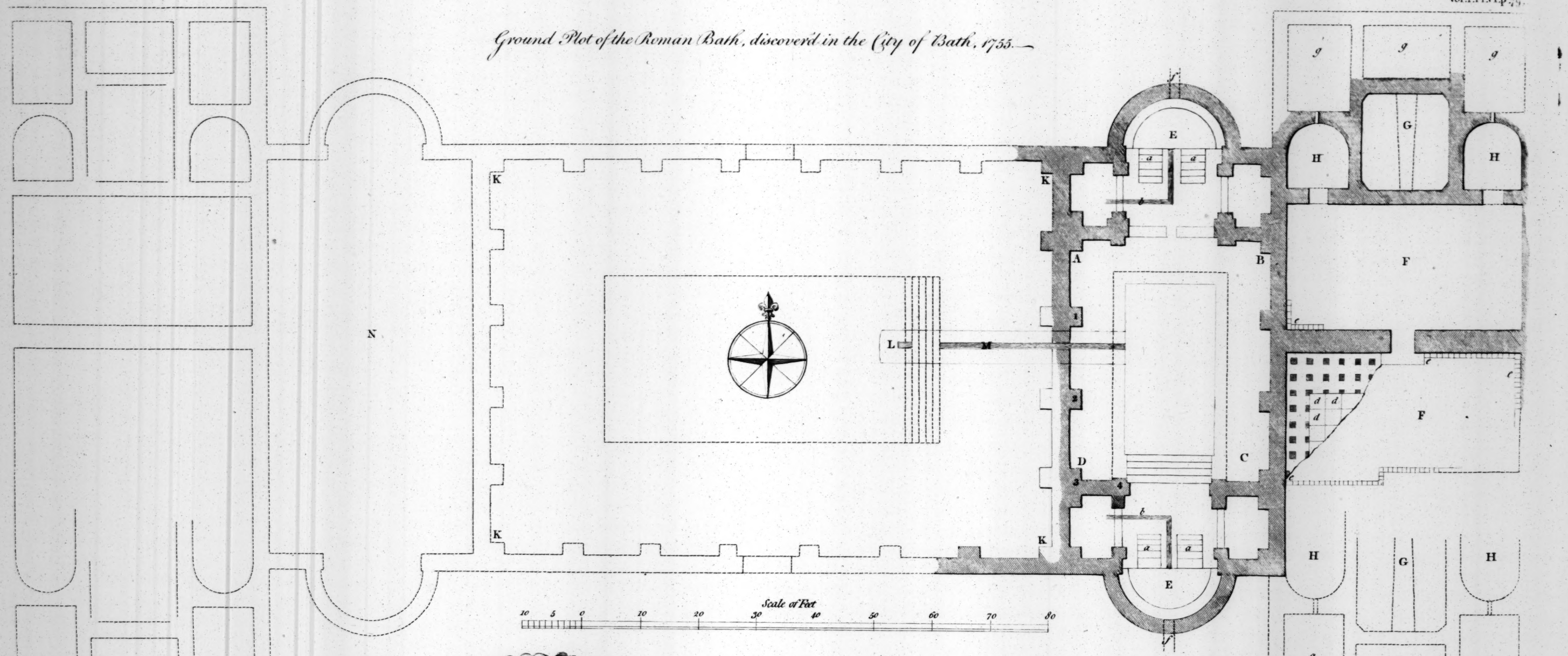
Fig. 10.

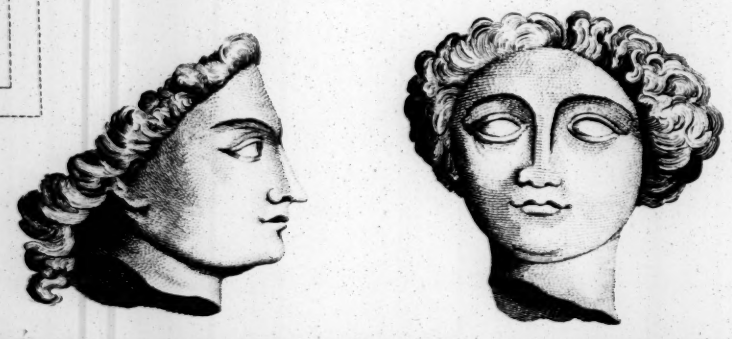
PEREGRINVS
SECVNDI FIL
CIVIS·TREVER
IOVCETIO
MARTI· ET·
NEMETONA
V·S·L·M

Fig. 11.

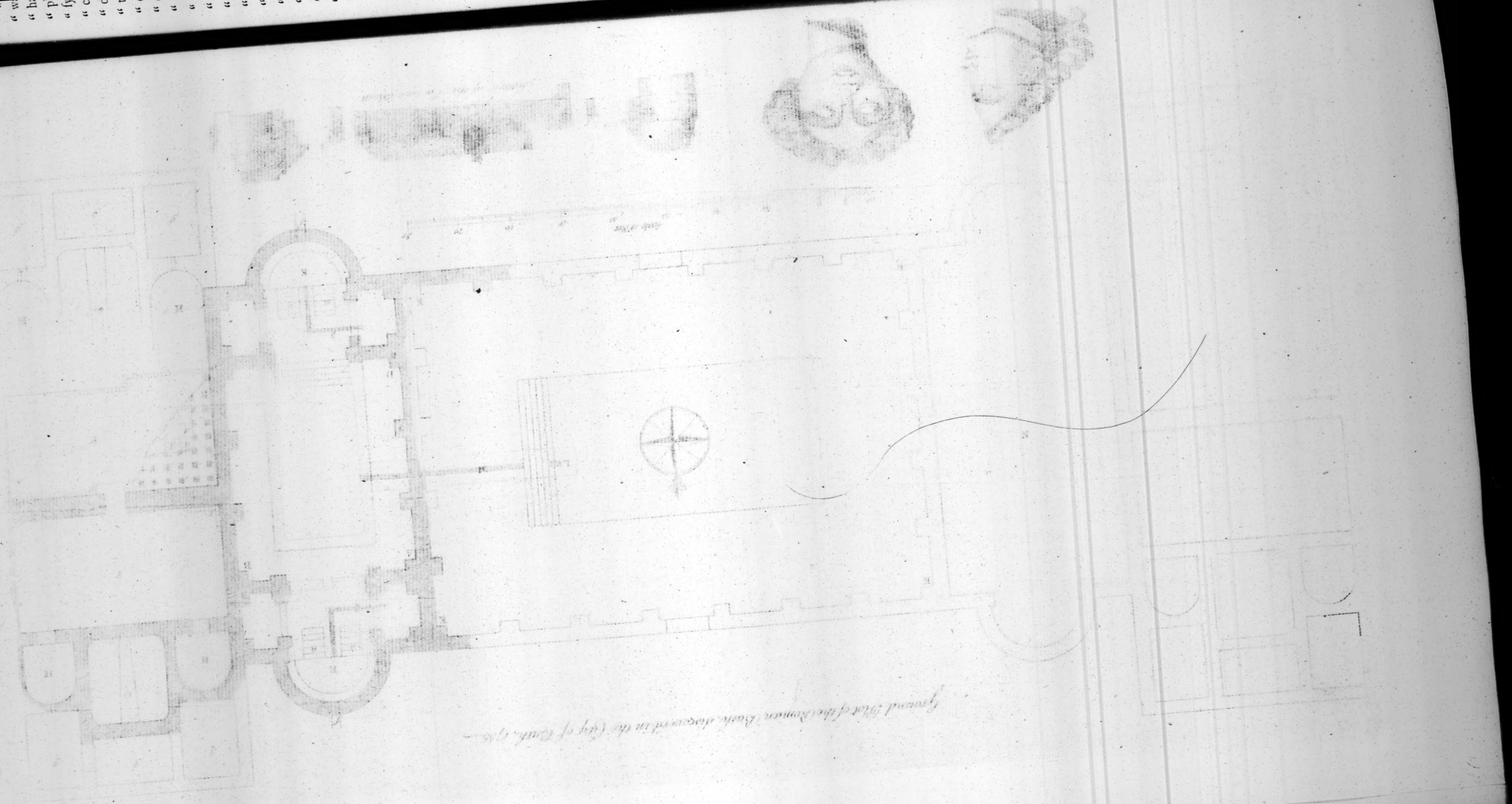
SVLEVIS
SVLINVS
SCVLTOR
BRVCETI·F·
SACRVM·F·L·M

Ground Plot of the Roman Bath, discoverd in the City of Bath, 1755.





Section of the Eastern Bath.



Ground plan of the Governor's House, descended in the City of Cork, &c.

" water of the baines is as it were a depe blew ſea " water, and rikith like a ſething pot continually, " having ſumwhat a ſulphureous and ſumwhat a " pleaſant ſavor. The town hath of a long tyme " ſyns ben continually maintained by making of " cloth. It appereth in the book of the antiquities " of the late monaſtery of Bath that king Oſric in " the year of our Lord 676 did erect a monaſtery " of nunns at Bath. It maketh no great mention " of any great notable doing of Offa and of the " Merches at Bath; the prior told me that after the " nunns there were ſecular canons at St. Peter's at " Bath; peradventure Offa king of Merches ſet them " there; for I have read that Offa did a notable act " there. John, a phyſician born at Tours in France " and made biſhop of Welles, did obtain of Henry " I. to ſet his ſe at Bath, and ſo he had the abbey " lands given to him. He pulled down the old " church of St. Peter and erected a new much fairer, " and was buried in the midle of the preſbytery " thereof, whoſe image I ſaw lying there nine years " ſince, at which time al the church that he made " lay to waſt, and was unroofid, and wedes grew about " his ſepulchre; he erected a great palace on the " ſouth-weſt ſide of St. Peter's, one great ſquare " tower of it with other ruins yet appear. I ſaw a " fair great marble tomb of a biſhop of Bath, out " of which they ſaid that oil did diſtil, and likely; for " his body was beaumid plentifully. Ther were " other divers biſhops buried there. Oliver King " biſhop of Bath began of late days a right goodlie " church of St. Peter, and finiſht a great piece of it. " The reſidue was ſince made by the priors and eſpe- " cially by Gibbes the laſt. Oliver King let almoſt " all the old church go to ruin; the walls yet ſtand. " King Edgar was crowned at St. Peter's in Bath; " wherupon he bore a great zeal to the town, and " gave very great franchiſes and privileges to it, in " knowledge whereof they pray for his ſoul in all " their ceremonies, and at Whitſunday tide at which " tyme men ſay he was crowned ther as a king " elected at Bath every year of the townſmen and " feſted with his adherents by the richeſt men of the " town[i]." The *croſs* bath was much beautified by James II's queen, who came hither for an heir; of which the earl of Melfort erected a prophetic memorial in the bath. The *King's* bath has a ciſtern whence the water is conveyed by pipes into the pump-room built 1704, where the company meet twice a day to drink the water. Another bath called the *Queen's*, about half as large, communicates with the King's, and in it the great ſpring riſes under a pillar with an inſcription commemorating Bladud's diſcovery, and here all perſons bathe promiſcuouſly. The *lepers* and ſcrophulous caſes have a ſeparate bath ſupplied from the Croſs bath, and the former have alſo an hoſpital. The bath uſed formerly to be ſhut up till the ſcum was drawn off; but now it may be entered at any time, and in the hot weather when it riſes the guides at firſt coming in take ſome time to cleanſe it, and the bathers continue in it from morning to dinner time without prejudice[32].

Bath water has been found to contain vitriol and ochre, a calcarious and marly earth, a marine ſalt, a little calcarious nitre, and vitriol, a little bitumen and a very ſmall quantity of ſulphur. It is found uſeful in all diſeaſes of the head, nerves, and ſkin; obſtructions of the bowels, ſchirroſities of the liver, ſpleen and meſentery, in moſt diſeaſes of women, in the ſcurvy and ſtone. Its operation is ſo ſudden and powerful that it requires greater preparation and ſtricter regimen than other waters, and attention to the different degrees of heat. Externally taken it will heat, dry, attenuate, reſolve and ſtrengthen, prevent corpulency, remove contractions, and aſſiſt in inveterate gout. Internally it acts as an alterative and deobſtruent. The uſual time for drinking and bathing is ſix weeks; the quantity drank from a pint to a quart and half a pint a day, and ſometimes a gallon. The ſeaſons of reſort to theſe celebrated baths are at ſpring and autumn, the former moſt for health, during which pleaſure is as much if not more attended to. For nothing is wanting to create a continual round either of innocent amuſement, ſalutary relaxation, or pernicious luxury; and in ſome ſeaſons the number of families that came here at leaſt three quarters of the year has been calculated at 8000. This city is walled round with a ſlight ſtone wall pretty entire; has two plentiful and reaſonable markets and two fairs. In the town houſe is a coloſſean head of Apollo of bronze gilt (ſee plate VI.) whoſe body is ſtill ſuppoſed to be buried where that was found in Stall-ſtreet; ſome coins of Marcus Aurelius and the lower empire were found with it[k]. The ſtreets are narrow but well paved, and the houſes very neat and handſome, built of the beautiful ſtones found in the neighbourhood. The two parades for lodgings, and the ſquare, now neglected in compariſon of the Circus and Creſcent erected in more airy and elevated parts of the town, the two long rooms, the different rows and ſets of lodgings taken ſingly, are in their ſeveral ways elegant and well proportioned, but form a crouded tout enſemble. The abbey church was built by biſhop King, in conſequence of a dream like Jacob's, which is repreſented on the weſt front, but the citizens refuſing to purchaſe it at the diſſolution it was ſtript to the bare walls, and remained ſo 100 years, till biſhop Montague repaired it, and made it parochial. Here are two other churches and four chapels, beſides places of worſhip for religious of all denominations, not excepting papiſts; a grammar-ſchool founded by Edward VI. a charity-ſchool, a general hoſpital begun 1738, to which patients from all parts of the kingdom are admitted; three public aſſembly-rooms, a play-houſe, and public gardens. In buildings Bath owes its improvements to Mr. Wood, in pleaſures to Mr. Naſh; both geniuſes in their way. The ſtreets have been diſpoſed to the beſt advantage; the guild hall and market place rebuilt, the north and ſouth gates taken down, and within theſe ten years there were upwards of 300 unfiniſhed new houſes in Bath.

In taking down the abbey houſe 1755 to build a new ſet of baths called the duke of Kingſton's, they found at the depth of 20 feet below the ground remains of very noble Roman baths and ſudatories, whoſe ſprings and drains were made uſe of for the preſent baths. The walls were ſix or ſeven feet high, built of ſtone, and lined with firm red cement. A plan of theſe baths may be ſeen in Pl. VI. A B C D is a bath 41 feet by 24; E E two ſemicircular baths; F F two vapor baths whoſe floors were ſupported by pillars of bricks $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick and 9 inches ſquare, at c c c, conſolidated with ſtrong mortar about 14 inches aſunder; the floor was compoſed of ſtrong hard

[i] Lel. II. 35—39.

[32] G.

[k] Horſley, p. 327.

tiles

tiles about 2 feet ſquare as at ddd, on which were layers of very firm cement. Theſe rooms were ſet round with ſquare brick tubes from 16 to 20 inches in length as at eeee. GG furnaces to heat the vapor baths; HHHH warm baths with teſſelated pavements; IIII dreſſing rooms or antechambers: KKKK the great bath 90 feet by 60; L part of a leaden ciſtern containing water of nearly the ſame heat as the King's bath; M a channel to convey the water into the Eaſt ſquare bath; N the Weſt ſquare bath with its appurtenances; 1. 2. 3. 4. baſes of pillars ſupporting the roof; aaaa ſteps leading down to the ſemicircular bath; bbbb chanels for conveying the water; ff two drains at the crowns of the ſemicircular baths to convey the water to the river[l].

Correct copies of the inſcriptions given by Camden may be ſeen in Pl. VI. As it does not appear the *legio II adjutrix* was ever in Britain, Mr. Ward reads AD. P. F. in fig. 1. *adoptivus filius*. In fig. 2. found at Walcot, the laſt letters of the third line are to be read *Centurio equitum*[m]. Theſe two were in Horſley's time in Mr. Chives' garden where they had been fixed 1592. Fig. 3. commemorates a citizen or officer of *Glevum*, the antient Gloceſter.

The fourth Mr. Ward reads in the third line *Valerius Petronius . . . mulus* or *niulus et Tuccia* or *Tuictia Sabina*. It may as well be *V. Epomulus et Victia*, or *Victoria*, or *Victorina Sabina*, and *Dies XV.* inſtead of *D IX. V.* The figures at the end are on ſeparate ſtones, and have no reference to the inſcription though they have been united ever ſince Leland's time. That on the right repreſents Victory with a crown and palm branch[n]. The imperfect inſcriptions fig. 5. 6. ſtill remain, but the figures of Hercules Ophiuchus which Dr. Wynter rather thinks Eſculapius, &c. are gone. Dr. Guidot and Stukeley give a ſepulchral inſcription found alſo at Walcot

VIBIA. JUCUNDA AN. XXX. H. S. E.

not now to be ſeen.

The inſcription fig. 7. was found 1708 in repairing the Foſſe road at Walcot about one mile from Bath where there is a Roman camp, and various antiquities have been found[o]. It is fixed at the end of the cathedral in the grove:

IVLIVS VITA
LIS FABRICIES
IS. LEG. XX. VV.
STIPENDIOR
VM IX ANNORXX
IX NATIONE BE
LGA EX. COLEGIO
FABRICE. ELATV
S. H. S. E.

Thus to be read: *Julius Vitalis Fabricienſis legionis viceſſimæ Valentis victricis ſtipendiorum novem annorum viginti novem, natione Belga, ex collegio fabricæ elatus eſt.* Julius Vitalis is ſuppoſed to have been a member of a company or body of artificers belonging to the camp, at whoſe expence he was buried[p].

An imperfect baſſo-relievo repreſenting the upper half of an equeſtrian figure, (fig. 8.) and fixed in the ſame place, was ſuppoſed by Dr. Muſgrave who wrote a book about it[q] to repreſent Geta from a fancied reſemblance to his coins, and from *his fondneſs for horſes*. Another fragment diſcovered 1736, ten feet under ground, in digging a vault at Mr. Atwood's a baker oppoſite the town-hall, exhibiting the lower half of ſuch a figure trampling on a proſtrate foe, very probably fixes this to its right owner, a perſon of inferior note[r]:

L^{A} VITELLIV^{S} ^{A}MA
NIAI^{A} F^{A} TANCINVS
CIVES^{A} HISP^{A} CAVRIESIS
EQ^{A} ALAE^{A} VETTONVM CR
ANN^{A} XXXXVI^{A} STIP^{A} XXVI
H^{A} S^{A} E^{A}

Fig. 9 repreſents another ſtone found 1753 in digging a cellar in Stall-ſtreet, with two coins of Carauſius under it:

LOCVM RELI
GIOSVM PER IN
SOLENTIAM E
RVTVM
VIRTVTI ET N
AVG. REPVRGA
TVM REDDIDIT
C. SEVERIVS
EMERITVS ↄ
PEG^{s}

i. e. Severius at his own expence cleared and repaired a ruined cemetery, and put it under the protection of the emperor, perhaps Severus[t].

Fig. 10. an altar found here 1754[u] near the ſame place, inſcribed

PEREGRINVS
SECVNDI FIL
CIVIS TREVER
IOV. CETIO
MARTI ET
NEMETONA
V. S. L. M.

was erected by Peregrinus to two new local Deities. Jupiter *Cetius* may be the *Ceaicus* or *Ceatius* of Camden on an inſcription given by Mr. Horſley 278 in Cumberland, and take his name from Mount *Cetius* in Noricum, under which was the town of *Cetium*; and *Nemetona* one of the many local deities mentioned only in theſe inſcriptions.

Fig. II. is another altar found here 1754, dedicated to the *Sulevæ*, goddeſſes the ſame with or joined with the *Campeſtres*:

SVLEVIS
SVLINVS
SCVLTOR[x]
BRVCETI. F.
SACRVM FL$^{M.}$[y]

Another found about 1774 or 5, 24 inches high, 10½ wide, is dedicated to the ſame deities and Minerva.

DEAE
SVL IM
N: R: NE
SVLNVS
MATV
RI: FIL.

[l] Sutherland's "Attempts to revive antient medical doctrines, 1763," 8vo. p. 20.
[m] See Mr. Bowyer's obſervations on it in his Miſcellaneous Tracts.
[n] Horſley, 327.
[o] Stuk. It. I. 139.
[p] Dodwell's crit. notes at the end of Hearne's life of Alfred. Muſgrave de J. Vital. 1711. Gale's Ant. 134. Horſl. 323--325.
[q] Geta Britannicus. 1716, 8vo.
[r] Stukeley, Phil. Tranſ. 488. p. 409.
[s] f. *ſua pecunia*.
[t] Stukeley, Car. I. 184. Ward, Phil. Tranſ. vol. xlviii. p. 332.
[u] Ib. xlix. art. 46. p. 285.
[x] Mr. Ward (ubi ſup.) ſuppoſes *Sulinus Scultor* to be both proper names.
[y] *Fecit lubens merito*.

Dr.

Dr. Muſgrave engraved a female head 21 inches high, with a curious dreſs of pearls laid over the braided hair more common on coins than on ſtatues[z], which he illuſtrates from that line in Juvenal, Sat. VI. 501.

Tot premit ordinibus tot adhuc compagibus altum
Aedificat caput, Andromachen a fronte videbis:
Poſt minor eſt, credas aliam.——

Vertue engraved a piece of ſilver like a handler, chaſed with various fiſh found here.

The city is governed by a mayor and corporation, and ſends members to parliament. The woollen manufacture flouriſhes here. Sir Thomas White, lord mayor of London 1553, gave £. 104 to be lent to four poor tradeſmen inhabitants and freemen and clothiers, to each £. 25. for one year without intereſt[a]. The hills about the city afford excellent free ſtone which hardens and grows white in the air; the country ſix or ſeven miles round abounds with coal mines, and the contiguous hills are ſuppoſed to yield the ſame. The greateſt plenty of coal lies five miles north of *Stoney Eaſton*. On the hills north-weſt of Lanſdown they dig a ſort of head ſtone called Lias, blue and white, which takes a poliſh[b]. Bath gave birth to the moſt learned John Hales, who had ſeveral preferments at Windſor and Eaton, and after being plundered by the parliament, died and was buried at the latter place 1656; alſo to Mr. Benjamin Robins an eminent mathematician and the real author of lord Anſon's voyage, who was born here 1707, and died in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice 1751. As for Gildas ſurnamed *Badonicus*, biſhop Tanner[c] has ſhewn he had that ſurname only from being born in the year in which the battle of Mons Badonicus was fought; for he was a Welſhman.

Bathford was the manor of the lords Molins, afterwards by marriage of the Hungerfords[d].

At *Newton St. Lo*, four miles from Bath, was a fair maner place like a caſtle, ſometime one of the chief houſes of the lords St. Lo. The lorde Haſtinges erle of Huntingdon had it in Leland's time[e].

Bathſtone, *Batheneſton*, or *Batheaſton*, a ſmall village, over which hangs *Lanſdown* antiently *Banneſdown*, ſuppoſed *Mons Badonicus*, and not leſs memorable in the laſt century for the battle between the king's forces under the marquis of Hertford, and the parliament's under Sir William Waller, July 5, 1642, wherein the former were victorious, but with the loſs of the brave Sir *Bevil Grenville* and other officers. Sir Bevil's ſon *John* was created viſcount Lanſdown and earl of Bath, and died 1701. His ſon *Charles* attending his father's funeral one of his piſtols went off and ſhot him dead, ſo that he was buried at the ſame time, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *William Henry*; who dying a minor, the barony paſſed to the heirs of Sir Bevil's ſecond ſon Bernard, of whom *George*, an elegant writer of this century, was created lord Lanſdown by queen Anne 1711; but dying 1734 without iſſue male the title became extinct. *William* earl of Bath Camden's cotemporary died 1623, and from his eldeſt ſon *Edward* the title paſſed 1636 to *Henry* heir of the ſecond earl, and on his deceaſe 1654 it was conferred on Sir John Grenville as above. It was revived 1742 in *William Pulteney*, eſq. who died 1764, and his ſon *John* dying a year before him the title became again extinct.

The ſoil round Bath for ſome miles' diſtance, particularly to the weſt as at *Coſton* and thereabouts, is ſo ſtony that when it is freſh ploughed the ridges look more like ſo many pitched cauſeways to walk on, ſo little earth is to be ſeen among the ſtones: yet they have excellent wheat here, and the farmers attribute their good crops moſtly to the ſtones, which if they were carried off would leave ſo little earth on the hard rock that it would not cover the corn, and ſo light that the wind would blow it away[33].

At *Swanſwick* near Bath was born 1600 the famous William Prynne, barriſter of Lincoln's-Inn, who died 1669, and is buried under the chapel. Swanſwick.

Between Bath and Briſtol a little river runs into the Avon, on which at *Stanton Drew* are the remains of a druidical temple of three circles of ſtones. The circle marked A (Plate IV, fig. 2.) 140 feet diameter on the top of a ſmall round hill, conſiſts of 11 large ſtones, each ſix feet ſquare, and the place of a 12th. The ſtone marked G is of a different kind from the reſt. North of this circle on the ſlope of the hill is another marked B 378 feet diameter, conſiſting of 20 ſtones, of which the moſt remarkable is at I, and its oppoſite K is different and of the ſame kind with G. From the centres of theſe two circles is 714 feet; and a line extended through them 1860 feet from the centre of the larger to C will terminate at *Hakim's coit*, a ſtone 10 feet long, 6 broad, and 2 thick, lying on the brow of a hill on the north-eaſt ſide of the river. At the diſtance of 375 feet eaſt from the centre of the circle B is the centre of a third circle marked D, 102 feet diameter, compoſed of 8 ſtones 6 feet ſquare, 4 ſtanding and 4 down; one at F 25 feet high ſurrounded by an outer ring dotted, and again by the four dotted concentric circles marked L M N O; the firſt conſiſting of 27 ſtones and 214 feet diameter; the ſecond of 28 ſtones and 248 feet diameter; the third of 29 ſtones and 282 feet diameter; and the fourth of 30 ſtones and 316 feet diameter. One ſtone of this outer row now ſtanding is about 3 feet thick; but of the 114 ſtones that formed theſe four concentric rings remain only five ſtanding and ſeven broken. A line from D to B continued 90 feet weſt terminates at three ſtones (two of which are ſtanding, the other down) in a garden by Stanton Drew church. A line north-weſt 3250 feet from A terminates at two flat ſtones in Lower Tining field. In the 3d figure Mr. Wood refers theſe ſeveral circles, &c. to the Pythagorean planetary ſyſtem adopted by the Druids. A is the ſun, B the earth, D the moon, H Mercury, E Venus, G Mars, C Jupiter, F Saturn. The dotted circles denote the orbits of the ſeveral bodies, H I being the orbit of Mercury, E I that of Venus, B I that of the earth, D I that of the moon round the earth, G I that of Mars, C I that of Jupiter, F I that of Saturn; which he further illuſtrates by the diſtances between the ſeveral bodies according to this ſyſtem and the ſeveral centres and circumferences of theſe circles[f]. Fig. 4. exhibits a view of theſe circles in their preſent ſtate from the corner of Benjamin Donne's four ſheet map of the country round Briſtol. Stanton Drew.

The circles at Stanton Dru are vulgarly called the *Wedding*, from a tradition that a bride and her attendants were changed into theſe ſtones, and they have the ſame tradition about the danger of drawing or numbering them as about Stonehenge. A like circle in Staffordſhire has the ſame name[g]. The red or principal ſtones here came from Okey hole: the white The Wedding.

[z] Horſley, 329. [a] Mag. Brit. 734. [b] Ib. 834. [c] B. B. 319. [d] Mag. Brit. 737.
[e] Lel. VII. 76. a [33] G. [f] Deſcrip. of Bath, 147—159. [g] Rowland's Mona Antiqua, ſecond ed.

white from *Dundry* hill, and the grey from the ſand rocks on the ſpot. Mr. Wood, from whoſe hiſtory of Bath this account is taken, ſuppoſes *Eaſt* and *Weſt Harptre*, where are remains of the like works, was a college of bards or Britiſh prieſts, founded by Bladud at the ſame time with his other works: and the top of Mendip is covered with a vaſt number of barrows.

Stantonbury. Meaſeknoll. *Stantonbury*, a high hill to the north-eaſt and *Meaſeknoll*, another to the north-eaſt, are both fortified. The firſt contains thirty acres[h], and the road to the latter is called *Harelane*, or the military way. The latter camp[i] overlooking Stanton Dru is ſuppoſed Roman, but without ramparts by reaſon of the precipice of the hill. The entrance being narrow is barred with a high rampart[k]. On Meaſeknoll are ploughed up burnt ſtones, and they pretend that it was the reſidence of Hakill a giant, who from it toſſed his coit, and had *Hog's Norton* given him for a reward of his ſtrength, and his effigy is ſtill ſhewn in Chew church, about a mile from Stanton Dru.

Stanton prior. *Stanton prior* between Bath and Kainſham was the birth place of archbiſhop Sheldon 1598, who died 1677. Here is a large camp of thirty acres called the *Bury* on top of a high hill[l].

Cainſham. "There be two bridges of ſtone at *Kaineſham* "whereof one of ſix great arches, now al yn ruine "ſtandeth holely in Gloceſterſhire, the other hard "by ſtondeth with three great arches of ſtones over "Avon river that there partith Glouceſterſhire and "Somerſetſhire. Ther is a park of the king's walled "with ſtone hard without Kaineſham in Somerſetſhire. "Stones figured like ſerpents wound into circles found "in the quarries of ſtone about Cainſham[m]." William earl of Glouceſter about 1170 founded a houſe of black canons here, valued at £. 419. *per annum*[n].

The river about Cainſham is every ſpring in April covered and blackened with millions of little fiſh of the eel kind, called *Elvers*, ſcarce bigger than a gooſe quill, ſuppoſed to be the fry of congars, whom the ſhads purſue and feed on. They are taken up in great numbers in ſmall nets like hair ſieves, and remaining very white, they are made up into little cakes, which are fryed and eaten after they have by a particular method been ſtripped of their ſkins[o].

Penſford. "*Penſford* is a praty market townlet occupied "with clothing[p]."

Briſtleton. Between this and Briſtol upon the Avon is *Briſtleton*, abounding with the ſame ſort of coal as is brought from Newcaſtle. Veins of this coal, which afford a ſtrong and cheap firing, are found from hence to Stretton and Mendip hills, as alſo northward in Glouceſterſhire. They are covered with a ſhell of a black ſtoney ſubſtance called Wark, which ſplits like blue ſlate, but is much more brittle, and not ſo hard, and in it are frequently found foſſil fern and other plants[34].

Briſtow. "The caſtle and moſt part of the town of *Brightef-* "*tow* by north ſtandeth upon a ground metely emi- "nent betwixt the rivers of Avon and Frome. Ther "riſith a hill of notable height in reſpect of the plot "of the toun itſelf from Fromebridge, ſo goith on to "St. Auſtin, alias the Trinity, the cathedral church "and there endeth. There be in ſome parts of the "town double walls, a token that it hath been aug- "mented; five inner gates of the old town, four in "the outer walls, and two beyond the bridge. In "the caſtle be two courts; in the outer is a great "dungeon tower, made as it is ſaid of ſtone brought "out of Caen in Normandy by the redde earl of "Glouceſter. A pretty church and much lodging in "the ſecond area; many towers yet ſtanding in both "courts; but all tendith to ruin. Eleven pariſh "churches within the walls on this ſide the river; "on the other ſide St. Thomas and the Temple. "Whereas now St. Laurence church was ſumtime a "church as it is ſaid of St. Sepulchre, where was a "nunnery, and in the ſame lane dwellid the Jews, "and their temple or ſynagogue is yet ſene there "and now is a warehouſe. In the ſuburbs five pariſh "churches. *Ultra Avonam* Redcliff *longe pulcherimma* "*omnium eccleſia*. Fanum Sancti Jacobi ſtands by "Broad mead by N. from the caſtle, on a hilly "ground, and the ruins of it ſtand hard buttyng "the caſt end of the pariſh-church. Robert conſul "cownte of Glouceſter buried in the quier in the "middle of it in a ſepulchre of grey marble ſet "upon ſix pillars of a ſmall height. In his tomb "was found a writing in parchment containing the "time of his death, and what he was. A brewer "in Briſtol has this writing. This St. James was a "cell to Tewkeſbury. St. Mary Magdalene's a "howſe of nuns ſupreſſyd on the north ſide "of the towne. One Henry Gawnt a knight "ſometime dwelling not far from Brandon hill by "Brightſtow erected a college of prieſts with a "maſter on the green by St. Auguſtine's, and ſone "after he changed the firſt foundation into a certain "kind of religion, and was governor of the houſe "himſelf, and lies buried in the veſtry under a flat "ſtone. This had at the diſſolution 300 mark of "land by the year. This Henry had a brother "called ſir Maurice Gaunte: he founded the black "friars in Brightſtow. *Fanum Auguſtini nunc S. Tri-* "*nitatis. Inſcriptio in porta. Rex Henricus* 2. *& dominus* "*Robertus filius Hardingi filii regis Daciæ hujus mona-* "*ſterii primi fundatores*[q]." One Shepward, a merchant of Briſtol, made the right high and coſtly tower of St. Stephen[r]. St. Auſtin's was firſt a priory of black canons, changed t. Henry II. into an abbey, whoſe revenues were valued at £. 670. *per annum*. Henry VIII. 1542, changed it into a cathedral by the name of the Holy Trinity, founding therein a biſhop, dean, ſix prebends, one archdeacon, ſix minor canons, a deacon and ſubdeacon, ſix lay clerks, ſix choriſters, two grammar ſchoolmaſters, four almſmen, &c. who were endowed with the ſcite, church, and moſt of the lands of the old monaſtery[s]. All the weſt part of the church was demoliſhed in the civil war, or as ſome think never built. The eaſt part is in a light ſtile of building erected t. Edward I. and II. by abbot Knowle, who died 1332, and has a monument here, as has abbot Newland, alſo the founder Robert Fitzharding and lady 1170, and Thomas the ſecond[t], Maurice ſon of Thomas 1281, Thomas his ſon 1309, Maurice 3d his ſon 1326, Paul Buſhe the firſt biſhop, and five others. In the north aile wall is a knight under a ſingular arch, of which there are others about the church called the *Monk's Cowls*, which being

[h] Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[i] or Mizknol. Stuk. It. I. 141.
[k] Aubrey Mon. Brit.
[l] Aubrey ubi ſup.
[m] Lel. VII. 76. a.
[n] Tanner, 469.
[o] G. Pennant III. 116.
[p] Lel. VII. 76. a.
[34] G
[q] Lel. VII. 68. b. 69. b.
[r] Ib. 71. b.
[s] Tanner, 480.
[t] Dugd. I. 352.

opened

opened a few years ago, on taking up the lid of the coffin immediately appeared the body wrapt firſt in a bag of horſe hair, and then encloſed in leather, which being placed in the coffin the whole was lightly filled up with earth. The cloyſters lead to the Chapter-houſe which is handſomely ornamented with Gothic work. The gate anſwers to Camden's deſcription, being curiouſly built of one large circular arch richly ornamented: within are Saxon interlaced arches, and on the north ſide ſtatues of a king, a knight, and a religious, probably Henry II, the founder, and the firſt prior, and underneath is the inſcription with arms: on the ſouth ſide are two ſtatues of eccleſiaſtics, and two of laymen, perhaps referring to abbot Newland and R. Eliot, who built this gate t. Henry VIII.[u] Below the hill is a leſſer gate with a round arch. The Deanry was built by Dr. Warburton. The beautiful croſs erected 1373, and heightned 1633, was removed into the college green, and ſince purchaſed by Mr. Hoare, and ſet up at the entrance of his gardens at Stourhead. It is forty feet high, and has eight ſtatues of kings; John, Henry III, Edward III. and IV. Henry VI. Elizabeth, James I. Charles I.

St Mary's Redcliffe without the walls is built in form of a croſs, with a high centre tower and rich ſtone roof. In the ſouth croſs in a chapel are the two tombs of the founder William Canning with an epitaph in Latin and Engliſh over him. Another ſimilar monument, ſaid to be for his ſteward. A tablet for ſir William Penn, knight, vice admiral of England, father of the famous William Penn. The mayor's chapel in College green is a light elegant building, very long and high in proportion to the breadth. It has a curious antient aile and beautiful veſtry, wherein was formerly a Confeſſionary. It belonged to Gaunt's hoſpital, and has monuments for the two founders, and ſir H. Gaunt, brother to Maurice, one of the Botetourts, and Sulley biſhop of Landaff, 1516, whoſe heart was buried here. The charity children ſing alternately during ſervice. The hoſpital to which it belonged was founded by Maurice Gaunt before 1229 for a chaplain and 100 poor; his nephew Gurnay added a maſter and three chaplains, and it was valued at £. 112. *per annum*[x]. Temple church tower leans to the ſtreet like that at Bologna five or ſix feet from the perpendicular. Other religious foundations were St. Mary Magdalen nunnery by Eva, widow of Robert Fitz Harding, valued at £. 21. *per annum*[y]. Black friars by Sir Maurice Gaunt[z]. Greyfriars in Lewin's mead before 1234[a]. White Friars, the faireſt houſe in Briſtol overagainſt the key, aſcribed to Edward I. when prince 1267[b]. Auſtin Friars by the Montacutes t. Edward II.[c]. The Calendaries or gild of the clergy and commonalty as old as Robert earl of Glouceſter, valued at £. 20. *per annum*[d]. Here were alſo ſix hoſpitals, beſides two in Redcliffe founded by Canning or his executors, and a third. Theſe all ſtill ſubſiſt, with moſt of the others, and an almſhouſe on St. Michael's hill, and Burton in the town. St. Bartholomew's hoſpital is now the grammar ſchool[e].

"The haven by Avon floweth about two miles "above Brightſtow bridge. King Stephen took the "town of Brighſtow by force from Robertus conſul[z]."

The caſtle has been long ſince demoliſhed. See it deſcribed by William of Worceſter, p. 262. 269. On the hill behind the city are works and a fort raiſed in the civil wars. The exchange ſtands in the centre of the city where four ſtreets meet, and on each ſide of the ſtreet near it are a number of braſs tables on pillars like ſundials, with arms and inſcriptions and dates, erected between 1585 and 1635 and others before St. Thomas's church, and near the key, perhaps for tranſacting buſineſs and counting money on. Briſtol found an eſpecial benefactor in Sir Thomas White its mayor and founder of St. John's college, Oxford, who gave £. 2000. the intereſt of which is lent to poor clothiers for ten years. This city was taken by the king 1643, and being afterwards retaken by the parliament next year in leſs than four weeks, it coſt prince Rupert his majeſty's favour, he having undertaken to hold it out as many months. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, ſends two members to parliament, and has two weekly markets and ſeveral fairs. The principal key is on the Frome, and a leſſer called the *Back*[f] on the Avon[g]. The bridge over the latter has been rebuilt intirely clear of houſes.

Earls of Briſtol.

James I. conferred the title of earl of Briſtol 1622 on *John* lord *Digby* of Sherburn twice his ambaſſador to Spain. He was ſucceeded 1653 by his ſon *George*, and he 1676 by his ſon *John*, with whom both titles expired 1698. This title was revived by queen Anne 1714 in the perſon of *John* lord *Harvey* of Ickworth c. Suffolk, who dying 1750 was ſucceeded by his grandſon *George William*; he in 1775 by his brother *John Auguſtus*, and he in 1779 by his brother *Frederick*, biſhop of Derry, fourth and preſent earl.

This city gave birth to Eraſmus's frend Grocyne, Greek profeſſor at Oxford, who died 1522, æt. 80; Hugh Eliot, merchant, who diſcovered Newfoundland 1527; Toby Matthews archbiſhop of York, whom Camden calls *Theologus præſtantiſſimus*, who died 1628; John Fowler fellow of New College Oxford, a divine and printer at Lovain and Antwerp, who died 1579; Dr. Francis Gliſſon an eminent phyſician who diſcovered certain new veins, and died 1677; William Child, Dr. of Muſic in the reign of Charles II; and the learned antiquary John Lewis, miniſter of Margate, born 1673, who died 1747. A mile from the city cloſe under the romantic lofty rocks is the Hot well much reſorted to as a cleanſer and ſweetner of the blood, and of uſe in decays and conſumptive habits. Its taſte is exceeding ſoft and pleaſant; it is lukewarm, and without ſmell, and contains a ſmall portion of acid and ſulphur. It is an aſtringent, and uſed with ſucceſs externally in ſcrophulous and ulcerous caſes. It is taken in a morning faſting, and in the afternoon.

Briſtol wells.

Mr. Owen obſerves of the Briſtol cryſtals, that they are of two ſorts, one ſolid, the other hollow: ſome of the firſt are perfectly clear, and colourleſs, and a few a little whitiſh. They have naturally a perfect poliſh. About *Clifton* they reſemble table diamonds, but where the pyramids ſtand upwards they have the appearance of roſe diamonds, and ſome have ſo many angles and reflections that they appear like cluſters of brilliants. About *King's Weſton* the cluſters riſe higher, and are more romantic.

[u] Willis Cath. II. 761.
[x] Tanner, 482.
[y] Ib. 480.
[z] Ib. 482.
[a] Ib.
[b] Lel. Speed. Tanner, 483.
[c] Tan. Ib.
[d] Lel. Tanner, Ib.
[e] Lel. Tan. 479. 481. 483.
[f] Leland, Ib. 70. b. 71. b. 72. a.
[g] Wm. of Worceſter, 166, 198.

Hongroad. "*Hung rode*, about a three mile lower in the "haven than Brightſtow. About a mile lower is

King's road. "*Kyng's rode* [h].

Alford. At *Alford* a village twenty-four miles ſouth of Bath is a mineral water of a nauſeous bitter taſte uſed with ſucceſs againſt ſcurvy, jaundice, and obſtructions.

Lincombe. At *Lincombe* near Bath is another mineral water, whoſe efficacy has been experienced in the like caſes, in cachexies, obſtructions of the liver, and ſcrophulous caſes.

Minchin Barrow. At *Bearwe*, *Minchin Barrow*, or *Barrow Gurney*, ſouth-weſt of Briſtol was a Benedictine nunnery founded by Gurnay, lord of Stoke Hamden, before 1200, valued at £. 23. 14*s*. 3*d*. *per annum*, and made a fair dwelling houſe by Drew of Briſtol [i].

Sir William Dugdale [k] mentions *Hun* and *Earnulph* as earls of Somerſet in the Saxon times in the ninth century, and *Sweyn* [l], eldeſt ſon of earl Godwin, as earl of Oxford, Somerſet, Hereford, Glouceſter, and Bucks. But he does not ſeem to admit *William de Moion*'s claim to this title as Brook does: on whom Vincent [m] remarks that the counties of Somerſet and Dorſet going together under one ſheriff did alſo form one common earldom. But between him and his deſcendant *Reginald* he inſerts king *John* from Mathew of Weſtminſter, p. 257. Hoveden, 373, b. 377. b. Matthew Paris, 149: and *William Longeſpe*, earl of Saliſbury. Brooke confirms Reginald's title by his charter granting Axminſter to Newham abbey, where he was buried [n].

The title lay dormant after the attainder of the Protector, uncle to Edward VI. James I. created his favourite ſir *Richard Carr* earl of Somerſet, who, with his lady, was afterwards convicted of the death of ſir Thomas Overbury, and ſentenced to die, but impriſoned till his death 1645. He was buried in Covent-garden church [o], and left only a daughter. On the reſtoration the title of duke of Somerſet was conferred on *William Seymour*, the Protector's great grandſon, who had been preceptor to Charles I. when prince of Wales, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his cauſe at the battle of Lanſdown and elſewhere, offered to die for him with three other earls of his privy council, and paid the laſt duty to his corpſe. He enjoyed his new honours only ſeven weeks, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon *William*, who died under age 1671, and was ſucceeded by his uncle *John*. He dying 1675 without iſſue, the title reverted to *Francis* grandſon to Francis Seymour third grandſon of Edward earl of Hertford, ſon of the protector, and next brother to William the ſecond duke. He was ſhot dead 1678 by the huſband of a lady in Italy, to whom he had offered ſome rudeneſs, and was ſucceeded by his brother *Charles*, who, after figuring with diſtinguiſhed probity in the reign of James II. and throughout the Revolution, cloſed a long and honourable life in his 86th year, 1748, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt and only ſurviving ſon *Algernon* who died 1749, and his only ſon dying before him the dukedom and barony devolved on ſir *Edward* Seymour bart. the ſeventh in lineal deſcent from Edward firſt duke of Somerſet. He died 1758, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward*, ninth and preſent duke.

[h] Lel. Ib. 70. b.
[i] Lel. Ib. 68. a. Tanner, 472.
[k] I. 11.
[l] Ib. 18.
[m] P. 473.
[n] P. 475.
[o] Dugd. II. 425.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Somerſetſhire.

Allium *ampeloprasum.* Great round headed Garlick; in the *Holms* in the *Severn Sea.*

—— *oleraceum.* Wild Garlick with an herbaceous ſtriated flower; in meadows near *Briſtol.*

Andromeda *polifolia.* Marſh Ciſtus, or Wild Roſemary; near the beginning of *Mendip hills* on the way from *Bath.*

Aſparagus *officinalis.* Sparagus or Sperage; in the marſhes near *Briſtol* below *Look's Folly.*

Aſplenium *Ceterach.* Spleenwort or Miltwaſt; on the ſtone walls about *Briſtol* plentifully.

——— *Ruta muraria.* White Maidenhair; on old walls and wet chinks of rocks at *Bath,* and on walls at *Briſtol.*

——— *Scolopendrium.* Harts tongue: in ſhady ſtoney places: between *Bath* and *Briſtol.*

Braſſica *muralis.* Wild Rocket; on old walls: about *Briſtol.*

Bromus *ſquarroſus.* Corn Brome graſs; in fields near *Glaſtenbury.*

Carduus *eriophorus.* Woolly headed Thiſtle; in mountainous meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil: about *Briſtol,* and in many barren fields.

Carex *digitata.* Digitated Carex; in woods and woody places: near *Bath.*

Chara *tomentoſa.* Brittle Chara; on a bog near *Smockhall wood* near *Bath.*

Cicuta *viroſa.* Long leaved Water Hemlock; on boggy grounds at *Shipton Mallet.*

Ciſtus *polifolius.* Mountain Dwarf Ciſtus; on *Brean Downs* near the *Severn.*

—— *ſalicifolius.* Sallow leaved Ciſtus; in ſandy meadows and paſtures: near *Brean Downs.*

Colchicum *autumnale.* Meadow Saffron; in ſome meadows about *Bath.*

Convallaria *Polygonatum* β A variety of ſweet ſmelling Solomon's ſeal; in the woods on the north ſide of *Mendip Hills.*

Cotyledon *lutea.* Yellow Navel wort; on moiſt walls and ſtones. *Hudſon* in his *Flora Anglica* mentions having ſeen this plant in a garden, brought from this county.

——— *umbilicus.* Navelwort, Kidneywort, or Wall Pennywort; on old walls and moiſt ſtoney places: at *Briſtol,* and on walls at *Shipton Mallet.*

Cratœgus *Aria.* White Beam tree; on the rocks overagainſt *St. Vincent's rock,* and in many other places among other ſhrubs and trees on hilly and rocky grounds.

Dianthus *glaucus.* Mountain Pink; on *Chedder rocks.*

Geranium *phæum.* Spotted Craneſbill; at *Clarkon* and on *Mendip hills.*

—— *rotundifolium.* Round leaved Craneſbill; on walls and on roofs, and in paſtures of a ſandy ſoil about *Bath* and *Briſtol* plentifully.

Helleborus *foetidus.* Great baſtard black Hellebore, Bearsfoot, or Setterwort; in the woods between *Counsberry* and *Blackwell* plentifully.

Herniaria *glabra* β. Sea Rupturewort; on the *Severn* ſhore near *Weſton ſuper mare.*

Hippocrepis *comoſa.* Tufted Horſeſhoe Vetch; in meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil: on the hills about *Bath,* and between *Bath* and *Marlborough.*

Hypochœris *glabra.* Smooth Hawkweed; in mountainous meadows, and at *Briſtol.*

Lathyrus *ſylveſtris.* Narrow leaved Peaſe everlaſting; in woods and hedges. Between *Bath* and *Briſtol* plentifully.

Lepidium *pætræum.* Mountain Dittander; on walls about *Briſtol,* common and at *Uphill.*

Lichen *miniatus.* Cloudy Liverwort; } on *Chedder rocks.*
——— *ſaccatus.* Round Liverwort; }

——— *vulpinus.* Gold Liverwort; on trunks and branches of trees, on branches of heath, and on mountainous heaths.

Lithoſpermum *officinale.* Gromwell, Gromill, or Graymill; in woody places, and about *Briſtol.*

——— *purpuro-coeruleum.* The leſſer creeping Gromwell; in woody and mountainous paſtures, and near *Taunton.*

Oenanthe *crocata.* Hemlock Dropwort; in watery places and on banks of rivers. At *Bath* and *Bridgewater.*

Ornithogalum *pyrenaicum.* Spiked Star of Bethlehem with a greeniſh flower; on a hill three miles from *Briſtol* in the way to *Bath.*

Orobanche *ramoſa.* Branched Broom rape; in corn fields and dry paſtures about *Glaſtenbury.*

Oſmunda *Lunaria.* Moonwort; about *Bath,* eſpecially at a place called *Carey* two miles from *Bruton,* in the next cloſe to the church-yard.

Phyteuma *orbicularis.* Horned Rampions with a round head or ſpike of flowers; between *Silbury hill* and *Beacon hill,* in the way to *Bath.*

Pimpinella *dioica.* Rock Parſley; on *Uphill.*

Polypodium *dryopteris.* Branched Polypody; on *Mendip hills.*

——— *fragile.* Brittle Polypody; in dry ſtoney places. About *Briſtol* and on *Mendip hills.*

——— *fragile* β. A variety of the laſt; on *Mendip hills.*

——— *vulgare* γ Cambricum. Jagged Polypody; in a ſteep lane near *Mendip hills.*

Pteris *aquilina* β. A variety of female Fern or Brake; on *Mendip hills.*

Roſa *ſpinoſiſſima* β. A variety of the Burnet roſe; in a lane deſcending towards *Shipton Mallet.*

Salſola *fruticoſa.* Shrub Stonecrop or Glaſſwort; on the ſea ſhore. In the *Holms* in the *Severn Sea.*

Saxifraga *hypnoides.* Trifid Sengreen; on *Chedder* rocks.

Scripus *holoſchoenus.* Round headed Bulruſh; on the ſea ſhores.

Senecio *ſaracenicus.* Broad leaved Ragwort; in wet meadows and paſtures and in hedges; at *Shipton Mallet*; by the ſide of a ſmall river between *Wells* and *Glaſtenbury,* and elſewhere.

Serapias *latifolia* γ paluſtris. A variety of broad leaved baſtard Hellebore; in marſhes near *Shipton Mallet.*

Thalictrum *minus.* Leſſer Meadow Rue; on *Chedder Cliff.*

Trichomanes *Tunbrigenſe.* Tunbridge Trichomanes; in a ſhady lane at *Shipton Mallet.*

Trifolium *ſtellatum.* Teaſel headed Trefoil; in meadows and paſtures near the ſea. Near *Briſtol* plentifully.

Utricularia *minor.* Leſſer hooded Milfoil; in muddy ditches and bogs. Near *Glaſtenbury* plentifully.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus.* Cranberries, Moſsberries, or Moorberries; in turfy marſhes. Near *Glaſtenbury.*

Vicia *lutea.* Yellow Vetch; on *Glaſtenbury Tor hill.*

—— *ſylvatica.* Tufted Wood Vetch; in *Smockhall-wood* near *Bath.*

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

SHIRE

WILTS

GLOUCESTER

BERKSHIRE

Head of the Iris or Thames River

to London through Lechlade

Pulton

Marston Meysey

Inglesham Church in Wilt Shire to Lechlade

Kempsford

Castle Eaton

Down Ampney House

Lechlade

Hannington

Highworth

Coleshill 4 Miles from Oxford

Shrivenham

Swindon

Wanborough

Hinton Parva

Liddington

Ruscley

Broad Hinton

Winterbourn Basset

Orbourn St George

Aldbourn

Ramsbury

Marlborough

Mildenhall

Froxfield

Hungerford

Read to London

Savernake Forest

Great Bedwin

Ham

Wotton Basset

Cricklade

Malmsbury

Tetbury

Dedmarton

Chippenham

Calne

Marlboro

Melksham

Devizes

Kemble

Sharncote

Pool Keynes

Crudwell

Long Newton

Hankerton

Creatly

Charlton

Braden Forest

Somerford Great

Somerford Little

Dantsey

Seagry

Yatton Keynel

Biddeston

Colerne

Box

Lacock

Bromham

Chirton

Upper Wraxhall

Broughton Gifford

Great Chalfield

Melksham

Potterne

Cannings

Bishops Cannings

Etchilhampton

Rowde

Bromham

Roundway

Hilcot

Oare

Milton

Inkpen

Kintbury

Hungerford

Newbury

Speen

Thatcham

Aldermaston

Reading

Wokingham

Sandhurst

Bagshot

Windsor

Eton

Slough

Uxbridge

Harrow

Hampstead

Kensington

Chelsea

Westminster

Lambeth

Southwark

Greenwich

Deptford

Blackheath

Croydon

Kingston

Hampton Court

Richmond

Brentford

Hounslow

Staines

Egham

Chertsey

Weybridge

Guildford

Godalming

Farnham

Alton

Basingstoke

Odiham

Hook

Winchfield

Hartley Wintney

Fleet

Farnborough

Aldershot

Bramley

Basingstoke

Whitchurch

Andover

Hurstbourne

Overton

Kingsclere

Highclere

Newbury

Hungerford

Lambourn

Wantage

Abingdon

Oxford

Woodstock

Chipping Norton

Burford

Faringdon

Cricklade

Malmsbury

Chippenham

Calne

Devizes

Marlborough

Ramsbury

Aldbourn

Wootton Basset

Highworth

Swindon

Cricklade

Lechlade

Fairford

Cirencester

Tetbury

Malmsbury

Dedmarton

Chippenham

Melksham

Trowbridge

Bradford

Frome

Warminster

Heytesbury

Wilton

Salisbury

Amesbury

Andover

Whitchurch

Basingstoke

Odiham

Farnham

Guildford

Godalming

Chertsey

Staines

Windsor

Reading

Newbury

Hungerford

Marlborough

Devizes

Calne

Chippenham

Malmsbury

Cricklade

Lechlade

Fairford

Burford

Chipping Norton

Woodstock

Oxford

Abingdon

Wantage

Faringdon

Cirencester

Tetbury

Dedmarton

Malmsbury

A MAP of WILTSHIRE from the best AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

E. Noble delin.t et curavit.

11° Longitude West 5 5 from London

W
Saxon
Wilto
name
weſt b
Hants,
ſouth b
been
Joanne
claimed
forming
Devon
is it leſs
riched
The
antiently
now alm
The *If*
aſſumes
rivers to
a ſmall f
ſpacious
of ſheep
running
county,
is divide
many mil
tants *War*
made by
the Saxo
ditch: I
father of
work of
the Merci
the ſcene
enlarge t
the little
warlike
ſending hi
ſhock from
that he wa
exile, an
place alſo,
Weſt Sax
battle with
ditch by w
Mercian fu
are yet to
off the inro
their prope
In the no
town of *Cr*
the *Greek*
who, accord
an univerſit
Below this p

[a] One of the
[b] It is called
[c] L. IV. c. 4
[d] It is called
[e] *Winchester*.

WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE, which was alſo part of the Belgæ, is a midland county, called by the Saxons Wil-þetta, in vulgar Latin *Wiltonia*, from Wilton antiently the chief town, which took its name from the river Willy. It is bounded on the weſt by Somerſetſhire; on the eaſt by Berks and Hants, on the north by Glouceſterſhire, and on the ſouth by Dorſet and part of Hants. The county has been diſtinguiſhed for its men of valour, who, as Joannes Sarisburienſis [1] tells us in his Polycraticon [a], claimed for their ſingular bravery the honour of forming together with the men of Cornwall and Devon a diſtinct regiment in the Engliſh army. Nor is it leſs fertile in all the neceſſaries of life, and enriched with delightful proſpects.

The north part diverſified by pleaſant hills was antiently covered with extenſive woods, which are now almoſt deſtroyed, and watered with clear rivers. The *Iſis*, chief of Britiſh rivers, which afterwards aſſumes the name of *Tamiſis*, (with other leſſer rivers to be mentioned in their place), while yet but a ſmall ſtream paſſes through it. The ſouth part is a ſpacious and graſſy plain feeding innumerable flocks of ſheep, and watered by rivers, brooks, and running ſprings of its own. The middle of the county, which is for the moſt part level and plain, is divided by a ditch of extraordinary work running many miles from eaſt to weſt, called by the inhabitants *Wanſdike* [b], and vulgarly believed to have been made by the Devil on a *Wedneſday*. It is called by the Saxons Woðeneſ ðic, q. d. *Woden's* or *Mercury's ditch*: I conceive from *Woden* the idol and ſuppoſed father of the Saxon nation. I always thought it a work of the Saxons made to divide the kingdoms of the Mercians and Weſt Saxons. For this ſpot was the ſcene of war while each of thoſe people ſtrove to enlarge their territories. And on this ditch ſtands the little village of *Woodensburge*, where the moſt warlike king of the Weſt Saxons Ceaulin defending his territories A. D. 590 received ſuch a ſhock from the Britans and Saxons in a bloody battle that he was obliged to quit his country, and die in exile, an object of pity even to his enemies. At this place alſo, not to mention other actions, Ina the Weſt Saxon and Ceolred the Mercian fought a battle with equal ſucceſs. Of the ſame kind was the ditch by which Offa divided the Britans from his Mercian ſubjects, ſtill called Offa's dike and others are yet to be ſeen among the Eaſt Angles to keep off the inroads of the Mercians, of which at large in their proper place.

In the north part of Wilts the Thames runs by the town of *Crecklade*, by others called *Grekelade* from the *Greek* philoſophers as ſome too eaſily believe, who, according to the hiſtory of Oxford, founded an univerſity here afterwards removed to Oxford. Below this place is *Lediard Tregoze*, the ſeat of the knightly family of *St. John*, which Margaret *Beauchamp*, afterwards dutcheſs of Somerſet, gave to her ſecond ſon Oliver *St. John*. It came to her as heireſs of *Pateſhull*, *Grandiſon*, and *Tregoze*, illuſtrious names. Near this is *Wotton Baſſet*, which the name ſhews to have belonged to the noble family of *Baſſet*. In the laſt age it was the reſidence, as I have heard, of the duke of York, who incloſed here a large park for deer. Beyond this *Bredon wood*, now *Breden foreſt*, extends far and wide, which was dreadfully ravaged by Ethelwald Clito and his Daniſh allies in A. D. 905. On its weſt ſide gently flows the river *Avon* already mentioned, which riſing on the north edge of the county runs ſouth, and was, as Ethelwerd [c] obſerves formerly the boundary between the Weſt Saxon and the Mercian kingdoms, at which ſeveral conſiderable battles have been fought. While it is ſmall it paſſes the hill above it on which *Malmſbury* is ſituated, which after having received another brook it almoſt incloſes. This is a handſome town famous for the woollen manufacture, built as we find in the Eulogium Hiſtoriarum, together with the caſtles of Lacock and Tetbury, by Dunwallo Molmutius, a Britiſh king, and called *Caer Bladon*. Being deſtroyed by war, a caſtle is ſaid to have ariſen out of its ruins, which our anceſtors called in their language Ingelborne, when the Saxon kings had their palace at *Caerdurburge*, now the little village of *Brokenbridge*, ſcarce a mile from hence. It was known by no other name than Ingelborne for a long time, till Maidulphus an Iriſh-Scot of great learning and ſanctity, ſtruck with the pleaſant grove that grew up under this hill, led a ſolitary life there; and afterwards opening a ſchool, and devoting himſelf to a monaſtic life, together with his ſcholars, founded a ſmall religious houſe there. From this Maidulphus the place, inſtead of Ingelborne, took the name of *Maildulfſburge*. It is called by Bede [d] Maildulph's city [e]; and afterwards by contraction *Malmeſbury*, and by ſome hiſtorians, and in antient grants to it *Meldunum*, *Maldubury*, and *Maldunſburg*. Among the diſciples of Maildulphus the moſt eminent was Aldelm, who was appointed to ſucceed him, and by the help of Eleutherius, biſhop of the Weſt Saxons [f], and owner of the place, built here a fair abbey, over which he firſt preſided; and from him this town is called in an antient MS. *Aldelmesbirig*. But this name was ſoon loſt, though the memory of the man, who was canoniſed, remains. On his feſtival here is a great fair, and a company of ſoldiers is drawn out to prevent diſturbances among the great concourſe of people on this occaſion. Aldhelm deſerves to be immortalized, not only for his ſanctity, but for his learning, if we make due allowance for the ignorance of his times. For he was the firſt Saxon who wrote Latin, and firſt taught the Saxons to make Latin verſes, and thus performed what he had engaged for in theſe lines;

Wotton Baſſet.

Breden foreſt.

Malmſbury.

Caer Bladon.

Ingelborne.

Brokenbridge.

Aldhelm.

[1] One of the beſt ſcholars of his age, and biſhop of Chartres. G.
[a] VI. c. 18.
[b] It is called *Highſtreet* and there 1687 a large parcel of Roman coins were dug up in an urn. MS. G.
[c] L. IV. c. 4.
[d] Eccl. Hiſt. V. c. 18.
[e] It is called *Mediaſtuenſia* in the regiſter of this houſe in the hand of the king's remembrancer of the Exchequer.
[f] *Winchester.*

Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo vita ſuperſit,
Aonio rediens deducam vertice Muſas.

Grant me but life, whenever I come home
With me the Muſe from Pindus' top ſhall come.

The great Athelſtan choſe this Aldelm after his death for his patron Saint, and on this account he granted conſiderable privileges to the town, endowed the abbey in an ample manner, and choſe it for his burying place, where the townspeople ſtill ſhew his monument. From his reign the abbey continued to flouriſh in great wealth, and among other very learned men produced *William*, hence called *of Malmeſbury*, to whoſe learned diligence the eccleſiaſtical and civil hiſtory of England has great obligation. The town depended in a manner on the abbey, and was fortified by Roger biſhop of Salisbury, who, in the war between Henry of Anjou and king Stephen, built here walls and a caſtle, which once held out againſt Henry II. That magnificent prelate raiſed here and at Salisbury "at a great expence very extenſive and "beautiful buildings, the ſtones of which were ſo laid "that the joints could ſcarcely be ſeen, and the whole "wall looked like one ſtone." The caſtle was not long after demoliſhed for the convenience of the monks by licence from king John, in order to enlarge the abbey, which received continual acceſſion of wealth and buildings till the fatal ſtorm which deſtroyed the religious houſes of England. Then were diſſipated the revenues and riches amaſſed during ſo many years, which were deemed by our forefathers "the prayers "of the faithful, the price of ſin, and the pa-"trimony of the poor *." This church would have undergone the common fate, and been pulled down, had not one Stump, a wealthy clothier, by much ſolicitation, but more expence, redeemed it for the uſe of the townſmen, who converted it into a pariſh-church, and the greateſt part of it ſtill remains.

William of Malmeſbury.

Dantſey. The Avon runs from Maildulph's city to *Dantſey*, which gave name to the knights its poſſeſſors, formerly conſiderable hereabouts, from whom it came by the *Eaſterlings* (commonly called *Stradlings*), to the *Danvers* family, of which Henry Danvers has lately by favour of king James obtained the title and honour of baron *Danvers* of *Dantſey*. Six miles from hence the Avon receives from the eaſt a rivulet *Calne.* which runs through *Calne*, a little old town, on a ſtoney ſoil adorned with a fair church. Upon the controverſy between the Monks and Prieſts about the celibacy of the clergy a great council was called here, A. D. 977. In the midſt of the diſpute the floor of the council chamber where the ſeveral orders were aſſembled gave way, by the breaking of the beams, and biſhops, lords, and nobles fell together. Many were hurt by the ruins, many killed; only Dunſtan, who preſided in the council, and was on the ſide of the monks, eſcaped unhurt, which miracle, as it was accounted in that age, is thought to have in an eſpecial manner confirmed the monkiſh rule.

From hence the Avon now increaſed goes to *Chippenham*, Saxon Cyppan Ham, now famous only for its market, whence it has its name. For the Saxon Cyppan ſignifies to buy, and Cypman a buyer or merchant, as with us to *cheapen* and *chapman*, and among the Germans *coppman*. In that age it was a royal vill, and bequeathed by king Alfred to his youngeſt daughter. Here is nothing now remarkable but the church built by the lords *Hungerford*, as appears by their arms ſcattered about it. Oppoſite to this, but further from the river, is *Coſham*, now a ſmall village, antiently a royal vill of king Ethelred, and famous for the retirement of the earls of Cornwall, from whence is ſeen the antient caſtle of *Caſtlecombe*, rendered illuſtrious by its lords the *Walters* of *Dunſtavill*, from whoſe family are deſcended the Wriotheſlies, earls of Southampton. But Petronilla daughter and ſole heireſs of the laſt Walter married Robert de *Montfort*, by whom ſhe had a ſon William, who ſold this caſtle and its appurtenances to Bartholomew *Badilſmere*, from whom I underſtand it came to the *Scropes*, who have held it ever ſince. But to return to the river, on which are *Leckham*, the eſtate of the famous family of Bainard, where Roman coins are frequently found: and *Lacock*, where the religious lady Ela, counteſs of Salisbury, in her widowhood founded 1232 a nunnery in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Bernard, in which ſhe devoted herſelf to God. She founded another at *Henton*.

Chippenham. Lyppan what

From hence the Avon, covered with trees, proceeds not far by *Brumham*, once the ſeat of the barons *St. Amand*, before it receives from the eaſt a ſmall river which riſes near the caſtle *De Vies*, *Deviſes*, or *The Vies*, called *Diviſio* [g] by Florence of Worceſter, and *Viſæ* by Newbrigenſis. It was a noble caſtle, antiently fortified both by nature and art, but has now ſuffered much by time. Roger biſhop of Salisbury, whom fortune had raiſed from a poor pariſh prieſt to the ſecond rank in the kingdom, was at an immenſe expence to make this ſuperior to all the caſtles in England. But fortune, as a certain writer obſerves, never raiſed any man to ſuch a height as not to threaten him in proportion to the favours ſhe had heaped on him. King Stephen, who bore this biſhop a grudge, forced from him both this caſtle and that of Shirburn, together with the great wealth he had amaſſed, and reduced the wretched old man to ſuch extremities by hunger and impriſonment, that between the fear of death and the miſeries of life he loathed life without knowing how to die. At this time was agitated, and I may ſay thoroughly diſcuſſed, the queſtion whether the canon law allowed biſhops to hold caſtles, or if they were indulged this favour, whether they were not obliged in dangerous times to ſurrender them to the king.

The Avon, after receiving this little river, flows weſtward, and ſoon after another rivulet falls into it from the ſouth, which gives name to the houſe built on it, which we call *Broke*. This was the antient reſidence of John *Paveley*, lord of the hundred of *Weſtbury*, and afterwards gave title of baron to Robert *Willughby*, who becauſe of his deſcent from Paveley by the *Cheneys* was advanced to this title by Henry VII. with whom he was an eſpecial favourite, and ſometime admiral of his fleet. On this account he bears a rudder for his arms, as Pompey when admiral of the Roman fleet ſtamped a prow on his coins. This family fading in its bloſſom was ſoon extinct. He left, however, a ſon Robert lord *Brook*, who by his firſt wife [h] had Edward, who died a little before his father, leaving an only daughter married to ſir Fulk *Grevill*, and by his

* Council of Gran.

[g] Diviſiae, by his continuator, p. 521. and by Newburgh, p. 34.

[h] Elizabeth daughter of ſir Richard Beauchamp of Powick and Worceſter. By his ſecond wife he had alſo two ſons who died of the ſweating ſickneſs, and two more daughters. Dugd. Bar. II. 88.

ſecond

second wife two daughters, by whom this fine estate passed to the marquis of Winchester and lord *Montjoy*.

East from hence lies *Edindon*, antiently *Eathandune*, where king Alfred in one of his greatest battles gave the Danes a most fortunate check, and obliged them to take a solemn oath immediately to depart from England. In the same place William de Edindon, bishop of Winton, native of it, and named after it, and highly esteemed by Edward III. founded a college of *Bonhommes*, as they were called. But on the aforementioned rivulet a little higher up on a hill stands *Trubridge*, antiently Tpuƿabpiȝ, q. d. a firm and trusty bridge. Whence it has this name does not appear. It is remarkable for its clothing trade, and shews the remains of a castle belonging to the dutchy of Lancaster [i]. The Avon increased by this rivulet washes *Bradford*, antiently called from its broad ford *Bradanford*, situate on the slope of a hill, and built intirely of stone, where Kenilwalch, king of the West Saxons, fought a bloody battle with his kinsman Cuthred. Here the Avon takes its leave of Wilts, and enters Somersetshire, directing its course towards Bath.

The west boundary of this county runs hence due south by *Longleat*, the seat of the knightly family of the *Thynnes* descended from the *Bottevilles*, built in the neatest and most elegant manner, though it has been burnt more than once; *Mayden Bradley*, so called from a coheiress of Manasser *Bisset*, a very famous man in his time, who being herself infected with the leprosy, founded here a house for leprous maidens, endowing it with her estate, as her father had before founded a priory here; *Stourton*, the seat of the lords *Stourton*, advanced to this rank by Henry VI. being possessed of a fine estate by marriage with the daughter and heiress of the family of *Le Moigne*, or *Monk*, not *Mohun*, as some have hitherto falsely imagined; and on this account they bear for their arms a demi monk holding a whip. The place has its name from the river Stour, which rises near it from six springs, which the lords of the manor have taken for their arms on a field S. with a bend Or between them.

Through Mayden Bradley before-mentioned runs the little river *Dever-rill*; so called because, like the *Guadiana* in Spain, and the Mole with us in Surrey, which took their names from similar circumstances, it *dives* under ground, and rising a mile off, hastens to Verlucio [k], a very antient town mentioned by the emperor Antoninus in his Itinerary, which, without intirely losing its name, is now called *Werminster*, from the antient name and the Saxon Mynrep signifying a monastery. It had antiently its peculiar privileges, for, according to the Conqueror's survey [k], it neither gelded nor was rated by hides, i. e. was not taxed. Now it is remarkable only for its corn market: and it is scarce credible what a quantity of wheat is brought hither and sold every week.

From hence to the south, north, and east, through the heart of the county, spreads such an extensive tract of plains that the eye cannot reach across them, whence they are called *the Plains*. They are thinly inhabited, and were formerly infested by robbers. They are washed on the south by two pleasant rivers, the *Wellybourn* [l] (called by Asserius *Guilou*), and the *Nadder*, commonly called *Adderbourn*. Willeybourn rising at Verlucio runs through *Heitesbury*, or *Hegtredsbury*, the residence of the barons *Hungerford*, down to the little village of *Willey*, opposite which there is a very large fortification surrounded with a deep double ditch, and called by the neighbours *Yanesbury* castle. The form shews it to be Roman. Some suppose it a camp of Vespasian, when he commanded the 20th legion under Claudius, and reduced two nations hereabouts, and they think they find traces of his name in that of Yanesbury. The *Nadder* rising from the south edge of the county, winds away like an adder (whence it seems to derive its name [m]), not far from *Wardour*, an elegant castle, which antiently belonged to the family of *St. Martin*: now, to pass over many intermediate lords, it belongs to John *Arundel* lately created by king James baron *Arundel of Wardour*, and memorable for having in his youth piously served against the Turks the sworn enemies of Christendom, and for his singular bravery in attacking Strigonium or Gran in Hungary he was created a count of the empire by patent from the emperor Rodolph II. in these words; "Because he behaved himself valiantly in the field, "and in the attack of several cities and castles, and "gave eminent proofs of valour at the assault of the "water tower near Strigonium, where he pulled "down with his own hand a Turkish banner, we "have created, made, and nominated, him and all "and singular his children, heirs, posterity, and law-"ful descendants of both sexes, true Counts and "Countesses of the Holy Empire, conferring on "them the title, honour, and dignity of a county "imperial, &c." Overagainst this lies *Hach* now of little note, though in Edward the First's time its lord Eustace de *Hache* had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm.

Willey.

Yanesbury castle. Pl. VIII. f. 1.

Nadder river.

Wardour castle.

Hach Barons *Hach.*

At the conflux of these rivers the Willey waters and gives name to the town of *Wilton*, formerly the chief town of the county, to which it gave name. It was antiently called *Ellandune*, as appears from old records, which expressly mention "Weolhstan, earl of Ellandun, i. e. Wilton," and elsewhere say "that he built a little monastery at Ellandun, i. e. Wilton [n]." From this name of Ellan I am somewhat inclined to think this river was the Alanus placed hereabouts by Ptolemy. At this place Egbert king of the West Saxons fought a successful battle, A. D. 821 against Beorwvulf the Mercian, but with so much slaughter on both sides that the river ran with the blood of the neighbouring people. Here likewise in 872, Alfred fought the Danes, and was at first victorious, but soon after by the uncertain fortune of war worsted and obliged to retreat. In the Saxon times, it was extremely populous; and king Edgar (according to the Chronicles) embellished it with a nunnery, over which he appointed his daughter Edith abbess. But it appears to have been of older date from the antient charter of Edgar, A. D. 974, in which we find this passage: "the house founded by my great "grandfather king Edward, in a famous place, well "known among the inhabitants by the name of "Wiltun." And in the life of Edward the Confessor we have these words: "While St. Edward "was building the abbey of St. Peter at Westminster "Editha his wife began at Wilton, where she had "been educated, a monastery of stone, in a royal style, "instead of the wooden church; her holy zeal keeping "pace with the king's." Nor did this town decline (though miserably ravaged by Suene the Dane) till

Wilton.

Ellandune.

Alanus r.

[i] And sometime to the earl of Salisbury, Holland.

[k] P. 64. b. *Guerminstre.*

[l] *Wirley, Welley, Vellucio, Verlucio.* MS. G. Remnants of Roman antiquities I could discover none here, only on the East side are seen some trenches upon the hills, and on the West a natural round and high coped hill called *Clay hill.* Holland.

[m] Nædpne in Saxon signifies an adder, and our English name is corruptly written, q. d. *An* Adder.

[n] Mon. Ang. II. 857.

the biſhops of Salisbury turned the weſtern road, which before run this way. From that time it gradually fell into decay, and is at preſent but a ſmall village, yet governed by a mayor, and glorying in the elegant houſe of the earl of Pembroke raiſed out of the ruins of the monaſtery. It was antiently eclipſed by SORBIODUNUM, and now by its offspring *Salisbury*. Antonine's Itinerary gives the firſt of theſe names to that place which the Saxons afterward called Seapyrbyriz and modern Latin writers *Sarum* and *Sarisburia*. The diſtance and names in the Itinerary prove this without my remarking it. For who can doubt that *Searesbirig* is derived from *Sorbiodunum*, with the addition of the Saxon Byryz, which ſignifies a town, inſtead of *Dunum* the Britiſh and Gallic termination of places ſituate on high ground as our *Sorbiodunum* is. Inſomuch that one well ſkilled in the Britiſh language informed me that *Sorviodunum* ſignifies a dry hill, and this etymology is much more likely than that which derives it from the *Saron* of Beroſus, or the Emperor *Severus*, making it *Severia*. For it ſtands on a high hill, and as Malmesbury [n] ſays "the city reſembled a caſtle defended with an high wall, well ſupplied with every thing but water, which is ſo ſcarce as to be ſold there at an extraordinary price;" whence a poet of that age ſings,

SORBIODUNUM. *Salisbury.*

Old Saliſbury.

Eſt ibi defectus lymphæ, ſed copia cretæ;
Saevit ibi ventus, ſed philomela ſilet.

Here water 's ſcarce, but chalk in plenty lies;
And thoſe ſweet notes that Philomel denies,
The harſher muſic of the wind ſupplies.

By the walls and ramparts ſtill remaining it appears to have been ſtrongly fortified, and about two miles in circuit. Kenric the Saxon having defeated the Britans in 553 was the firſt Saxon that took it. Canute the Dane in 1003 did it great damage by burning it. It recovered, however, when by the authority of a council and the liberality of the Conqueror, Herman, biſhop of Shirburn and Sunning transferred his ſee hither; and his immediate ſucceſſor Oſmund built the cathedral. William I. after he had taken his ſurvey of England ſummoned hither all the orders of the kingdom to ſwear allegiance to him: at which time according to Domeſday book [o], "it gelded for fifty hides. Of the third penny of "Salisbury the king has twenty ſhillings by tale, "of the increment ſixty pounds by weight [p]." I mention this to ſhew that money was both told and weighed among our anceſtors as among the antient Romans. Not many years after, in the reign of Richard I. [q], the inhabitants began to abandon the place, both on account of the inſolence of the ſoldiers and the want of water, and ſettled about a mile off to the ſouth eaſt, in a lower ground, which is a kind of receptacle for ſeveral rivulets at the conflux of the Avon and Nadder. Petrus Bleſenſis mentions this removal in his Epiſtles [r], where he writes thus of old Sorbiodunum. "It was a ſpot expoſed to the winds, "barren, dry, deſart, confined, where ſtood a tower, "which, like that in Siloam, oppreſſed the inhabitants "under the weight of a long bondage:" and afterwards "On that hill the church of Salisbury was in "captivity. Let us go down then in God's name "into the plain, where the vallies abound with "corn, and the ſpacious fields are fruitful." And the poet above cited ſings thus of it;

Money by weight and tale.

Quid domini domus in caſtro? niſi foederis arca
In templo Baalim: carcer uterque locus.

Within this caſtle's walls the houſe of God,
Captive like ark in Baal's fane abode.

And he thus deſcribes the place into which they went down;

Eſt in valle locus nemori venatibus apto
Contiguus, celeber fructibus, uber aquis;
Tale creatoris matri natura creata
Hoſpitium toto quæſiit orbe diu.

In a low valley ſhrouded o'er with woods,
Plenteous in corn, water'd by bounteous floods:
Such was the abode that Nature ſearching round
Fit for the Mother of the Lord had found.

When they came down, that they might begin with the altar of God, Richard Poore the biſhop laid the foundations of a beautiful church in a very pleaſant place before called *Merifield*. The building with its lofty ſpire and double tranſept, venerable by a kind of ſacred chearfulneſs and majeſty, was finiſhed at prodigious expence in forty years, and dedicated in 1258 in the preſence of Henry III. Of which the old bard ſings not inelegantly;

Regis enim virtus templo ſpectatur in iſto,
Præſulis affectus, artificumque fides.

This church the king's delight in wiſdom's ways,
The biſhop's zeal, the builder's faith diſplays.

But much more elegantly the famous and learned Daniel Rogers;

Mira canam; ſoles quot continet annus in una
Tam numeroſa, ferunt, æde feneſtra micat:
Marmoreaſque capit fuſas tot ab arte columnas
Comprenſas horas quot vagus annus habet.
Totque patent portæ quot menſibus annus abundat.
Res mira, at verâ res celebrata fide.

Wondrous to tell, as many windows here
As ſolar revolutions in one year.
As many marble pillars riſe around
As hours within the fleeting year are found.
As many doors as months admittance give.
Strange as it ſeems we muſt the tale believe.

The number of windows being ſaid to anſwer to the days of the year, the pillars to the hours, and the doors to the twelve months. On the ſouth ſide is a cloiſter for extent and beauty inferior to none, to which adjoins the biſhop's ſtately palace; and on the other ſide detached from the church ſtands a lofty and ſtrong belfrey. This church acquired ſuch a revenue in a ſhort time as to afford a very handſome maintenance to a dean, præcentor, chancellor, treaſurer, and thirty-three prebendaries, of whom the *Reſidentiaries*, as they are called, have handſome houſes adjoining to the church, and all theſe are divided from the city within a wall of their own. The citizens, while the biſhop was raiſing the houſe of God, applied themſelves to building the city, ſettling the form of its government, and conveying canals into every ſtreet. Having obtained leave of biſhop Simon to fortify it, they threw up a ditch on that ſide which is not defended by the river. Thus new Salisbury gradually aroſe from the ruins of old

[n] De geſt. pontif. II. p. 132. b.

[o] P. 66. a. fifty *two*.

[p] P. 64. b. Biſhop Gibſon tranſlates it juſt the reverſe. The original runs thus. "De dimid. molino apud Sariſberie habet rex xx ſolid. "ad penſum. De tercio denario Sariſberie habet rex vi lib. De tercio denario Merleberge iiii lib. de tercio denario Crichelade v lib. De "tercio denario Bade xi lib. De tercio denario Malmeſberie vi lib. De Cremto lx lib. ad pondus." Mr. Camden had applied the laſt ſentence to Saliſbury.

[q] Henry III. G.

[r] Epiſt. 104. p. 165.

Sorbiodunum to ſuch a pitch of ſplendor that ſoon after by royal authority they turned the high weſtern road hither, and it became the ſecond city in theſe parts, extremely populous, and ſupplied with all neceſſaries, eſpecially fiſh, and embelliſhed with a ſpacious market place, in which is a handſome town houſe built of timber. But nothing reflects ſo much honour on it as its late biſhop John Jewell, that incomparable divine and zealous defender of the reformation. Old Sorbiodunum gradually declined, and in the reign of Henry VII. was totally deſerted; ſo that at preſent there ſcarce remains a tower of the caſtle, which long after the inhabitants had removed continued to be the reſidence of the earls of Salisbury, and in the time of Edward III. * there happened a remarkable controverſy about it. Robert Wyvil biſhop of Salisbury ſued William de Montacute earl of Salisbury by a writ which our lawyers call a writ of right. The earl anſwered he would defend his right to this caſtle by ſingle combat. Accordingly on the day appointed the biſhop brought his champion to the barrier cloathed in white to his mid leg, with a ſurcoat on which were painted the biſhop's arms, attended by a knight with a ſtaff and a page bearing a little ſhield. The earl preſently after led in his champion arrayed in the ſame manner, and attended by two knights bearing white ſtaves. Juſt as the champions were on the point to take the field they were ordered to retire, that their arms might be examined. This was occaſioned by an order from the king to put off the deciſion, that the king might not loſe his right. In the mean time it was agreed by the parties, that the earl for the ſum of 2500 marks ſhould quit to the biſhop all claim to the caſtle for himſelf and his ſucceſſors for ever.

84. Salisbury had very antiently its earls, whoſe pedigree I ſhall deduce ſomewhat higher and with more certainty from the hiſtory of Lacocke nunnery. William the Conqueror gave Walter *D'Evereux*, earl of *Roſmar* in Normandy, poſſeſſions in this county, which he left to *Edward* ſurnamed *de Saliſbury* his younger ſon born in England, as he did his other eſtates in Normandy with the title of earl of Roſmar to Walter[s] his eldeſt, whoſe iſſue ſoon after failed. This Edward of Salisbury flouriſhed 20 William I. and is often mentioned in Domeſday book without his title. His ſon *Walter* founded a little religious houſe at Bradenſtok, where he took the habit of a canon in his old age, leaving *Patric* firſt earl of Salisbury by Sybilla de *Cadurcis* or *Chaworth*. This Patric the firſt earl was killed at his return from St. Jago de Compoſtella in 1169 by Guy de Luſignan, and ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who died at Paris t. R. I. His only daughter *Ela* by favour of that king conveyed the title of earl and the family arms, Az. ſix lioncels rampant Or, to her husband William, ſurnamed from his long ſword *Long-ſpee*, natural ſon of Henry II.[t] His ſon was *William*, likewiſe ſurnamed *Longſpee*, who, having incurred the diſpleaſure of Henry III. by going to the Cruſade without his leave, had both his title and his caſtle taken from him[u]. But perſiſting in his deſign of going into Egypt with St. Louis king of France, he fell fighting glorioufly[x] in the midſt of the enemy with uncommon bravery near Damiata, which the Chriſtians had taken a little before that holy king himſelf was unhappily taken priſoner. His ſon William lived without the title of earl[y], and had an only daughter Margaret, who was, however, ſtyled counteſs of Salisbury, and was wife of *Henry Lacy*, earl of Lincoln, by whom ſhe had an only daughter *Alice*, married to Thomas earl of Lancaſter. On his outlawry Edward II. ſeized the eſtates ſhe had brought and made over to her husband, of which Edward III. gave to *William de Montacute*, *Trowbridge*, *Winterborn*, *Ambreſbury*, and others, in theſe words, "in as full and ample a "manner as the progenitors of Margaret counteſs of "Salisbury ever held them." At the ſame time he made the ſaid *William de Montacute* earl of Salisbury, "inveſting him and his heirs with the earldom for "ever by girding on a ſword." He became poſſeſſed of the iſle of Man[z], and had two ſons, *William* who ſucceeded him in his honours and died without iſſue[a], and *John* a knight, who dyed before his brother, leaving by Margaret daughter and heireſs of Thomas de Monthermer *John* earl of Salisbury, who being a time ſerver, and forming deſigns againſt Henry IV. was killed at Cirenceſter[b] in 1400, and afterwards attainted. His ſon *Thomas* was reſtored, and deſerves to be ranked amongſt the greateſt generals, for application to buſineſs, activity in execution, or diſpatch in accompliſhing. He died of a wound by a cannon ball[c] at the ſiege of Orleans in 1428. His only daughter Alice was married to Richard *Nevill*, to whom ſhe conveyed the title of earl of Salisbury †, and who, ſiding with the houſe of York, was taken at the battle of Wakefield 1461, and beheaded, leaving *Richard* earl of Warwick and Salisbury his ſon and ſucceſſor, who, delighting in deſperate engagements, involved his country in a new civil war, in which himſelf fell. *Iſabel*, one of his daughters married *George* duke of Clarence brother of king Edward IV. by whom ſhe had *Edward*, who, though a child, and innocent, was beheaded by Henry VII. as was his ſiſter Margaret (to whom the title of counteſs of Salisbury had been reſtored) in her 70th year by Henry VIII: according to that practice too frequent with princes for their own and their families' ſecurity to take off or impriſon thoſe who are allied to them by blood under pretences which are never wanting. *Anne*, the other daughter of Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, was married to king Richard III. by whom ſhe had *Edward* prince of Wales, who died in his infancy, after he had been by Edward IV. created earl of Salisbury; ſhe died not without the ſuſpicion of being poiſoned. Here the title ceaſed for a time, till king James in 1605 conferred it on *Robert Cecil*, ſecond ſon of the Neſtor of our age, *William Cecil*, for his great prudence and council, which had proved ſo ſerviceable both to his king and country, having already, as I mentioned before, for his great ſervices, created him baron Cecil of *Eſſendon*, and viſcount *Cranborn*. So much for the earls of Salisbury.

of the Barum.

* 29 Edward III. term. Hilar. Some refer this combat to *Sherborn* caſtle.
† Pat. 20. H. VI.
[s] Dugd Bar. I. 174. from the regiſter of Lacocke in Mon. Ang. II. 241. calls him *Girold.*
[t] He died 1226, and was buried at Old Sarum, but afterwards removed to New Sarum, where his monument, with his figure in wood, is to be ſeen on the north ſide of the Lady chapel.
[u] M. Par. p. 973, and 1051. [x] 1250. He was buried at Acres. Dugd. I. 179. [y] Walſingham, p. 74. He died 1257. Dugd. Ib. 647.
[z] In right of his wife Antrica, ſiſter of Orry king of it. Dugd. Bar. I. 643. He died 17 Edward III. buried in Whitefriars. London.
[a] 1397. buried in Biſham abbey, Berks. He ſlew his only ſon William at a tilting at Windſor 6 Richard II. Ib. 648, 649.
[b] Camden ſays *Ciceſtriæ* [Chicheſter] but probably through an error of the preſs for Cirenceſtriæ. He was firſt buried there, and afterwards removed to Biſham. Dugd. Ib. 650.
[c] A bullet from a *braſs gun* ſhivered a window out of which he was looking, and ſo wounded him in the face, that he died two days after. Dugd. Bar. I. 653. ex P. Verg. p. 469. Camden's word is *pila e tormento majori*, which biſhop Gibſon tranſlates a *dart* from a *baliſt.*

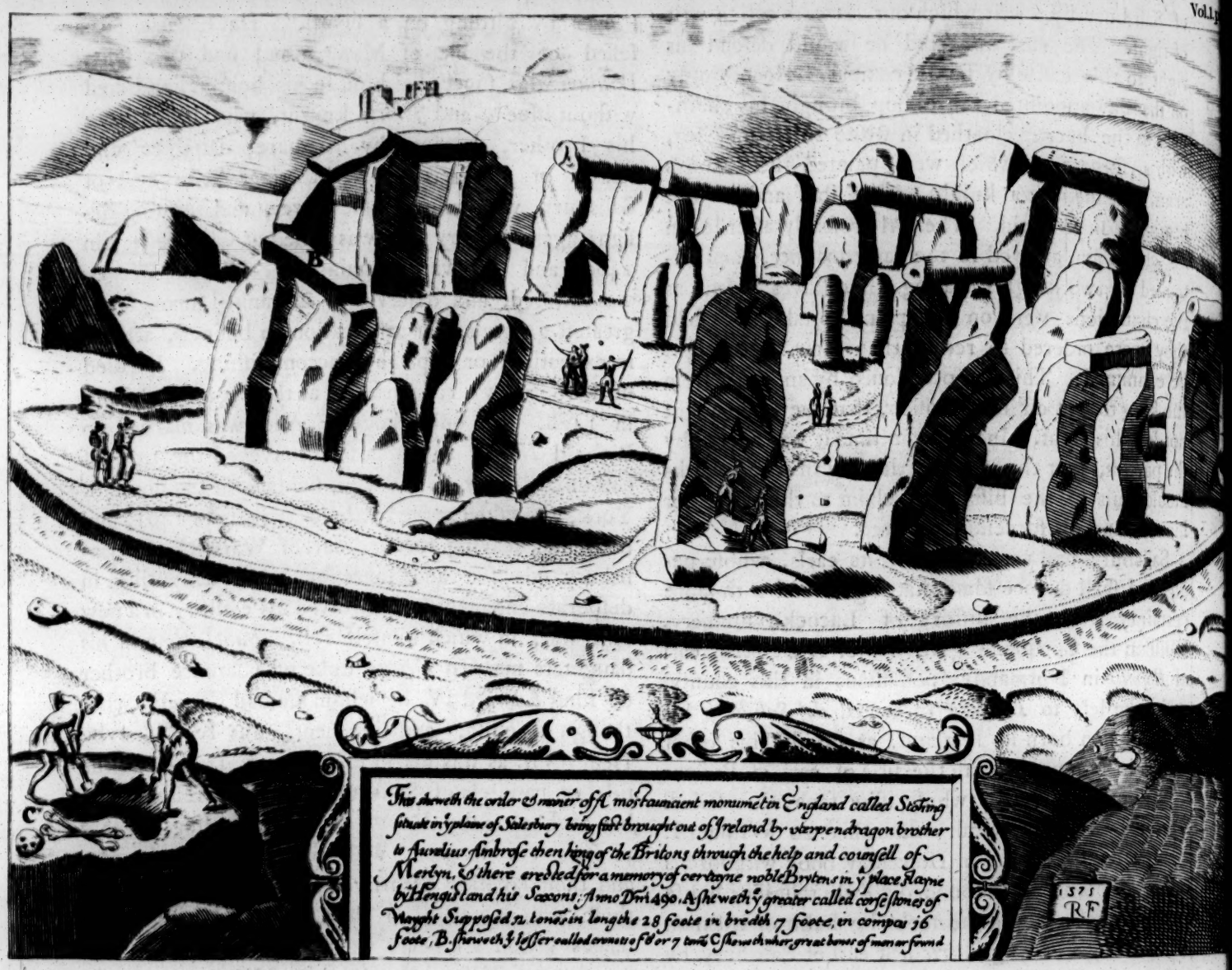
Dunſton. Below this city on the Avon is *Dunſton*, or *Donketon*, ſaid to have been an antient borough, and famous for the houſe of Bogo [d] of Southampton, who paſſes among the people for one of our heroes, being for his bravery the ſubject of our common ballads.

Clarendon park. Salisbury is ſurrounded on all ſides by plains, except to the eaſt, on which ſide lies the extenſive park of *Clarendon*, well calculated for breeding and feeding deer, and once embelliſhed with a royal manſion. On this park and the twenty groves incloſed in it Michael Maſchert, LL. D. made this epigram:

Nobilis eſt lucus, cervis cluſura, Saronam †
Propter, & a claro vertice nomen habet.
Viginti tunc nemorum partito limite boſcis
Ambitus eſt paſſus mille cuique ſuus.

A noble grove, the haunt of ſtags appears
By Saron's walls, and high its head uprears.
Full twenty more its boundaries incloſe,
Which a long mile each for its circuit ſhows.

About ſix miles from Saliſbury to the north on the plain is what Cicero [e] would call *inſana ſubſtructio, a wild ſtructure*, a number of monſtrous rude ſtones, ſome of them twenty-eight feet high, and ſeven broad, placed in three concentric circles ſurrounded by a ditch: ſome of them lie acroſs as architraves on the tops of the others; ſo that it ſeems like a hanging work, whence we call it *Stonehenge*, and our antient hiſtorians *Choir Gawr*, the Dance of Giants, from its ſize. But as no deſcription can do it juſtice, I have here annexed a print of it *.



Our countrymen reckon this among their wonders: not being able to diſcover whence and how ſuch kind of ſtones were brought, none ſuch being found in the whole neighbourhood. It is not my buſineſs to enter into any critical diſcuſſions on this ſubject, though I cannot but lament that ſo little is known of the authors of ſuch a monument. Some, however, think theſe ſtones not natural and hewn from a quarry, but made of fine ſand and ſome unctuous cement, like thoſe trophies I have ſeen in Yorkſhire. Nor is this extraordinary. Pliny [f] ſpeaks of the Puteolan duſt or ſand which turns to ſtone under water, and there are ſtill to be ſeen at Rome ciſterns built of ſand and ſtrong lime reſembling ſtone, and ſtatues compoſed of bits of marble cemented ſo ſtrongly together that they ſeem one ſolid block. Tradition ſays Aurelius Ambroſius, or his brother Uther, by the aſſiſtance of Merlin's mathematical knowledge, erected theſe ſtones in memory of the Britans treacherouſly murdered there at their interview with the Saxons. Whence Alexander Necham, a poet of the middle age, in a tranſport of poetical enthuſiaſm, but not inſpired by Apollo, writes thus about them from Geoffry of Monmouth:

Artificial ſtones.

Nobilis eſt lapidum ſtructura Chorea Gigantum.
Ars experta ſuum poſſe peregit opus,
Quod ne prodiret in lucem ſegnius artem
Se vireſque ſuas conſuluiſſe reor.
Hoc opus adſcribit Merlino garrula fama;
Filia figmenti fabula vana refert;

[d] Commonly called Beauvois.
† A name invented by the poet.
[e] Orat. pro Milone.
* Mr. Camden's print being probably copied from an older dated 1575, with the initials R. F. which may be preſumed the oldeſt engraving of this monument, we have thought it adviſeable to give the older print a place here. The reader will make all due allowance for the errors in the drawing, among which the making the top ſtones appear round is not one of the leaſt.
[f] N. H. XXXV. 47.

Illa tongerie fertur decorata fuiſſe
Tellus quæ mittit tot Palamedis aves.
Hinc tantum munus ſuſcepit Hibernia gaudens,
Nam virtus lapidi cuilibet ampla ſatis.
Nam reſperſus aquis magnam transfundit in illa
Vim, queis curari ſæpius æger eget.
Uther Pendragon molem tranſvexit ad Ambri
Fines, devicto victor ab hoſte means.
O quot nobilium, quot corpora ſacra virorum,
Illic Hengiſti proditione jacent!
Intercepta fuit gens inclyta, gens generoſa
Intercepta, nimis credula, caüta minus.
Sed tunc enituit præclari conſulis Eldol
Virtus, qui letho ſeptuaginta dedit.

[illegible] of ſtones vulgò Choir Gawr
The ſpidery work deliberation rear'd,
While [illegible] its execution fear'd.
To [illegible] fame the honour gives,
And ſtill the ſtone, child of falſehood, lives.
The heaps that did once adorn the land
Which feeds the birds of Palamedes' band;
With [illegible] hand hence the gift receiv'd,
Such wondrous virtue in each ſtone believ'd;
With water ſprinkled virtues thence ariſe,
Which the ſick oftimes highly prize.
Uther Pendragon from the conques'd ile,
To Ambres' diſtant plain remov'd the pile.
What noble chiefs by Hengiſt baſely ſlain,
Theſe ſtones conceal on this extenſive plain!
There fell the generous nation fam'd in war,
Their faith too ſimple, and too weak their care,
Yet fell not Eldol till with mutual wound
Full ſeventy foes lay gaſping on the ground.

Others ſay the Britans raiſed them as a magnificent tomb of the lord Ambrolius on the ſpot where he fell by the ſword of his enemies, that he might be covered by a public work, and that this building might be at once a monument of immortality, and an altar to valor. Certain it is that human bones have frequently been dug up here, and the adjoining village on the Avon is called *Ambreſbury*, q. d. the *town of Ambroſius*, where the Britiſh hiſtory ſays ſome of our old kings were buried, and the Eulogium places here a monaſtery of 300 monks, which was plundered by Guthrid ſome unknown barbarian. In that place afterwards Alfruda wife of king Edgar in order to expiate her baſe aſſaſſination of her ſon in law king Edward by penitence and ſome pious work built and endowed a ſuperb houſe for nuns, in which Eleanor widow of Henry III. renouncing the pomp of royalty devoted herſelf to God among the nuns. Ambrolius Aurelianus, who gave name to the place, in the decline of the Roman empire, according to P. Diaconus, aſſumed the purple in Britain, ſuccoured his ſinking country, and by the aſſiſtance of the valiant Arthur repelled the attacks of the enemy, and cut off whole armies compoſed of the moſt warlike people of Germany. At laſt in a pitched battle on this plain he loſt his life in the ſervice of his country. But ſince Gildas and Bede [g] ſay his anceſtors had worn the purple and were ſlain here, why may I not venture to aſſert that he was of the family of that Conſtantine who in the fourth conſulſhip of Theodoſius the younger was for the ſake of his name and the hopes they built on it, declared emperor in Britain, and afterwards ſlain at Arles.

Scarce four miles from Ambresbury on the other ſide the Avon is a warren commonly called *Everlie Warren*, abounding with hares, which the neighbouring gentry hunt for their diverſion; but though very troubleſome to the corn they are not ſo plenty as to require a military force againſt them as Pliny [h] tells us happened among the Baleares. Near this is *Lutgerſhall* where was antiently a caſtle of Geofrey *Fitz-Piers*, the wealthy chief juſtice of England and earl of Eſſex. Not far above this was *Woolſhall*, the houſe of the famous family of *Seimor* or *St. Maur*, which acquired a large eſtate in theſe parts by marriage with an heireſs of the *Eſturmies*. Theſe laſt here [illegible] Arg. 3 demi-lions G. and were from the time of Henry II. hereditary bailiffs and wardens of the adjoining foreſt of *Savernac* well ſtocked with deer and remarkable for the fragrance of its fern. In memory of this the Seimors ſtill preſerve their large hunting horn ornamented with ſilver.

Everlie Warren.

Lutgerſhall.

Woolſhall.

Savernac foreſt.

A little more to the eaſt the river *Cunetio* called by the Saxons Cynecan, and now commonly the *Kennet*, riſes at a village of the ſame name, which ſome will have to be the CUNETIO of Antoninus, but the diſtance every way is againſt it. Here riſes *Selbury*, a round hill terminating in a point, which both its ſhape and the ſettlement of the ſoil ſhews to be artificial. Many ſuch both round and pointed are to be ſeen in theſe parts, and are called *Burrowes* or *Barrows*, probably thrown up in memory of ſoldiers ſlain thereabouts. Bones are found in them, and I find it was the cuſtom of the northern nations that every ſoldier who ſurvived a battle ſhould bring as much earth as his helmet would hold, to raiſe a hillock over the ſlain. Though I rather think this Selbury made for a boundary if not by the Romans at leaſt by the Saxons, like the dike called *Wodenſdike*, as the Mercians and Weſt Saxons had many diſputes about their boundaries in this county, and Bertius and the writers on ſurveying mention ſuch kind of hillocks thrown up for boundaries. This river runs firſt through fields all over which great ſtones like rocks riſe out, whence a village there is called *Rockley*, and between theſe rocks frequently ſprings up on a ſudden a ſtream which the country people conſider as the forerunner of ſcarcity, and call *Hungerborn*. Thence the Cunetio proceeds to the town called after it, the CUNETIO of Antonius, who places it twenty miles from *Verlucio*, at which diſtance on the *Cunetio* that antient town now named *Marleborough* antiently *Marlebrige*, ſituate itſelf from *Marle*, eaſt to weſt on the ſide of a hill. Whether this modern name be derived from the earth which we call *Marle* and uſe for manure, I cannot determine. Certain it is that it ſtands under the hill of white chalk which our anceſtors before they borrowed the word *Chalk* from the Latin *Calx* called *Marle*. The derivation of it from Merlin's tomb is ridiculous to the laſt degree, and invented by Alexander Necham in theſe lines of his poem on the Divine Wiſdom:

Kennet r.

Selbury hill.

Burrowes or Barrows.

Rockley.

Hungerborn.

CUNETIO.

Merlini tumulus tibi, Merlebrigia, nomen
Fecit, teſtis erit Anglica lingua mihi.

That Merlin's tomb, Marlbro', gave name to thee
The Engliſh language witneſſeth to me.

[g] Bede's words (I. 16. Lel. Col. II, 128), do not imply the regality of his parents, but in his piece de Nat. Rer. ib. p. 132 they do, though I rather think both here and in Gildas indutus is read for indutus.
[h] VIII. 55. Strabo III. 168. [i] Weſt. G. [k] In his Geometry.

Dunſton. Below this city on the Avon is *Dunſton*, or *Donketon*, ſaid to have been an antient borough, and famous for the houſe of Bogo [d] of Southampton, who paſſes among the people for one of our heroes, being for his bravery the ſubject of our common ballads.

Salisbury is ſurrounded on all ſides by plains, except to the eaſt, on which ſide lies the extenſive park of *Clarendon*, well calculated for breeding and feeding deer, and once embelliſhed with a royal manſion. On this park and the twenty groves incloſed in it Michael Maſchert, LL. D. made this epigram:

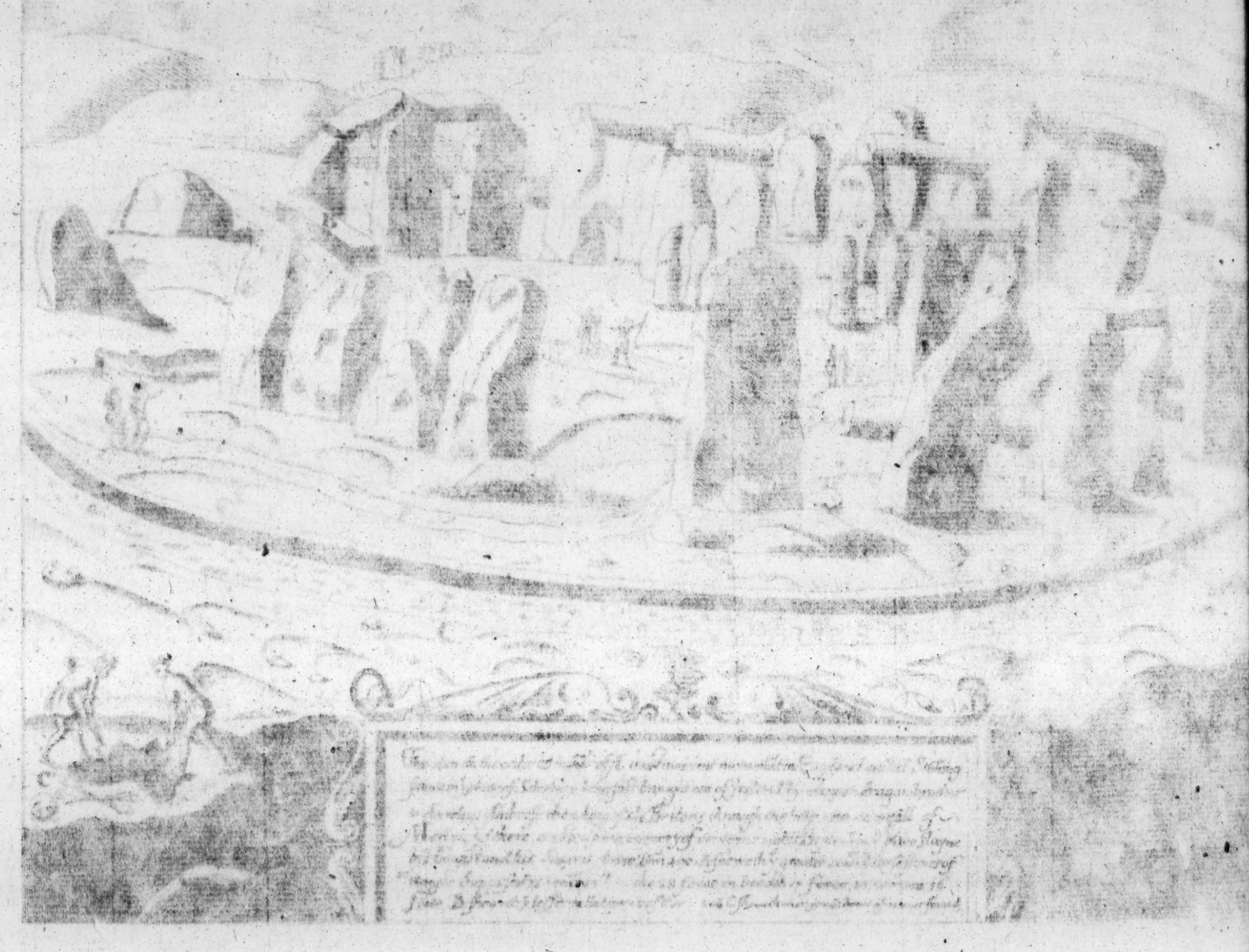
Clarendon park.

Nobilis eſt lucus, cérvis cluſura, Saronam †
Propter, & a claro vertice nomen habet.
Viginti tunc nemorum partito limite boſcis
Ambitus eſt paſſus mille cuique ſuus.

A noble grove, the haunt of ſtags appears
By Saron's walls, and high its head uprears.
Full twenty more its boundaries incloſe,
Which a long mile each for its circuit ſhows.

About ſix miles from Saliſbury to the north on the plain is what Cicero [e] would call *inſana ſubſtructio, a wild ſtructure*, a number of monſtrous rude ſtones, ſome of them twenty-eight feet high, and ſeven broad, placed in three concentric circles ſurrounded by a ditch: ſome of them lie acroſs as architraves on the tops of the others; ſo that it ſeems like a hanging work, whence we call it *Stonehenge*, and our antient hiſtorians *Choir Gawr*, the Dance of Giants, from its ſize. But as no deſcription can do it juſtice, I have here annexed a print of it *.

Stonehenge.



Our countrymen reckon this among their wonders: and being able to diſcover whence and how ſuch kind of ſtones were brought, none ſuch being found in the whole neighbourhood. It is not my buſineſs to enter into any critical diſcuſſions on this ſubject, though I cannot but lament that ſo little is known of the authors of ſuch a monument. Some, however, think theſe ſtones not natural and hewn from a quarry, but made of fine ſand and ſome unctuous cement, like thoſe trophies I have ſeen in Yorkſhire. Nor is this extraordinary. Pliny [f] ſpeaks of the Puteolan duſt or ſand which turns to ſtone under water, and there are ſtill to be ſeen at Rome ciſterns built of ſand and ſtrong lime reſembling ſtone, and ſtatues compoſed of bits of marble cemented ſo ſtrongly together that they ſeem one ſolid block. Tradition ſays Aurelius Ambroſius, or his brother Uther, by the aſſiſtance of Merlin's mathematical knowledge, erected theſe ſtones in memory of the Britans treacherouſly murdered there at their interview with the Saxons. Whence Alexander Necham, a poet of the middle age, in a tranſport of poetical enthuſiaſm, but not inſpired by Apollo, writes thus about them from Geoffry of Monmouth:

Artificial ſtones.

Nobilis eſt lapidum ſtructura Chorea Gigantum.
Ars experta ſuum poſſe peregit opus,
Quod ne prodiret in lucem ſegnius artem
Se vireſque ſuas conſuluiſſe reor.
Hoc opus adſcribit Merlino garrula fama;
Filia figmenti fabula vana refert;

[d] Commonly called Beauvois.
† A name invented by the poet.
[e] Orat. pro Milone.
* Mr. Camden's print being probably copied from an older dated 1575, with the initials R. F. which may be preſumed the oldeſt engraving of this monument, we have thought it adviſeable to give the older print a place here. The reader will make all due allowance for the errors in the drawing, among which the making the top ſtones appear round is not one of the leaſt.
[f] N. H. XXXV. 47.

Illa congerie fertur decorata fuiſſe
Tellus quæ mittit tot Palamedis aves.
Hinc tantum munus ſuſcepit Hibernia gaudens,
Nam virtus lapidi cuilibet ampla ſatis.
Nam reſperſus aquis magnam transfundit in illa
Vim, queis curari ſæpius æger eget.
Uther Pendragon molem tranſvexit ad Ambri
Fines, devicto victor ab hoſte means.
O quot nobilium, quot corpora ſacra virorum,
Illic Hengiſti proditione jacent!
Intercepta fuit gens inclyta, gens generoſa
Intercepta, nimis credula, cauta minus.
Sed tunc enituit præclari conſulis Eldol
Virtus, qui letho ſeptuaginta dedit.

The noble pile of ſtones yclept Choir Gawn
Art for its maſter-piece may fairly vaunt;
The mighty work deliberation rear'd,
While Art herſelf its execution fear'd.
To Merlin ratling fame the honour gives,
And ſtill the ſtory, child of falſehood, lives.
This heap, they ſay, did once adorn the land
Which ſends the birds of Palamedes' band;
With tranſport Ireland hence the gift receiv'd,
Such wondrous virtue in each ſtone believ'd;
With water ſprinkled virtues thence ariſe,
Which the diſeaſed ofttimes highly prize.
Uther Pendragon from the conquer'd iſle,
To Ambres' diſtant plain remov'd the pile.
What noble chiefs by Hengiſt baſely ſlain,
Theſe ſtones conceal on this extenſive plain!
There fell the generous nation fam'd in war,
Their faith too ſimple, and too weak their care.
Yet fell not Eldol till with mutual wound
Full ſeventy foes lay gaſping on the ground.

Others ſay the Britans raiſed them as a magnificent tomb of the ſaid Ambroſius on the ſpot where he fell by the ſword of his enemies, that he might be covered by a public work, and that this building might be at once a monument of immortality, and an altar to valor. Certain it is that human bones have frequently been dug up here, and the adjoining village on the Avon is called *Ambreſbury*, q. d. the *town of Ambroſius*, where the Britiſh hiſtory ſays ſome of our old kings were buried, and the Eulogium places here a monaſtery of 300 monks, which was plundered by Gurmund ſome unknown barbarian. In that place afterwards Alfritha wife of king Edgar in order to expiate her baſe aſſaſſination of her ſon in law king Edward by penitence and ſome pious work built and endowed a ſuperb houſe for nuns, in which Eleanor widow of Henry III. renouncing the pomp of royalty devoted herſelf to God among the nuns. Ambroſius Aurelianus, who gave name to the place, in the decline of the Roman empire, according to P. Diaconus, aſſumed the purple in Britain, ſuccoured his ſinking country, and by the aſſiſtance of the valiant Arthur repelled the attacks of the enemy, and cut off whole armies compoſed of the moſt warlike people of Germany. At laſt in a pitched battle on this plain he loſt his life in the ſervice of his country. But ſince Gildas and Bede [g] ſay his anceſtors had worn the purple and were ſlain here, why may I not venture to aſſert that he was of the family of that Conſtantine who in the fourth conſulſhip of Theodoſius the younger was for the ſake of his name and the hopes they built on it, declared emperor in Britain, and afterwards ſlain at Arles.

Scarce four miles from Ambresbury on the other ſide the Avon is a warren commonly called *Everlie Warren*, abounding with hares, which the neighbouring gentry hunt for their diverſion; but though very troubleſome to the corn they are not ſo plenty as to require a military force againſt them as Pliny [h] tells us happened among the Baleares. Near this is *Lutgerſhall* where was antiently a caſtle of Geofrey *Fitz-Piers*, the wealthy chief juſtice of England and earl of Eſſex. Not far above this was *Woolſhall*, the houſe of the famous family of *Seimor* or *St. Maur*, which acquired a large eſtate in theſe parts by marriage with an heireſs of the *Eſturmies*. Theſe laſt bore Arg. 3 demi lions G. and were from the time of Henry II. hereditary bailiffs and wardens of the adjoining foreſt of *Savernac* well ſtocked with deer and remarkable for the fragrance of its fern. In memory of this the Seimors ſtill preſerve their large hunting horn ornamented with ſilver.

Everlie Warren.

Lutgerſhall.

Woolſhall.

Savernac foreſt.

A little more to the eaſt [i] the river *Cunetio* called by the Saxons Cynetan, and now commonly the *Kennet*, riſes at a village of the ſame name, which ſome will have to be the CUNETIO of Antoninus, but the diſtance every way is againſt it. Here riſes *Selbury*, a round hill terminating in a point, which both its ſhape and the ſettlement of the ſoil ſhews to be artificial. Many ſuch both round and pointed are to be ſeen in theſe parts, and are called *Burrowes* or *Barrowes*, probably thrown up in memory of ſoldiers ſlain thereabouts. Bones are found in them, and I find it was the cuſtom of the northern nations that every ſoldier who ſurvived a battle ſhould bring as much earth as his helmet would hold to raiſe a hillock over the ſlain. Though I rather think this Selbury made for a boundary if not by the Romans at leaſt by the Saxons, like the ditch called *Wodenſdike*, as the Mercians and Weſt Saxons had many diſputes about their boundaries in this county, and Boetius [k] and the writers on ſurveying mention ſuch kind of hillocks thrown up for boundaries. This river runs firſt through fields, all over which great ſtones like rocks riſe out, whence a village there is called *Rockley*, and between theſe rocks frequently ſprings up on a ſudden a ſtream which the country people conſider as the forerunner of ſcarcity, and call *Hungerborn*. Thence the Cunetio proceeds to the town called after it, the CUNETIO of Antoninus, who places it twenty miles from *Verlucio*, at which diſtance on the *Cunetio* that antient town now named *Marleborough* antiently *Marleberge*, ſpreads itſelf from eaſt to weſt on the ſide of a hill. Whether this modern name be derived from the earth which we call *Marle* and uſe for manure, I cannot determine. Certain it is that it ſtands under the hill of white chalk which our anceſtors before they borrowed the word *Chalk* from the Latin *Calx* called *Marle*. The derivation of it from Merlin's tomb is ridiculous to the laſt degree, and invented by Alexander Necham in theſe lines of his poem on the Divine Wiſdom:

Kennet r.

Selbury hill.

Burrows or Barrows.

Rockley.

Hungerborn.

CUNETIO.

Marlborough.

Merlini tumulus tibi, Merlebrigia, nomen
Fecit, teſtis erit Anglica lingua mihi.

That Merlin's tomb, Marlbro', gave name to thee
The Engliſh language witneſſeth to me.

[g] Bede's words (I. 16. Lel. Col. II. 128), do not imply the regality of his parents, but in his piece de Nat. Rer. ib. p. 132 they do, though I rather think both here and in Gildas induti is read for indutus.
[h] VIII. 55. Strabo III. 168. [i] Weſt. G. [k] In his Geometry.

The hiſtory as well as the name of this *Cunetio*, with every memorial of its antiquity, is loſt from the arrival of the Saxons to the Normans. In the next age I find John ſurnamed *Lackland* afterwards king of England, had a caſtle here, which on his revolt[1] from his brother Richard was ſtormed by Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury. It was afterwards famous for the aſſembly of all the ſtates of England, who unanimouſly enacted a law for ſuppreſſing riots, commonly called the *Statute of Marleborow*. Now it has fallen a prey to time, and is nothing but a heap of ruins: a few fragments of walls remain within the ditch, and the adjoining inn has the ſign of the caſtle inſtead of the caſtle itſelf. The inhabitants have nothing to ſhew, but in the neighbouring church of *Preſhut* a font which ſeems to be of touch ſtone, and in which they pretend ſome princes were baptiſed. Nor muſt I omit a particularity I have met with, that every burgeſs of this corporation admitted here gives the mayor by antient uſage two grey-hounds, two white capons, and a white bull.

Preſhut.

Rameſbury

On the ſame ſide of the ſame river is *Rameſbury*, a ſmall village, which has nothing at preſent to recommend it but its pleaſant meads, though formerly famous for the ſee of the biſhops whoſe dioceſe was this county; but upon the union of this ſee with that of Shireburn by Herman the 8th biſhop, and its removal as I obſerved before to Saliſbury, it carried off all the reputation of this place, "becauſe at "Rameſbery was neither a chapter of the clergy "nor maintenance for them *." On the other ſide of the river more to the eaſt is *Litlecot*, remarkable for its lord John Popham, who exerciſed the office of Judge of the King's-Bench with the higheſt applauſe as I before obſerved.

Litlecot.

Thus far have I ſurveyed the county of Wilts, which, it may be worth remarking, according to Domeſday book[m] "paid to the king £. 10 for a "hawk, 20 *s.* for a ſumpter horſe, 100 *s.* and 5 oræ "for hay." What kind of money the *ora* was is totally unknown to me; only in the regiſter of Burton abbey I find 20 oræ were worth two marks of ſilver[n].

Ora w

This county can ſhew few earls of different families beſides thoſe of Saliſbury already enumerated: for not to mention *Weolſthan* before the Norman invaſion, it had none that I know of before the time of Richard II. who raiſed *William le Scrope* to that rank; but his dignity ſtood and fell with his ſovereign: for when the king was depoſed the earl loſt his head. Not many years after he was ſucceeded by *James Butler* earl of *Ormond*, advanced to this title by Henry VI. He being attainted on the overthrow of the houſe of Lancaſter *John Stafford*, younger ſon of Humphrey duke of Buckingham, took the title by favour of Edward IV. and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward* who died without iſſue. Henry VIII. conferred the ſame honour on *Henry Stafford* of the ſame family of Buckingham, who enjoyed it a little while, and died without iſſue. Laſtly by favour of that king it paſſed into the family of the *Bollens* by the creation of *Thomas Bollen* viſcount Rochford, deſcended from a coheireſs of Thomas Butler earl of Ormond earl of Wiltſhire. His daughter *Anne* was married to the king; an event fatal indeed to herſelf and her brother and afflictive to her parents, but fortunate to England, ſhe being mother of queen *Elizabeth*, that excellent princeſs, deſerving of the higheſt praiſe for her wiſe adminiſtration and her heroic virtues above the common ſtandard of her ſex. Thomas Bollen dying of grief for the untimely end of his children, without iſſue male, the title lay dormant till Edward VI. conferred it on *William Pawlet* lord *St. John* of *Baſing* †, whom he afterwards created marquis of Wincheſter and high treaſurer of England, in whoſe family it ſtill continues.

Earls o Wilt

1549

This county contains 304 pariſhes.

* Malmeſbury, Lives of Biſhops.

† See Baſing in Hampſhire.

[1] When he thought to avail himſelf of his brother's captivity.

[m] P. 64. b.

[n] The leſſer ſeem to have been worth 18 denarii, the greater 20. Note on the coins prefixed to Spelm. Life of Alfred. The Ora was the 8th part of a mark, or twelve pence, and the twentieth part of the pound ſterling. In Domeſday it is valued at 20d. Clarke on Coins, 312. 315, 316.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

WILTSHIRE, called by Saxon writers Wiltunscyra, and the inhabitants Wilsætas and Wilsæte; and by Latin writers *Provincia Semerana*, *Severnia*, and *Severorum*, is the largest midland county in England. In the enumeration of hides contained in each county published from a MS. of Crowland abbey at the end of Gale's Hist. Ang. Script. vol. II. 748, it has 4800, which are more by 2000 than any county there mentioned [1]. It is in length 47 miles, in breadth 37, and in circumference upwards of 150: and is divided into 29 hundreds, containing 16 boroughs, 23 market towns, 304 parishes, 27093 houses, and about 876000 acres [a].

The principal landholders in this county mentioned in Domesday are the King, the bishops of Wincheſter, Salisbury, Bayeux, Coutance and Lisieux; the religious houses of Glastonbury, Malmesbury, Westminster, Wincheſter, Cranburn, Shaftesbury, Wilton, Romesey, Ambresbury, Bec and Lisieux; earls Mortaigne, Roger, Hugh and Aubrey; Edward of Salisbury, Ernulf de Hesding, Alured de Marleberg, Humphrey de Lisle, Milo Crispin, Gilbert de Bretevile, Durand de Glouceſter, William de Ow, Ralph de Mortemer, Robert Fitz-Gerold, Osbern Gifford.

Upon this first mention of the river Thames it will not be improper to observe that though the current opinion is that it had that name from the conjunction of *Thame* and *Isis*, it plainly appears that the river was always called Thame or Temese before it came near the Thame. Thus in an antient charter granted to abbot Aldhelm, there is particular mention of certain lands on the east side of the river "cujus vocabulum "*Temis*, juxta vadum qui appellatur Somerford," and this ford is in Wiltshire. The same appears from several charters to Malmsbury and Evesham abbies, and from the old deeds relating to Cricklade. And perhaps it may be safely affirmed that it never occurs in any charter or authentic history under the name of *Isis*, which indeed is not so much as heard of but among scholars: the common people from its head to Oxford calling it by no other name than that of Thames. So also the Saxon Temes (whence our *Tems* immediately comes) shews plainly that that people never thought of any such conjunction. Further, all our historians who mention the incursion of Ethelwold into Wiltshire A. D. 905, or of Canute, A. D. 1016 tell us they crossed the *Thames* at Cricklade. As for the origin of the word it seems plainly to be British, there being several rivers in different parts of England of almost the same name; as *Tame* in Staffordshire, *Teme* in Herefordshire, *Tamar* in Cornwall, &c. and the learned Mr. Lhuyd affirms it to be the same with their *Taf*, which is the name of many rivers in Wales: the Romans changing the pronunciation of the British *f* into *m* as the Latin word *Demetia* is in Welsh *Dyfed* [2].

Other antiquaries have thought *Wansdike* was made long before the settlement of the Mercian kingdom by Cerdic first king of the West Saxons or his son Kenric, as a security against the Britans who even in Ceawlin's time, as Malmesbury tells us, made frequent inroads into this county from their garrisons at Bath, Glouceſter, and Cirenceſter. Brompton by mistake calls Wodensburg *Bonebury*. But *Woodborow* three miles south of the dyke being the only village whose name retains any traces of *Wodensburg*, and there being not the least sign or tradition of a battle fought there, others suppose that *Wanborow* on the borders of Wilts and Berks is the town in question. For Wodensburgh might as easily pass into Wanburgh or Wanborough as Wodensdic into Wansdike. And this has doubtless been a town of great note formerly by the quantities of Roman coins frequently found at it, and the neighbourhood of a Saxon camp on Badbury hill shews the battle must have been fought hereabouts [3]. Wanborough or rather Banbury near Swindon, Wilts, is single trencht, the rampart and ditch very great and not well figured: uncertain if Roman. In 168.. a quantity of Roman coins were found here [b]. I may add that *Bonebury* is the name of a Roman station in Cheshire, which see and Horsley. Dr. Stukeley imagines Wansdike was made when the Belgic kingdom was at its height in Britain, and that it was the last boundary of the kingdom, and made in the time of Divitiacus about 50 years before Julius Cæsar. It seems to have been drawn from the upper end of the Tese about Whitechurch and Andover in Hampshire to the Avon about Bristol. These two rivers and the Wansdike separated the Belgic kingdom from the old Celtic Britans who were thus deprived of their magnificent temple of Stonehenge [c]. Such ditches seem to have been made in Judæa to separate the tribes from one another [d]. The rampart and ditch of Wansdike are very large and the rampart is on the south side. Besides this ditch there are several others of less note still visible on the plains, especially about Stonehenge, and in the Saxon charter of lands belonging to Wilton abbey [e] are mentioned no less than thirteen distinct dikes, probaby drawn by the Saxons to divide the great lordships or for some such purposes. So bishop Gibson. I find but six, unless the repetition of the ditch without name be reckoned:

Beordica, Ealðne dic.
Rugan dic, Aggeris fossa, Enna diche.
Wodnesdic, Brydinga dic.

The Thames before it comes to Criklade receives from the north a little river called *Churn*, not far from which is *Pulton* a town within the bounds of Gloucestershire, yet reckoned part of this county. Sir Thomas Seymour founded here a Gilbertine priory about 21 Edw. III. [f] "From Fairford to Pultun about "a two miles dim, ther cummith a litle beck by "Pultun, that after goith at a mille a litle above into "the Isis. I noted a litle beyond Pultun village Pul- "ton priorie, wher was a prior and two or three blake "canons with him. I saw yn the walles where the

Churn r.

Pulton.

[1] G. [a] Mag. Brit. [2] G. [3] G. [b] Aub. Mon. Brit.
[c] Stoneh. 4. 47, 48. Itin. I. 128. [d] Ib. [e] Monast. II. 67. 858. [f] G. Tan. 611.

"presbyterie

" preſbyterie was three or four arches wher ther
" were tumbes of gentilmen. I think that ther was
" buried ſome of the Sainct Maurs, and of ſurety
" one S. Maur founder of it was buried there [g].
" Crekelade is on the farther ripe of Iſis and ſtondith
" in Wileſhire [h]."

Crekelade. *Crekelade* is by ſome writers called *Crecanford*, *Cricgelada*, &c. and by the Saxon annals Cnecagelade and Cnæccilade. The almoſt unanimous aſſertion of our monkiſh hiſtorians about the *Greek* ſchool founded or rather reſtored here by Theodore the learned archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſeems to have no better foundation than the ſuppoſed affinity of names [i] [which is almoſt as much ſtrained as Lechlade to make Latinlade out of it]. It was firſt controverted by Leland in vita Alfredi. He ſuppoſes its marſhy ſituation drove the ſtudents to Belloſitum or Oxford; and the MS. in Trinity hall library, cited in the notes on Spelman's life of Alfred [j], calls it *Greekiſlake*. It is enough to give Oxford a fabulous antiquity without founding two *univerſities* prior to it. The town however was formerly conſiderable. By the Red book of the Exchequer, there once belonged to it 1300 hidelands, and it gave name to a hundred now united to that of Highworth. But its name may better be derived from the Britiſh *Cerigwlâd*, q. d. a ſtoney country, which ſuits with the nature of the ſoil, or from the Saxon cnæcca a *brook*, and lædian to *empty*, the Churn and Rey here diſcharging themſelves into the Thames. It has now a free-ſchool founded by Robert Jenner, eſq. who endowed it with £.40 *per annum* [k]. The advowſon and manor were appropriated by Sir Thomas Hungerford 7 Henry VI. to keep the ſpire of Salisbury cathedral in repair [l]. Here was an hoſpital dedicatedto the Baptiſt t. Henry III. valued at £. 4. 10s. [m]

Lediard Tregoze. The church of *Lediard Tregoze* is full of monuments of the St. John family, whoſe pedigree deduced by Sir Richard St. George, knt. garter king at arms, from the Conqueſt to the beginning of the laſt century, with the arms and monuments of the intermarrying familes, is painted on folding doors on the north ſide of the chancel; and within theſe doors is alſo painted the tomb of Sir John St. John and his lady who died 1594 and 1598, with their iſſue. The deſcent of this eſtate cannot be better expreſſed than in the following lines copied from the above pedigree:

When conquering William won by force of ſword
  This famous iſland then call'd Britain land
Of Tregoze then was Ewyas only lord,
  Whoſe heir to Tregoz linkt in marriage band;
That Tregoz, a great baron in his age,
  By her had iſſue the lord Grauntſon's wife,
Whoſe daughter Patſhull took in marriage,
  AndBeauchamptheir's,whichBeauchamp'shappylife
Was bleſſed with a daughter, whence did ſpring
An heir to St. John who did Lydiard bring.
This courſe of time by God's Almighty power,
Five hundred and forty-nine years and now more
Hath kept this land of Lydiard in one race,
Where at this day is St. John's dwelling-place.
Noe, noe; he dwells in heaven, whoſe anchor'd faith
Fixed on God accounted life but death.

The ſeat of this family is a good modern building.

" At *Doune anney* Syr Antony Hungreford hath Downe Amney.
" a faire houſe of ſtone *ripa ulter*." [n]

Wotton Baſſet came from the Baſſets to Hugh De- Wotton Baſſet.
ſpencer, and on his attainder to the crown. Edward III. gave it to his ſon Edmund de Langley duke of York, probably the ſame mentioned by Mr. Camden [o]. It is now a mean-built town, though it has a market and ſends members to parliament.

The river *Avon*, called for diſtinction ſake the *Lower Avon* (probably the *Antona* of Tacitus and *Bladon* of William of Malmsbury, whence Malmsbury is called in Leland hereafter *Caer Bladun*) at its entrance into this county croſſes the Fosse way, Foſs
ſtill very viſible hereabouts. This road coming from Cirenceſter enters this county near *Kemble*, runs weſt of *Crudwell*, which gave title of baroneſs to Lady Crud
Mary Lucas of Crudwell, whoſe father John lord Lucas built and endowed a free-ſchool here [p]. It paſſes by *Aſhley* to *Long Newton*, then weſt of *Brokenborough* to *Eaſton Grey*, and ſo near *Sherſton*, which Sher
appears to have been a Roman ſtation both from its ſituation and from the Roman coins frequently found at it, ſome of which of Antoninus, Fauſtina, Gordian and Flavius Julianus are in the Aſhmolean muſeum. This has been ſuppoſed Sceoptan where the Saxon chronicle ſays king Edmund fought the Danes A. D. 1016. The ſeveral barrows hereabouts are evidences of a battle, and the tradition of the place ſays it was with the Danes. Florence of Worceſter ſays Sceorſtan was in Wiccia; which province plainly appears to have extended on both ſides the Severn as far as the kingdom of Mercia did. Now it has been obſerved out of Ethelwerd that the Avon was the limit of the Mercian and Weſt Saxons; and Sir Henry Spelman [q] tells us Aldhelm abbot of Malmſbury aſſiſted at a Mercian ſynod; ſo that this part of Wiltſhire ſeems to have belonged to Mercia, and conſequently Sherſton might be in Wiccia. This is confirmed by Brompton, who ſays that the cities of Cirenceſter and Chippenham were in the ſouth part of the country of the Wiccians [r]. Biſhop Gibſon in his notes on the Saxon chronicle had placed Sceoptan at the ſhire ſtone parting the county of Oxford, Gloceſter, Worceſter, and Warwick. The three ſhire ſtones near Ditcheridge on the edge of Wiltſhire and Glouceſterſhire may put in their claim to this battle as they have a village called *Slaughtenford* in their neighbourhood. It is a little extraordinary his lordſhip ſhould ſay that Sherſton was neareſt of any place yet thought of to Penn where the laſt battle was fought, when Penn is on the edge of Dorſetſhire and Somerſetſhire, and diſtant from hence the whole length of this county. Of the battles fought at Penn ſee before in Somerſetſhire.

From Sherſton the Foſſe paſſes by *Alderton* and *Littleton Drew*, and ſo eaſt of *Weſt Kington*, in which Wes
pariſh on *Ebdoun* is a ſingle ditched camp, ſuppoſed to be Roman [s]. Hence it goes to *Caſtlecomb* and ſo Eb
weſt of *Slaughtenford*, the very name of which fa- Ca
vours the conſtant tradition of the inhabitant about a great ſlaughter of the Danes in this place. Their camp may have been that double entrenchment in *Bury wood* between *Colern* and *North Wraxall* [t], not far from which the foſſe enters Somerſetſhire at the *Shireſtones* [u].

[g] Lel. It. II. 23.
[h] Ib.
[i] P. 136.
[j] G.
[k] Dugd. Bar. II. 205.
[l] Tan. 606.
[m] Lel. II. 23.
[n] G.
[o] G.
[p] Dugd. Bar. II. 472. Aubrey Mon. Brit.
[q] Concil. tom. I. p. 199.
[r] G.
[s] G. Aub. Mon. Brit.
[t] G.

If

If we believe Geoffrey of Monmouth, *Malmesbury* exiſted in the Roman times, and ſome centuries before. Its caſtle belonged to the biſhops of the Weſt Saxons, and is probably the place whence Eleutherius' charters to Aldhelm are dated, which conclude *actum publicè juxta flumen Badon.* In after ages indeed we find Roger biſhop of Salisbury exerting his great talents in fortifying this caſtle among others in this county. But this town is indebted for all its importance to the monaſtery founded by Aldhelm, of the royal family of the Weſt Saxons, and afterwards biſhop of Sherborn. His reputation for learning was ſo great that Pope Sergius invited him to Rome. He died at Doulting in this county A. D. 709, leaving behind him many valuable theological and grammatical pieces; of which a collection was publiſhed by Delrio at Baſil 1601, 8vo. Here were preſerved with great veneration his pſalter, the robe wherein he ſaid maſs, and which he once hung on a ſun-beam at Rome, and a great bell in the abbey ſteeple called St. Aldhelm's bell, probably from this inſcription on it:

Elyſiam cæli nunquam conſcendat in aulam
Qui furat hanc nolam Aldelmi ſede beati [q].

Malmesbury [r] ſays St. Dunſtan gave to this church an organ, on which was inſcribed on a braſs plate,

Organa do ſancto præſul Dunſtanus Aldhelmo:
Perdat hic eternum qui vult hinc tollere regnum.

The beautiful porch loaded with Saxon ornaments and ſcripture hiſtories in relief ſtill bears Aldhelm's name, as does a meadow near the town. The village of Hilmarton ſix or ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt from hence is written in Domeſday *Aldhelmertone* [s].

"The toun of Malmesbury ſtandith on the very "top of a great ſlaty rock, and is wonderfully de- "fended by nature: for Newton water cometh two "miles from north to the town, and Avon water cometh "by weſt, and they meet about a bridge at the ſouth- "eaſt part of the town and run ſo near together in "the bottom of the weſt ſuburb that there within "a burbolt ſhot the town is peninſulated. It has "four gates all ruinous; the walls in many places "ſtand full up, but now very feeble; [at preſent only "the earth works remain.] Nature hath diked the "town ſtrongly. It was ſometime a caſtle of great "fame, wherein the town hath ſince been builded: "for in the beginning of the Saxons reign as far as "I can learn Malmesbury was no town. The caſtle "was named of the Britans *Cair Bladun*; the Saxons "firſt called it *Ingelburn*; and after of one Mail- "dulphus a Scot that taught good letters there, and "after procured an abbey there to be made, it was "named Maidulphesbyri, i. e. *Maidulphi curia.* The "king of the Weſt Saxons and a biſhop of Win- "cheſter were founders of this abbey. Aldhelm "was then after Maildulph abbot there, and after biſhop "of Shirburn. This St. Aldhelm is patron of the "place. The toune hath a great privilege of a fair "about the feaſt of St. Aldhelm, at the which time the "toun keepeth a band of harneſid men to ſe peace "kept, and this is one of the bragges of the town "and thereby they be furniſhed with harneſs [t]." This I believe is now diſuſed [u].

"There were in the abbey churchyard three "churches; the abbey church a right magnificent "thing, where were two ſteeples, one that had a "mightie high pyramis and fell dangerouſly *in homi-* "*num memoria:* it ſtood in the middle of the tran- "ſeptum of the church, and was a mark to all the "country about: the other yet ſtandeth, a great ſquare "tower, at the weſt end of the church. The townſmen "a late bought this church of the king, and made it "their pariſh church [w]." The weſt tower is now down, with two or three contiguous arches, ſo that little more than two-thirds of the nave of this noble pile are now ſtanding. On the ſouth ſide of the altar is a monument called king Athelſtan's, probably the ſame ſhewn in Mr. Camden's time, but certainly as much poſterior to the time when that prince died as king Oſwi's at Glouceſter. A neglected room over the ſouth porch is called Scotus' ſchool. Leland ſays this "great clerke was ſlain of his own diſciples thruſt- "ing and ſtrikking him with their table pointels, in the "little church joining to the ſide of the tranſept of "the abbey-church; which little church yet ſtandeth, "and is a very old piece of work. In the abbey "church was an image ſet up in honour of him." This is that John Scotte that tranſlated Dionyſius [the Areopagite] out of Greek into Latin. Elſewhere Leland [x] ſays he was martyred in St. Laurence's church here, and buried on the north ſide of its altar: but the ſtory of this murder is diſproved in a letter of Anaſtaſius the librarian to Charles the Bald, which makes him die March 23, A. D. 875.

After the monks had been poſſeſſed of this church 270 years, they were turned out A. D. 956 by king Edwy, who put in ſecular prieſts; but king Edgar reſtored the monks. Herman biſhop of Sherborn would fain have transferred the ſee, but was prevented by the efforts of the monks: ſo that the Abingdon hiſtorian, cited by Dugdale [y], miſtakes, when he ſays the ſeat of the biſhop of Berks and Wilts was at *Malmesbury*, as does alſo Diceto, when he calls Odo, who was biſhop of *Ramsbury*, biſhop of Malmeſbury. Theſe might be errors of tranſcribers, but we cannot ſo account for Gervaſe of Tilbury ſaying that St. Aldhelm had the city of Maidulf, that is *Scireburn*; Aldhelm had them ſucceſſively, and not at the ſame time. The abbot was mitred, and had a ſeat in parliament. At the diſſolution this abbey, which exceeded all in the county in revenues and honor, and was valued at £. 803. 17 s. was purchaſed of the king by Stumpe, an exceeding rich clothier, who filled with looms every corner of the vaſt offices belonging to it, and intended in Leland's time to make a ſtreet for clothiers in the back vacant ground within the town walls. The abbey houſe now belongs to ſir John Ruſhout, and is leaſed to three tenants. At the ſouth-weſt corner of the church-yard ſtands the old pariſh church, whoſe body was in Leland's time taken down, the eaſt end made a town hall, and the ſquare weſt tower a dwelling houſe. The eaſt end is now inhabited by poor people, and the tower contains the bells, which the vicar tolls on induction. "There is a right fair and coſtly peice of worke in "the market place made all of ſtone and curiouſly "vaulted for poor market folks to ſtand dry. There "be eight ſquare pillars, and eight open arches, and "the work is eight ſquare, one great pillar in the "middle

[q] Willis Mit. Ab. I. 130.
[r] Vit. Aldhelmi, p. 33.
[s] P. 71. b. It was the land of William d'Ow.
[t] Leland. Ib.
[u] G.
[w] Lel. II. t. 26.
[x] D. Script.
[y] Mon. Ang. I. 97.

" middle beareth up the vault. The men of the " town made this piece of work *in hominum me-* " *moria*. Malmsbury hath a good quik market kept " every Saturday [z]." The White Lion inn oppoſite the church has the appearance of a monaſtic building. At the ſouth entrance of the town is a freeſchool, and an almſhouſe for women, called St. John's, which Leland ſeems to call " the poor hoſpital where was " a nunnery about the ſouth bridge." In this building is the preſent town hall. The ſchool and almſhouſe have each an endowment of £. 20. *per annum*. At the weſt end of the town is Weſtport chapel officiated in; Q. if Leland's hermitage in the dike of the town at the Weſt end of the old pariſh church. Robert Jenner, goldſmith of London, built an almſhouſe for eight perſons, and endowed it with £. 40. a year [10]. But the deeds being loſt this charity is extinct. Leland mentions a chapel or pariſh church to the eaſt on a hill out of the ſouth gate, and a park, and the late abbot's manor place. William of Malmesbury was præcentor and librarian here about the middle of the twelfth century, but ſo little knowledge of him remained among the monks in Leland's time, that only one or two recollected his name, much leſs could they ſhew his tomb [a]. This town gave birth 1588 to the famous philoſopher Thomas Hobbes, whoſe father was vicar of Weſtport, and who died 1679.

Charleton. At *Charleton* was a ſeat of the earl of Berks demoliſhed in the civil wars.

Thomas Howard firſt earl of Suffolk married a daughter of ſir Henry Knevit knight of this place. Their ſecond ſon Theophilus was created earl of Berkſhire, and is anceſtor to the preſent earl of that name [b].

Dantſey. Henry Danvers baron *Dantſey* was by Charles I. created earl of Danby 1625, and buried at *Dantſey* under a noble monument of white marble. He founded here a freeſchool and almſhouſe, and the phyſic garden at Oxford. Upon the attainder of his brother and heir ſir John, the town was given by Charles II. to James duke of York, whoſe ſecond ſon was created baron Dantſey. It was afterwards part of the dower of queen Mary, and ſince the Revolution has belonged to the earl of Peterborough [11].

Bradenſtoke. The Avon bending its courſe ſouthward from hence runs not far from *Bradenſtoke*, the place undoubtedly to which Ethelwold carried his devaſtations A. D. 905, when ravaging from Cricklade he croſſed the Thame [c], took Brithendene, and laid the country waſte as far as Brandeſtok, an eaſy error of the tranſcriber for Bradenſtok. P. Vergil, Speed, and Holinſhed have erred more egregiouſly in making it *Baſingſtoke* [12]. At this place Walter de Eureux, earl of Roſmar, founded a priory of black cannons 1242, to which after his lady's death he retired, and was buried in it. Its revenues at the diſſolution were valued at upwards of £. 200. a year [d]. Leland ſaw its ruins on the top of a hill twelve miles from Avon river, four miles from Malmsbury [e]. The greateſt part is entire, and is the ſeat of Paul Methuen, eſq.

Braden *foreſt*. The foreſt of *Braden* is well wooded [f].

Calne. *Calne* probably aroſe out of the ruins of a Roman colony on the other ſide of the water near Studley, where Roman coins are frequently found.

Calne was a palace of the Weſt Saxon kings, and at the Conqueſt enjoyed among other privileges that of never *gelding*. *Caune*, ſays Domeſday [g], *never gelded, ſo that it is not known how many hides are therein*. The name of *Caſtlefield* given to the common field adjoining to the town, and of *Caſtle ſtreet* to the ſtreet leading thereto, ſhew that here has been formerly a caſtle, though no traces of it are now to be ſeen [13]. Huntingdon conſiders the fall of the chamber here as a denunciation of divine vengeance againſt the nobility, who the next year betrayed and murdered their king Edward [h]. Here was an hoſpital of black canons, valued at £. 2. 2s. *per annum* [i].

Not far from Calne is *Commerford*, which biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes Cynemæpeſpopd of the Saxon Chronicle, where A. D. 800, Ethelmund earl of Mercia (ealdopman of Dpiccum) croſſed over ſome river to meet the Wiltſhire men who there under Weoxtan got the victory, both leaders being ſlain. His lordſhip had before removed it to *Kempsford* in Glouceſterſhire, but as Higden ſays it was out of the bounds of Mercia [k], he thinks this bids fairer to be the place, eſpecially as here are in this neighbourhood remains of a large entrenchment, by which is probably meant Oldbury.

Between Chippenham and Malmesbury Leland [l] noted *Draicote*, where ſir Henry Long had a fair manor place and a park, a mile from Avon. It now belongs to ſir James Long, bart. Dr. Buckeridge, biſhop of Rocheſter and Ely, who died 1631, was born here. Mr. Aubrey in his diſtreſſes found a particular friend in lady Long, and was going to Draicot, when death overtook him about 1700 at Oxford, after having ſpent the earlier part of his life in the illuſtration of our early antiquities and thoſe of this county in particular, of which he was a native, being born at *Eaſton Piers* or *Percy* near Kington St. Michael's in Damerham hundred about 1625.

Bromton calls *Chippenham* " *urbs*, & villa regia." The Danes fled from Alfred twice hither, where they committed dreadful ravages [m], but gave it up to him in 879. It has a handſome bridge of ſixteen arches over the Avon, was incorporated by Queen Mary under a bailiff and twelve burgeſſes [14], and has a good market. Whether the church was built by the Hungerfords or not, Walter lord Hungerford had licence to found a chantry here t. Henry VI. [n]

At *Stanley* was a houſe of Ciſtertians founded firſt by Maud at Lokeſwell in Chippenham foreſt, and removed by her ſon Henry II. hither. It was valued at £. 177. 9. At *Kingſton* north of Chipenham was a Benedictine nunnery founded before Henry II. valued at £. 25. [p].

Coſham, or *Corſham*, derives many privileges from Richard earl of Cornwall, and his ſon Edmund procured for it a market now diſuſed. " Coſham, a good up- " landiſh town, where be ruins of an old manor place, " and thereby a park, wont to be dower to the queens " of England. Mr. Baynton in queen Anne's days " pulled down by licence a pece of this houſe ſome- " what to help his buildings at Bromham. Old Mr.

[z] Leland II. 27. [10] G. [a] Leland de Script. [b] Dugd. II. 281. [11] G. Dugd. II. 416.

[c] Cepit Brithendine & *uſque* Brandeſtoke *omnia ſpoliavit*. Bromton, 832. Biſhop Gibſon tranſlates it " he put to military execution " all Brithendune (i. e. all in Bradon foreſt) as far as Brandeſtoke."

[12] G. [d] Tan. 595. [e] II. 29.

[f] Leland, Ib. [g] P. 64. b. [13] G. [h] P. 204. [i] Tan. 608.

[k] " Ethelmund went out of his own land unto the ford of *Chymerford*," Polychr. V. c. 28. which is a tranſlation of Florence of Worceſter, who calls it *Kimeresford*.

[l] Lel. II. 28. [m] Bromton, p. 809. 811, 812.

[14] G. [n] G. Dug. II. 206. [o] Tanner, 600. [p] Ib. 603.

" Bonc-

"Bonehomme told me that Coſeham appertained to "the earldom of Cornwall, and that Coſham was a "manſion place belonging to it where they ſometime "lay. Al the men of this townlet were bond, ſo "that upon a time one of the earls of Cornwall "hearing them ſecretly lament their fate manumitted "them for money, and gave them the lordſhip "of Coſham in copyhold to pay a cheif rent [q]." Here was a cell to St. Stephen's abbey at Caen val. £. 22.[r] Since the reſtoration Margaret Hungerford built here an almſhouſe and freeſchool [15]. It is a handſome well-built town with a good church. Corſham houſe belongs to the Methuens.

Caſtlecombe came to the Scroopes by marriage [s], as did *Leckham* to the *Mountagues* [16], who now enjoy it. On *Colerne* down on the Foſſe near Wraxhall and Slaughtenford in Bury wood is *Northwood* camp of eighteen acres, with double works, not Roman, the entrance from Colerne down. In Colerne park another camp [t].

Lacocke nunnery has one of the moſt entire cloiſters of any private religious houſe in England. The infirmary, chapter-houſe, treaſury, a ſtone tower, with its chapel and the kitchen were entire 1722 [u]. Its revenues were £. 108. *per annum* [x]. Mr. Talbot poſſeſſed the ſcite by inheritance from ſir Henry Sherington, to whom it was granted by Henry VIII. William Davenport, eſq; took the name and arms of Talbot 1778. The foundreſs, widow of William Longſpe earl of Sarum, her ſecond ſon Richard canon of Salisbury, and her third ſon Stephen earl of Ulſter and juſtice of Ireland, were buried in the choir [y]. Leland [z] mentions "a field by Lacok called *Silver* "*field*, where men find much Roman money."

Devizes is called by Matthew of Weſtminſter *Viſæ*, by Walter Hemingford *Wiſæ*, by Leland [a] *The Vies*, and ſuppoſed to have taken its name from the *diviſion* of it between the king and the biſhop of Salisbury, or, as Dr. Stukeley fancies from the laſt ſyllable of its Roman name PUNCTUOBICE. Whether it was built by Dunwallo, or poſſeſſed by the Romans before his time is uncertain. The ſingle trenched camp called *Roundway caſtle* on the edge of Roundway hill [b], overlooking the town, favours the later ſuppoſition; and beſides innumerable quantities of Roman coins and urns found in its neighbourhood [c] there was diſcovered between three ſtones covered with a Roman brick 1714 a whole ſet of twenty-one braſs penates, which were learnedly illuſtrated and engraved by Dr. Muſgrave in his Belgium Britannicum. Dr. Walker, in his notes on Spelman's life of Alfred [d], on the authority of tradition aſcribes the caſtle of Devizes to him: and Dr. Stukeley poſitively to the Romans. But the earlieſt account we have of it in our hiſtorians is that it was the work of Roger biſhop of Sarum. Matthew Paris ſays it was the moſt ſplendid caſtle in Europe, and Holinſhed calls this the ſtrongeſt hold in England, ſo that Robert Fitz Hubert who poſſeſſed himſelf of it in the war between Stephen and Maud [e] boaſted he could by its means be maſter of all the country between London and Wincheſter: but he was ſoon ſurprized and hanged. The government of it was committed to ſome of the firſt nobility, and here Hubert de Burgh was confined in the reign of Henry III.

Leland [f] gives this account of the caſtle: that it ſtood "on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the town ſtately ad- "vanced on an high ground, defended partly by na- "ture partly by dikes. It was made by biſhop "Roger, and ſuch a piece of caſtle work ſo coſtly "and ſtrongly was never afore nor ſince ſet up by any "biſhop of England. The keep or dungeon on an "hill caſt up by hand is a piece of work of incre- "dible coſt. [It is now a garden.] There appeared "in the gate ſix or ſeven places for portcullices, and "much goodly building was in it. It was then "ruined; part of the front of the towers of the gate "of the keep, and the chapel in it, were carried full "unprofitably to build Mr. Bainton's place at "Bromham ſcant three miles off, and divers goodly "towers in the outer wall were going to ruin: the "principal gate leading into the town was yet of "great ſtrength."

The town, which in Leland's time conſiſted of one handſome ſtreet, now contains two, and two pariſhes, is a populous corporation governed by a mayor, has a good market, and carries on a conſiderable cloathing trade.

In the civil wars of the laſt century the earl of Marlborough and ſir Ralph Hopton were beſet here by ſir William Waller, who, in attacking a party of cavalry coming to their relief on Roundway hill, was repulſed with great loſs July 13, 1648.

Roundway caſtle.

Mr. Aubrey makes the ſouth ſide of Roundway caſtle (in which Waller encamped on this occaſion) 140 paces long, the north 160, the weſt 37, and the eaſt 150: two entrances on the eaſt, and one on the weſt. He adds that the tumps at the angles are higher and bigger than the reſt of the rampart. This is the little ſquare camp on the edge of *Bagdon* hill, deſcribed by Dr. Stukeley [g] as if unfiniſhed, or made for but a ſmall time, three ſides being defended by the ſteepneſs of the hill, and the fourth by a ſlight vallum.

Oldbury caſtle.

Oldbury caſtle on Cherhill a great rude ſquariſh camp, with double works, ſeems to be its antagoniſt [h]. Dr. Stukeley, who has engraved a plan of this great and ſtrong Roman camp as he calls it, ſays it is but ſlightly fortified on the north and weſt, where the ſteepneſs of the hill rendered it inacceſſible: but on the other two ſides is double ditched, having but one entrance, which is to the eaſt, and fortified with a return of the outer ditch and inner rampart. There is alſo a ditch acroſs the middle, as if it had been enlarged [i].

Stert wood.

At *Stert* wood near the Deviſes to the ſouth Mr. Aubrey places a great treble work on a hill [k]. He

Rybury.

mentions alſo a camp at *Rybury* on St. *Anne's* hill, which is north-eaſt of the Devizes, and a ſmall Roman camp above *Alton* *.

Alton.

Heddington.

Edindon or *Heddington* appears to have been a Roman ſtation by foundations of houſes dug up there for a mile together, and many ſilver and copper imperial coins found there; ſome of which are in the

[q] Lel. II. 29. [r] Tanner, 602. [15] G.
[s] M. B. vi. 76. [16] G. [t] Aubrey. [u] Hearne's Antiquities of Glaſtonbury, p. 331, 332.
[x] Tanner, 606. [y] Dugd. I. 177. [z] It. II. f. 29. [a] It. VII. f. 66.
[b] Aubrey. [c] Account of ſome found 1669 by Mr. Clark, Phil. Tranſ. 268. [d] P. 122.
[e] Malmſbury, Hiſt. Nov. p. 105. [f] VII. 66.
[g] It. I. p. 136. [h] Aubrey. [i] It. I. 133. pl. 42. [k] Ubi ſup.

* Several camps noticed by Mr. Aubrey do not appear in the general ſurvey of this county by Andrews and Drury, but as it is well known he undertook to collect materials for a hiſtory of the county, of which "an Eſſay towards a deſcription of the North diviſion" remains ſtill in MS. in the Aſhmolean muſeum, and was made uſe of by biſhop Gibſon, they are noticed here on his authority. Cultivation may have defaced ſome of the ſmall ones. The abſtract of his "Monumenta Britannica" by Mr. Hutchins, of which ſee Britiſh Topography II. 369. 370, note [g], has furniſhed the account of the ſeveral camps inſerted here.

Aſhmolean

Aſhmolean Muſeum and others in that of the Royal Society. Theſe circumſtances joined to its ſituation on the road between Bath and Marlborough, induced Verlucio. Dr. Walker[l] to fix here the VERLUCIO of Antoninus fifteen miles from *Aquæ Solis* and twenty from *Cunetio*, Marlborough. Dr. Stukeley[m] concurs with him, and makes Bath twenty miles from Verlucio. But Hedington being twelve from Bath and ten from Marlborough, profeſſor Ward[n] places *Verlucio* Leckham. in this neighbourhood at *Leckham*.

In a field formerly part of *Bromham* park near Hedingdon were found 1765 ſome Roman baths and pavements[o].

We muſt not confound this Heddington with Edingdon. *Edingdon*, or *Eddington*, in Whorwalſdown hundred. "The church and manor of *Hedingdon*, a village and "priorie, two miles from Brokhall, were antiently a "prebend of Rumſey abbey, Hants[p]." Biſhop Edindon 1347 built a new church, and founded a chantry or college for a dean and twelve miniſters, whereof part were prebendaries, afterwards at the deſire of the Black Prince changed to Bonhommes 1358. Its revenues amounted at the diſſolution to between four and five hundred pounds a year[q]. Ayscough biſhop of Salisbury was murdered by Cade's mob at Edindon juſt after ſaying maſs[r]. "There was of very an- Brook hall. "cient time an old manor place where *Brookehall* is "now, and part of it yet appeareth, but the new "building that is there is of the erecting of the lord "ſteward unto king Henry VII. The windows be full "of rudders, peradventure it was his badge or token "of the admiraltye. There is a fair park but no "great large thing. In it be a great number of "very fair and fine grained oaks apt to ſele houſes[s]."

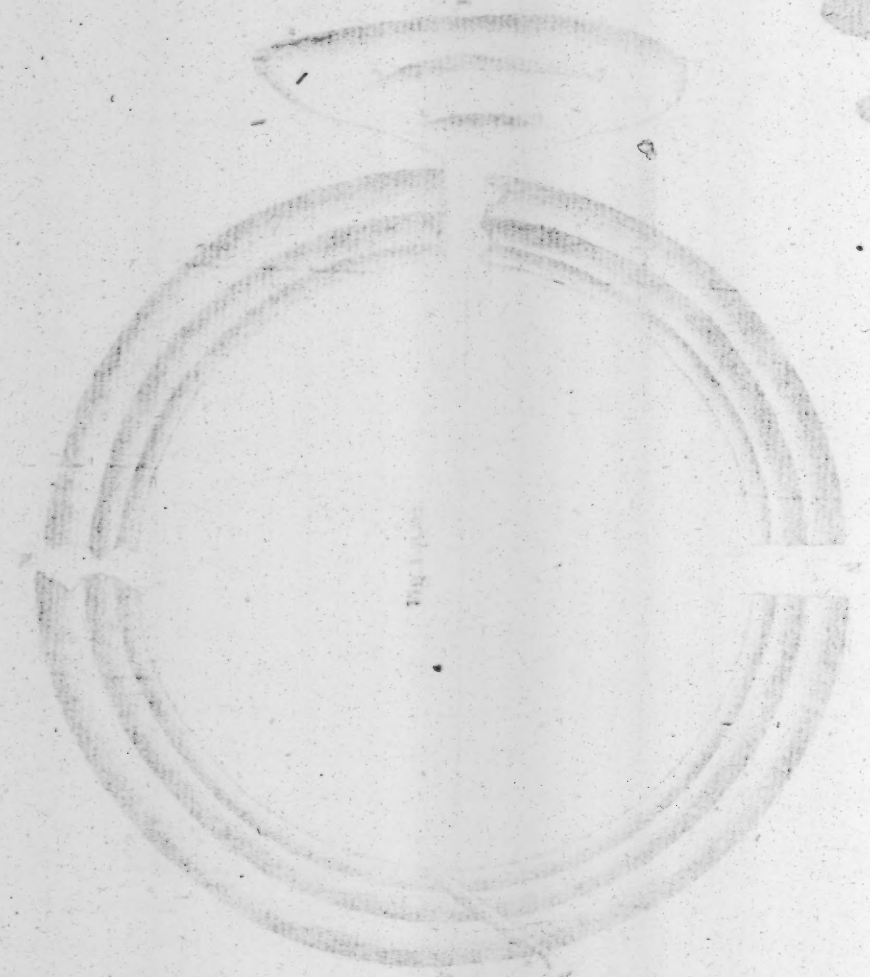
Steeple Lavington. South from Edindon is *Steeple* or *Eaſt Lavington*, commonly called *Market Lavington*, from its great corn-market on Wedneſdays. 35 Henry VI. 1457, William Beauchamp, firſt Lord St. Amand, bequeathed his body to be buried in the chantry of the chapel of this place, and died ſeized of the manor of *Cheping* Lavington c. Wilts, which epithet being ſynonimous to the other, proves that this market is of at leaſt three hundred years ſtanding. The manor lately belonged to Mountague earl of Abingdon, as did alſo Biſhop's Lavington. the adjoining village of *Weſt* or *Biſhop's Lavington*, where his lordſhip has a pleaſant ſeat, with a park, by inheritance from his father, who married Eleanora daughter of ſir Henry Lee by Anne his wife, to whom it deſcended as heireſs of the Danvers and Dantſeys, lords of this manor for many generations, two of whom founded and liberally endowed the freeſchool and almſhouſes here[17]. Steeple Lavington belongs at preſent to Mr. Vince, and Biſhop's Lavington to the duke of Marlborough. In the Littleton Pannell. latter pariſh is *Littleton Pannell*, now an obſcure village, antiently the lordſhip of the Paganels or Paynells, of whom John obtained for it the privilege of a market 12 E. II.[18].

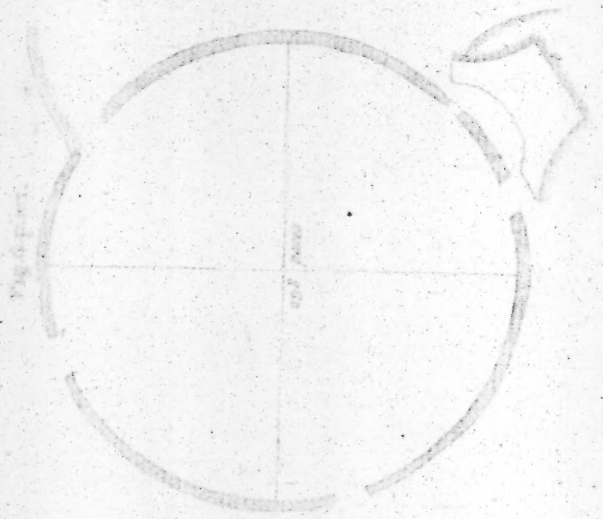
Were r. The Avon next receives the *Were*, a ſmall river Weſtbury. running not far from *Weſtbury*, "a ſmall market "town, the head town of the hundred to whom "it giveth name. Ther is a large church. The "town ſtandeth by clothiers[t]." It is a borough and corporation, governed by a mayor, and probably aroſe out of the ruins of a Roman ſtation half a mile to the north of it, where quantities of Roman coins have been found. Here Dr. Gale in his comment on Antoninus, p. 154, places VERLUCIO, in which he ſeems ſupported by the name of *Were*, which Holinſhed gives to the rivulet. The name of Weſtbury is purely Saxon, derived probably from its being one of the conſiderable towns in the Weſt, or from its ſituation *Weſt* from a *burgh* or Roman ſtation; as they called Selwood foreſt in its neighbourhood Ƿeſtanpvðv, the *Weſtern wood* by way of eminence, and in ſome copies of the Saxon Chronicle, p. 50, Ƿeſtan ſelepuða[19]. In Weſtbury church is a monument for ſir James Ley lord Ley of Ley, in the county of Devon, lord chief juſtice of Ireland and England, and created by Charles I. earl of Marlborough, which title was held by his only ſon, and became extinct in his brother 1680. The firſt earl died 1628[u].

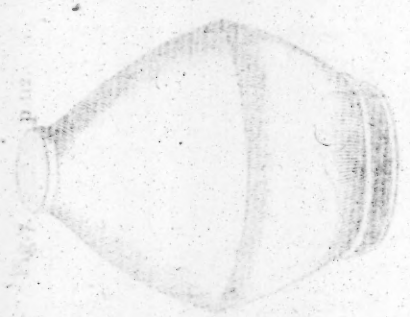
Near this place is a village called *Leigh* or *Ley*, Leigh which is moſt probably the place where king Alfred encamped the night before he attacked the Danes at Edindon. The Saxon Chronicle calls it Iglea, or Æglea, Aſſer *Acglea*, Florence of Worceſter *Ecglea*. This biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes an eaſy miſtake for *æt Lay*. Here is alſo a field called *Courtfield*, with a garden adjoining ſurrounded by a moat, and tradition ſays here was a palace of one of the Saxon kings. This may be the Ƿic of the Saxon Chronicle, which means merely a place. *Clay Hill* by the ſound might bid fair to be this *Eglea*. Biſhop Gibſon objects that we can hardly ſuppoſe Alfred when intending to ſurprize the enemy would pitch his tent on ſo conſpicuous an eminence. It is more likely he marched along the vale then overſpread with woods (as now with corn) being part of Selwood foreſt. Beſides, Clay hill ſhews no marks of fortifications, and is too far from the place where the battle was fought near Edindon, in the field between the town and *Bratton caſtle*[20]. Bratt But in fact there is on Clay hill a ſmall circular camp double trenched, and its diſtance is not ſo great from Bratton caſtle but that Alfred could march from one to the other in twenty four hours[x]. This laſt no doubt was the fortification to which the Danes fled, and held out a ſiege of fourteen days. It is ſituate on the point of a high hill, commanding all the country, and is double ditched on the ſouth and north ſides with very deep trenches.[21] It Pl. V 3. has two entrances from the ſouth-eaſt to the plain, and from the north-eaſt to Edindon, both guarded by a redoubt: on the weſt ſide is a ſpring. It is oval, 350 paces long by near 200 broad, and its area 23 or 24 acres[y]. Near the middle is a large oblong barrow 60 paces long, under which have been found many human ſkulls and bones mixed with ſtag's horns, fragments of urns, and pieces of iron weapons, and millſtones like the modern Scotch quernes, ſixteen and eighteen inches diameter. Under the ſouth ſide within the trenches is a circular mound of earth made in the laſt century called the *Table*, with a kind of horſhoe in the centre. The ſoil of this hill is chalk abounding with petrefactions, belemnites, ſpines of echini, &c. On the ſouth-weſt face of the hill is a moſt curious monument unnoticed by biſhop Gibſon: a white horſe in a walking attitude Whi

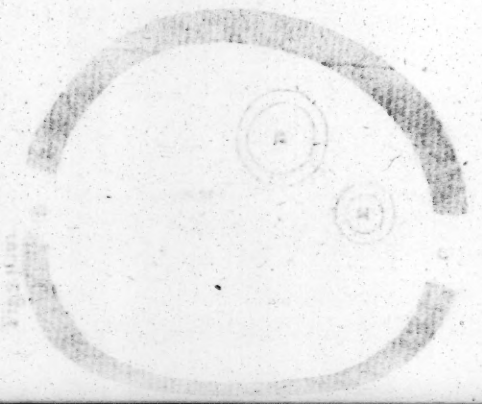
[l] On Spelman's life of Alfred, p. 33. [m] It. I. 136. [n] Horſley, p. 140.
[o] Antiq. Soc. min. Stuk. It. I. 136. ſays, much ruſty iron. [p] Lel. It. VII. 67.
[q] Tan. 610. Leland, It. VI. 51. VII. 67. [r] Godwn. Lel. VII. 66. [s] Leland VII. 67. a.
[17] G. [18] G. Dugd. Bar. I. 433. [t] Lel. VII. 67. b. [19] G.
[u] Dugd. II. 451. [20] G. [x] Saxon Chronicle, p. 85. [21] G.
[y] Aubrey Mon. Brit. He ſays on the ſouth it is double ditched, on the north naturally fortified by the declivity of the hill. See Holland before p. 89, note [k].

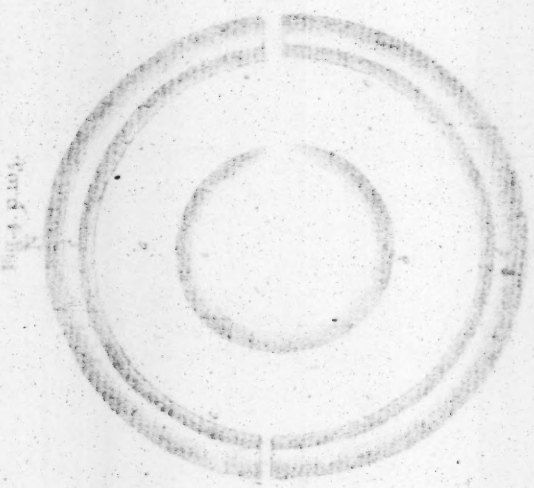
cut

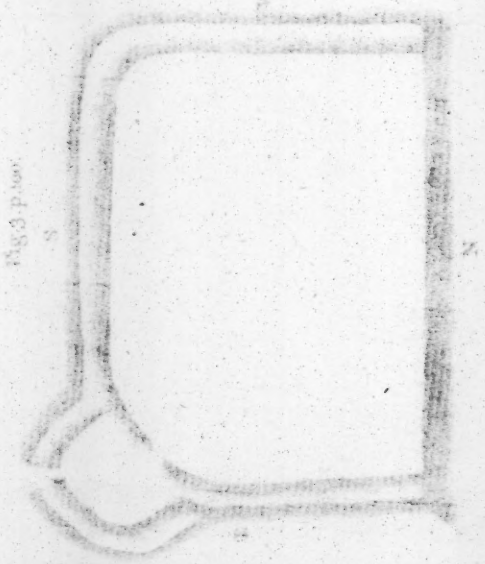












Athenæan Museum and others in that of the Royal Society. These circumstances seemed to ascertain the road between Bath and Marlborough, induced Dr. Walker[1] to fix here the VERLUCIO of Antoninus fifteen miles from *Aquæ Solis* and twenty from *Cunetio*, Marlborough. Dr. Stukeley[2] concurs with him, and makes both twenty miles from Verlucio. But Hedington being twelve from Bath and ten from Marlborough, profeſſor Ward[3] places Verlucio in the neighbourhood of *Lavington*.

Lavington. In a field formerly part of *Bromham* park near Devizes were found 1765 some Roman [illegible] pavements[4].

Edington. We muſt not confound this Hedington with *Edington*, or *Ediddington*, in Wiltſhire, founded "The church and [illegible] "priorie, [illegible] "prebend of [illegible] Bridge [illegible] 1247 built a new church, and founded a chantry or college for a dean and twelve maſters, whereof part were prebendaries, afterwards at the deſire of the Black Prince changed to Bonhommes 1358. Its revenues amounted at the diſſolution to between four and five hundred pounds a year[5]. Archbiſhop of Salisbury was murdered by [illegible] Edington juſt after [illegible]

Brook hall. "[illegible] Brookhall is "now, [illegible] "building that is there is of the erecting of the lord "Seward unto king Henry VII. The windows be full "of cudders, peradventure it was his badge or token "of the admiralſhye. There is a fair park but no "great large thing. In it be a great number of "very fair and fine grained oaks apt to ſale home."

Steeple Lavington. South from Edington is *Steeple* or *Eaſt Lavington*, commonly called *Market Lavington*, from its great corn-market on Wedneſdays. 35 Henry VI. 1457, William Beauchamp, firſt Lord St. Amand, bequeathed his body to be buried in the chantry of the chapel of this place, and died ſeized of the manor of *Chepyng* Lavington c. Wilts, which epithet being ſynonimous to the other, proves that this market is of at leaſt three hundred years ſtanding. The manor lately belonged to Mountague earl of Abingdon, as did alſo the adjoining village of *Weſt* or *Biſhop's Lavington*, where his lordſhip has a pleaſant ſeat, with a park, by inheritance from his father, who married Eleanor daughter of ſir Henry Lee by Anne his wife, to whom it deſcended as heireſs of the Danvers and Dantſeys, lords of this manor for many generations, two of whom founded and liberally endowed the freeſchool and almſhouſes here[6]. Steeple Lavington belongs at preſent to Mr. Vince, and Biſhop's Lavington to the duke of Marlborough. In the latter pariſh is *Lavington Paunell*, now an obſcure village, antiently the landſhip of the Paganels or Paynells, of whom John obtained for it the privilege of a market 12 E. II.[7].

Biſhop's Lavington.

Linleton Paunell.

Were.

Weſtbury. The Avon next receives the Were a ſmall river running not far from *Weſtbury*, a ſmall market "town, the head town of the hundred to whom "it giveth name. Here is a church. The "town ſtanded by ſhepherds. It is a borough and corporation, governed by a mayor, and probably

[1] In Gibſon's life of Alfred, p. 14.
[2] Acct. Roc. min. Stud. II. 1. [illegible] with ruſty iron.
[3] Tan. 610. Leland, Ir. VI. 31. VII.
[4] G. [illegible] G. Dugd. [illegible]
[5] Dugd. II. 451.
[6] Aubrey Mon. Brit. He ſays on the [illegible] a double ſtatute, on the north ſide by the family of Holland [illegible] before p. 89, note [illegible].
[7] Godwin. Cat. VII. 68. Le... VII. 65. [illegible]

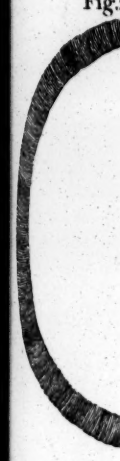


Fig.

E

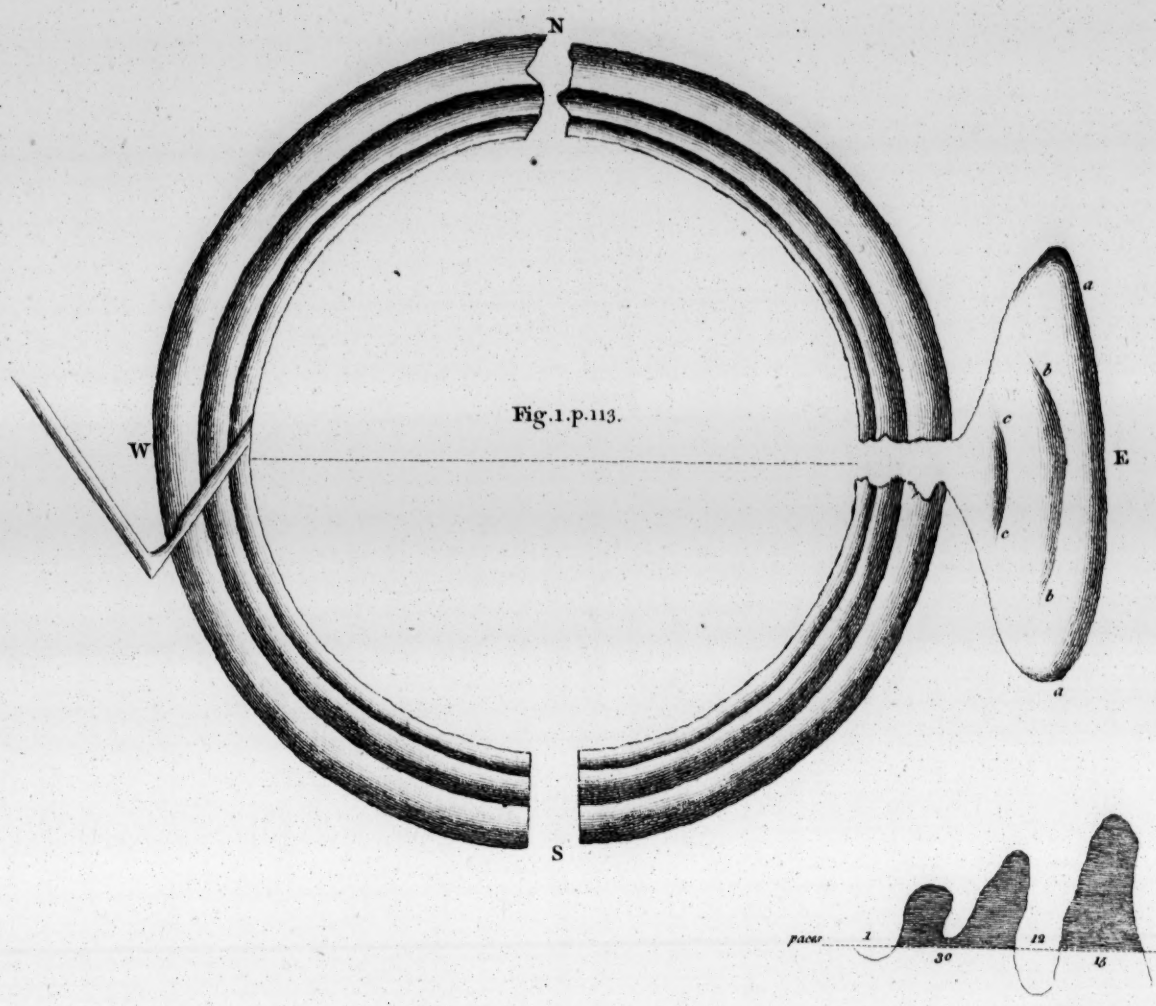


Fig.1.p.113.

Fig.7. p.112.

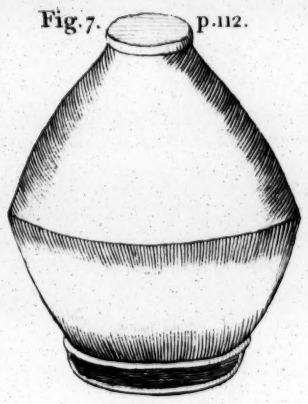


Fig.2.p.110.

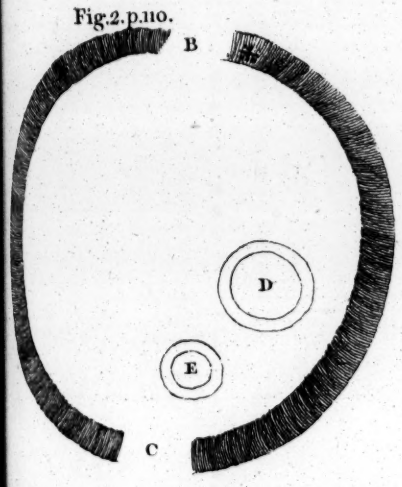


Fig.6.p.103.

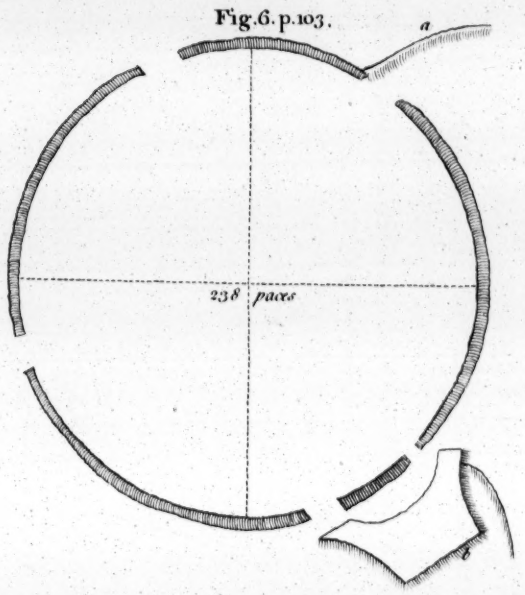


Fig.3.p.100.

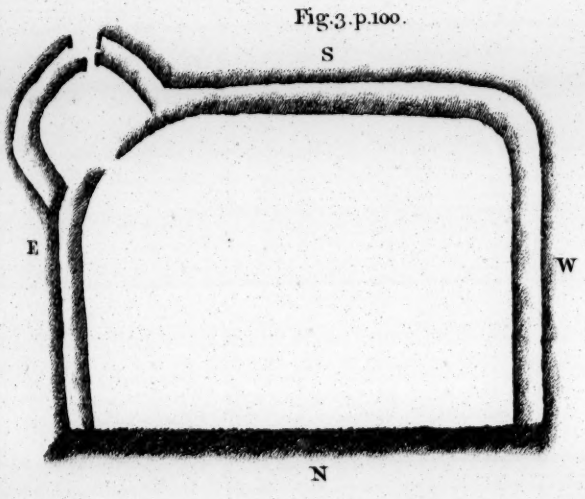
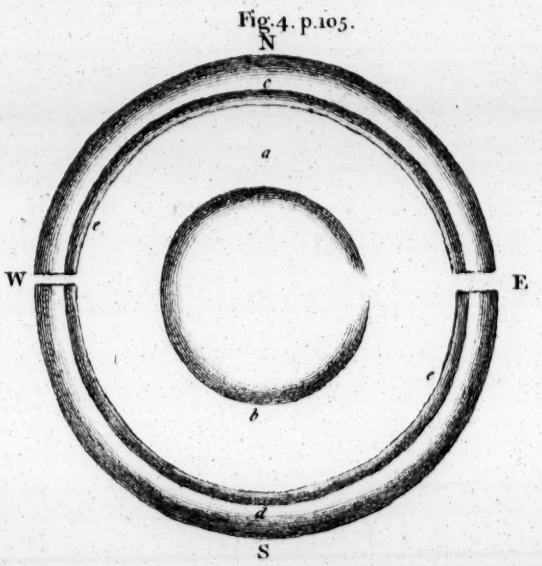


Fig.4. p.105.



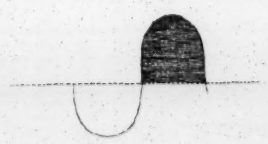


Fig.5. p.110.

Fratt Cary Sculpt

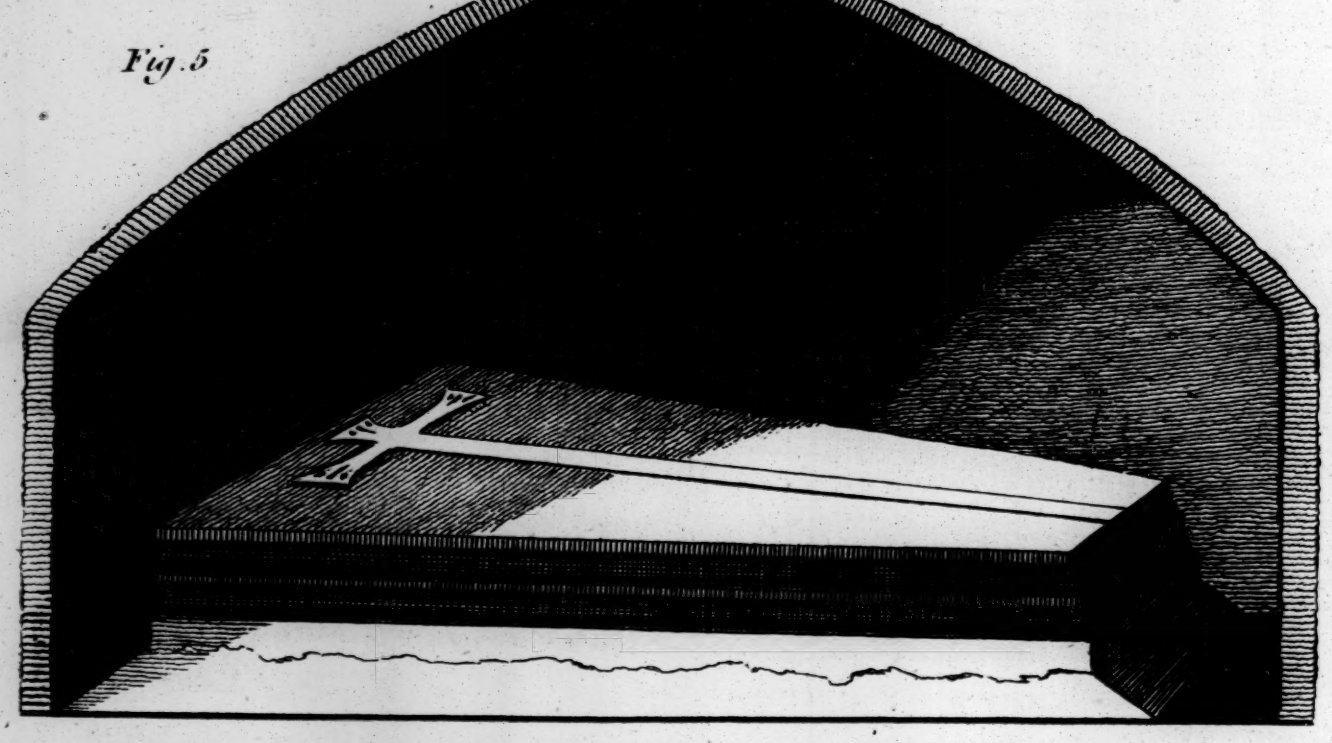
Fig. 1.

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5



R.G. del. & d. d.

Bauer. sc.

cut out of the chalk, fifty-four feet high from his toe to his chalk, and to the tip of his ear next one hundred feet eight: and from ear to tail one hundred feet long: an undoubted memorial of this important victory, and like that by which Alfred commemorated his first great victory in Berkshire eight years before. The whole of the figure is hollowed out of the chalk, and not marked with outlines to hollowen, as Mr. Wise seems to insinuate. See Archæologia, vol. [illegible]. I am surprised this very learned investigator of these kind of matters amongst us should doubt the antiquity of this figure, which so exactly corresponds with the story both in description and location, and never was of modern make within memory. As I could not, for such tradition when I surveyed it 1722 he would have been called to countenance the fancy, as they call it, with the original mustache. The village commemorated by this horse was much more considerable than the other two by Alfred. In the fosse at Alfred edit. as his brother Ethelred's interment [illegible] he was not only commander in chief but king of England; his Asser says he is a [illegible] and the Danes afterwards his subjects. [illegible] of this hill is one of the most extensive prospects.

Bradford.

Bradford is one of the most considerable cloathing towns [illegible]. It standeth on the sliding of a rock, is made all of stone, and hath a [illegible] good market on a week." It has a bridge of three arches over the Avon, at the end of which was an hospital of [illegible] founded. St. Aldhelm founded a monastery here, over which he presided when he was made bishop of Sherburn 705. King Ethelred gave it to the abbey A. D. 1001, to which its parsonage with [illegible] was appropriated; of which we hear no more. Bishop Gibson says the monastery was destroyed by the Danes, in a [illegible] at this town. Dunstan was elected bishop of [illegible] A. D. 959.

Monkton Farley.

Three miles northward of it at *Monkton Farley*, Hugh de Bohun, A. D. 1115, founded a Cluniac priory subject to Lewes, valued at £122. [illegible] was granted to Sr Edward Seymour, viscount Beauchamp, whose family still enjoy it, and have a seat there. The foundation of the chancel was opened 1725, and three flat stones discovered, a fourth with the figure and epitaph of prior Lawrence, and an altar tomb, with the inscription [illegible] IX. now at Lacock, to be read thus:

Hic jacet Hiberus de Char bonitat[illegible]
Qui cum Brytona cedit hic prophetissima.

Before the steps of the altar was a tomb with a flexion upwards of six feet high, and on the lid of the tomb his figure with a lion at his feet. A grave on the north side of the altar contained some bones, and on the fourth side was the floor of a small chapel. About twenty years before three plain tombs and a heap of bones had been found [a].

Holt.

At *Holt* is a mineral water [b].

Longleat.

Longleat is said to have been the first well built house in the kingdom. It was begun 1567 by Sr *John Thynne* on the site of the dissolved priory purchased by him of Sr John Horsey, 32 Henry VIII. was twelve years in building, and cost £. 8000. It is 220 feet in front, and 180 on each side, and contains one of the finest portrait galleries in England. *Thomas Thynne* fourth in descent from Sr John Thynne of this place, was created 1682, 34 Charles II. Viscount *Weymouth*, which title is still enjoyed by the descendants of his younger brother Henry Frederic, whose great grandson *Thomas* is the third and present viscount [c]. The priory here founded for black canons by Sr John Vernon being ruinous was annexed to Henton priory c. Somerset [d].

Maiden Bradley.

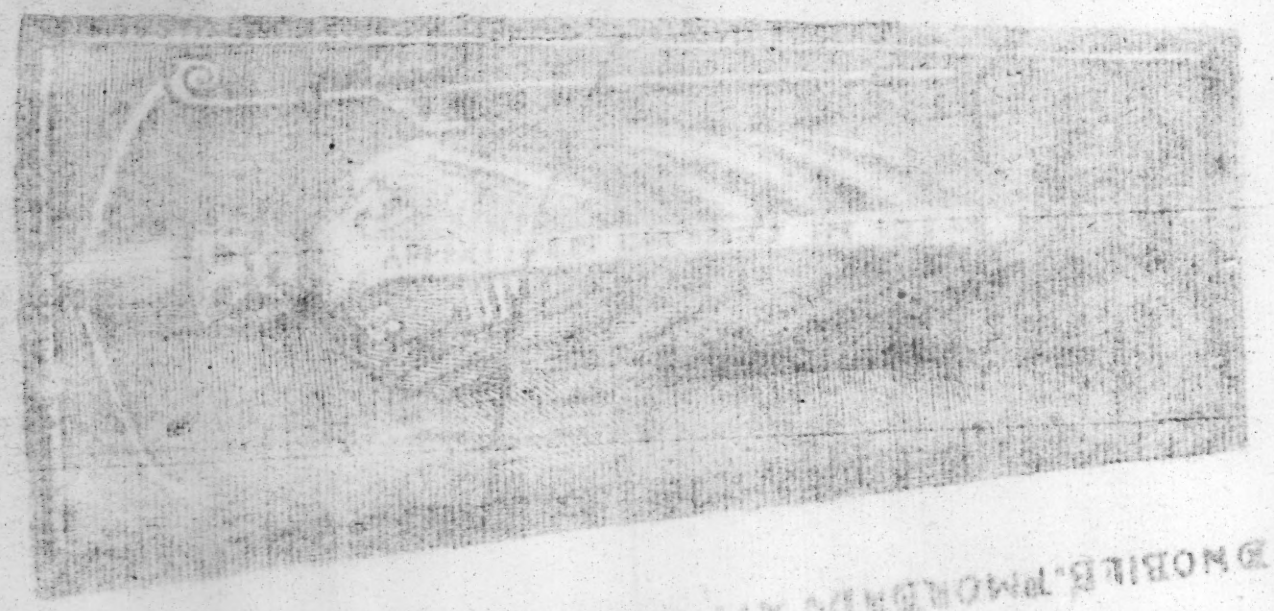
At *Maiden Bradley* Mapaffer Bisset, sewer to Henry II. founded an hospital for leprous women under the care of some secular brothers or priests, which Herbert, bishop of Salisbury changed to Austin canons. One of the three heirs general of Bisset builded an hospital at Maiden Bradley as a priory of "chanons; the being a lazar gave her part of "the town of Kidderminster *in pro visis*." This might be the tradition at Kidderminster, but the estate of the Bissets did not come to females till many years after this religious house was built, which was originally an hospital for leprous women, whose [illegible] seems to have been the principal view of [illegible] from whom the priests first and afterwards the regular canons were added to be subservient to them.

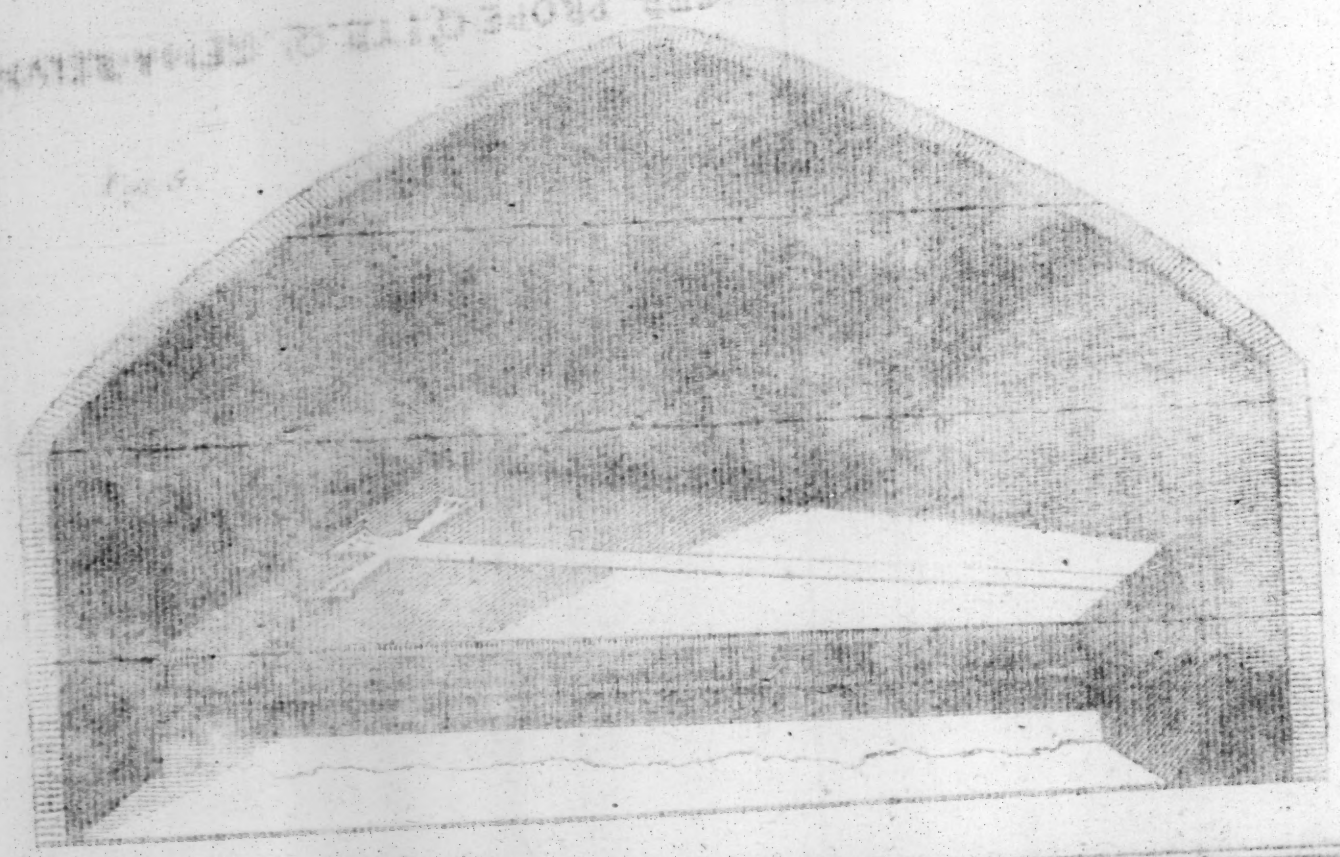
At *Mere* is a very fair church built in the form of a cross, with a lofty spired steeple of [illegible] and of that it is called Robert Longe citizen built [illegible] mother the family of [illegible] The abbey of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire had the parsonage impropriate, and the whole hundred of [illegible] with much fine wood, wood covered with lead, [illegible] and now down by lightning 1670 [e]. In the [illegible] is cut in the ground a [illegible] meter [f], the central circle [illegible] principle of those at [illegible] tradition makes it a work of [illegible] amusement in running it.

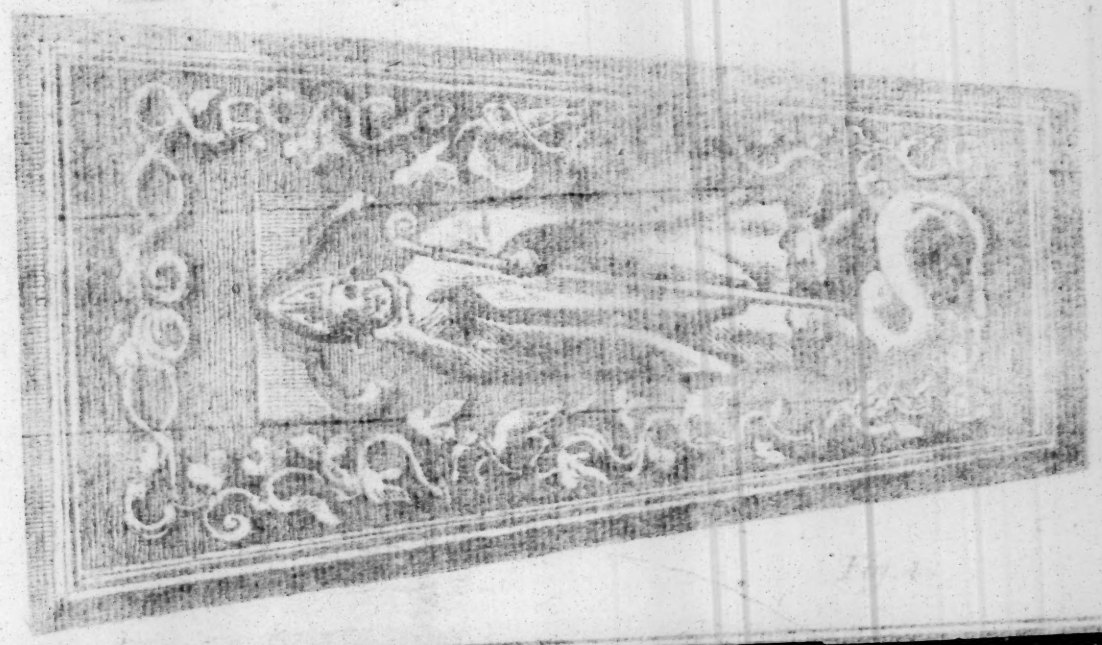
[illegible] rather a corruption of *Wyndridge*, [illegible] a MS. compendium of Geoffry [illegible] which makes Malmutius its founder. [illegible] to the parish, and a large common [illegible] of *Penele*. The castle was clean [illegible] escept two of its seven great [illegible] of Saxon were lords of this place, [illegible] of Lancaster, and in his right the earl [illegible] Now the court of the duchy of Lancaster is [illegible] usually held in this town about Michaelmas.

[illegible] *Bridge*, as if from the Were [illegible] the bridge of three stone arches [illegible] on a rocky hill, is well builded of [illegible] James Ternumber [illegible] had a notable fair house here. [illegible] to two chantry priests in the church [illegible] stockfish by the chapter for its poor [illegible] per week each. The church is

[a] Tab. Ib.
[b] Phil. Trans. [illegible] on the effects of [illegible] on the vicarage house and parsons [illegible]
[c] Tab. Ib.
[d] Tab. Ib.
[e] Gent. Mag. [illegible] p. 59.
[f] Tab. Ib. fo. IV.







R.G. del. & d. d.

cut out of the chalk, fifty-four feet high from his toe to his cheſt, and to the tip of his ear near one hundred feet high, and from ear to tail one hundred feet long: an undoubted memorial of this important victory, and like that by which Alfred commemorated his firſt great victory in Berkſhire eight years before. The whole of this figure is hollowed out of the chalk, and not marked with outlines ſo hollowed, as Mr. Wiſe ſeems to inſinuate the Berkſhire horſe is. I am ſurprized this very learned inveſtigator of theſe kind of monuments among us ſhould doubt the antiquity of this horſe, which ſo exactly correſponds with the other both in execution and intention, and repreſent it as of modern make within memory. As I could find no ſuch tradition when I ſurveyed it 1772 he muſt have been miſled to confound the *ſcouring* as they call it with the original making. The victory commemorated by this horſe was much more conſiderable than the other won by Alfred. In the former he acted only as his brother Ethelred's lieutenant. In this he was not only commander in chief but king of England; his affairs were in a moſt critical ſituation, and the Danes maſters of his kingdom. From the top of this hill is one of the moſt beautiful cultivated proſpects.

"*Steeple Aſheton* is a praty litle market town, and "hath praty building. It ſtandyth much by clothiers. "There is in it a very fair church builded in the "mind of men now living. The ſpired ſteeple of "ſtone is very fair and highe, and of that it is called "Steeple Aſheton. Robert Longe clothier builded "the north iſle, Walter Lucas clothier the ſouth, of "their proper coſts. The abbey of Ramſey in Hun-"tingdonſhire had both parſonage impropriate, and "the whole lordſhip. Sir Thomas Semar hathe it "now of the king almoſt with the whole hundred of "*Horwell* alias *Whorweldown* with much fair woods [z]." The ſpire of this church, wood covered with lead, was damaged and beat down by lightning 1670 [a]. In this pariſh, on a common, is cut in the ground a circular maze 64 feet diameter [b], the central circle eight feet, formed on the principle of thoſe in Dorſet, Eſſex, &c. and tradition makes it a work of the ſhepherds for their amuſement in running it, which the boys ſtill do.

Trowbridge ſeems rather a corruption of *Trolbridge*, and it is ſo written in a MS. compendium of Geoffry of Monmouth, which makes Molmutius its founder. A tithing and liberty in the pariſh, and a large common near it have the name of *Trowle*. The caſtle was clean down in Leland's time, except two of its ſeven great towers. The earls of Sarum were lords of this place, then the dukes of Lancaſter, and in his time the earl of Hertford [c]. Now the court of the duchy of Lancaſter is annually held in this town about Michaelmas [22]. Leland writes it *Thorough-Bridge*, as if from the Were running *thorough* the bridge of three ſtone arches here. "It ſtands on a rokky hill, is well builded of ſtone, and flouriſheth by drapery. James Terumber a very rich clothier built a notable fair houſe here, which he left to two chantry prieſts in the church, and a little almſhouſe by the church for ſix poor people at three pence *per* week each. The church is lightſome and fair [d]."

Bradford is one of the moſt conſiderable cloathing towns. "It ſtandith on the clining of a ſlaky "rock, is made al of ſtone, and hath a meetly "good market ons a week [e]." It has a bridge of nine arches over the Avon, at the end of which was an hoſpital of royal foundation [f]. St. Aldhelm founded a monaſtery here, over which he preſided when he was made biſhop of Sherborn 705 [g]. King Etheldred gave it to Shaftesbury abbey A. D. 1001, to which its parſonage worth £. 50. *per annum* was appropriated [h], after which time we hear no more it. Biſhop Gibſon ſays the monaſtery was deſtroyed by the Danes. In a ſynod held at this town Dunſtan was elected biſhop of Worceſter A. D. 959 [i]. Bradford.

Three miles north-weſt of it at *Monkton Farley*, Hugh de Bohun, A. D. 1115 founded a Cluniac priory ſubject to Lewes, valued at £. 153. [k] It was granted to ſir Edward Seymour, viſcount Beauchamp, whoſe family ſtill enjoy it, and have a ſeat there. The foundation of the chancel was opened 1744, and three flat ſtones diſcovered, a fourth with the figure and epitaph of ptior Lawrence, and an altar tomb with the inſcription Pl. IX. now at Lacock, to be read thus: Monkton Farley.

Hic jacet Ilbertus de Chat bonitate refertus,
Qui cum Brontona dedit hic perplurima dona.

Before the ſteps of the altar was a tomb with a ſkeleton upwards of ſix feet high, and on the lid of the tomb his figure with a lion at his feet. A grave on the north ſide of the altar contained ſome bones, and on the ſouth ſide was the floor of a ſmall chapel. About twenty years before three plain tombs and a heap of bones had been found [l].

At *Holt* is a mineral water [m]. Holt.

Longleat is ſaid to have been the firſt well built houſe in the kingdom. It was begun 1567 by ſir *John Thynne* on the ſcite of the diſſolved priory purchaſed by him of ſir John Horſey, 32 Henry VIII. was twelve years in building, and coſt £. 8000. It is 220 feet in front and 180 on each ſide, and contains one of the fineſt portrait galleries in England. *Thomas* Thynne fourth in deſcent from ſir John Thynne of this place, was created 1682, 34 Charles II. Viſcount *Weymouth*, which title is ſtill enjoyed by the deſcendants of his younger brother Henry Frederic, whoſe great grandſon *Thomas* is the third and preſent viſcount [n]. The priory here founded for black canons by ſir John Vernon being ruinous was annexed to Henton priory c. Somerſet [o]. Longleat.

At *Maiden Bradley* Manaſſer Biſſet, ſewer to Henry II. founded an hoſpital for leprous women under the care of ſome ſecular brother or prieſt, which Herbert biſhop of Salisbury changed to Auſtin canons. One of the three heirs general of Biſet builded "an hoſpital at Maiden Bradley to a priory of "chanons; ſhe being a lazar gave her part of "the town of Kidderminſter *in pios uſus* [p]." This might be the tradition at Kidderminſter; but the eſtate of the Biſets did not come to females till many years after this religious houſe was built, which was originally an hoſpital for leprous women, whoſe relief ſeems to have been the principal view of the foundation; the prieſts firſt and afterwards the regular canons were added to be ſubſervient to them, being Maiden Bradley.

[z] Lel. VII. 67.
[a] Aubrey, ubi ſup. See in Phil. Tranſ. lxiii. art. 29. the effects of lightning on the vicarage houſe and perſons in it 1772.
[b] Stuk. I. 137. [c] It. II. f. 31, 32, 33. [22] G. [d] Lel. Ib. [e] Lel. Ib.
[f] Leland, It. II. 31. Tan. 612. [g] Lel. Ib. [h] Ib. Tanner, 592.
[i] Spelm. Concil. p. 431. & aut. ibi cit. [k] Tan. 569. [l] Gent. Mag. April 1744, p. 139.
[m] See the cures performed by it in two pamphlets 1723 and 1731. 8vo.
[n] Collin's Peerage IV. 374. [o] Tan. 607. [p] Lel. It. IV. 182.

called *Procuratores mulierum* [q], though in process of time the prior and convent seem to have got the whole government of the house and its revenues [r], and to have dropt the sisters, who are first named in the old deeds. Manasser Bisset gave these leprous women the manor of Bradley, *pro Alicia uxore sua de cujus hereditate manerium illud est.* So that his wife was an heiress and probably Leland's lazar. Camden seems mistaken in making Manasser Biset's daughter the leper and foundress of an hospital distinct from her father's priory [s]. The revenues of the priory were near £. 200. a year.

The duke of Somerset has here a plain modern house with a park.

Sir Edmund Ludlow father of Col. Edmund Ludlow had a seat in this parish. His son was born here 1620, and died in Switzerland 1693.

Stourton. *John*, son of William Stourton and Elizabeth Moyne, was created lord Stourton 20 Henry VI. which title still continues in the family: *Charles* being the 14th and present lord.

"The lord Stourton's place stondeth on a mean "hill, the soil thereof being stony. This manor "place hath two courts, the front of the inner court "magnificent and high, embattled castle like. There "is a park among hills joining on the maner place. "The river of Stour risith there of six fountains, "whereof three be on the north side of the park "hard within the pale; the other three be north also, "but without the pale. The lord Stourton giveth "these six fountains in his arms [t]," and the bend expresses the park pale.

The estate was purchased by Henry Hoare, esq; son of sir Richard Hoare, lord mayor of London, whose descendant has here a charming natural spot, a happy mixture of wood and water, not crouded with buildings, incircled with a noble terrace seven miles long crowned by a lofty triangular tower in honour of Alfred, whose bust is placed in the middle of the ascent up it. The antient cross from Bristol surmounted by a gilt sun is placed at the entrance of the walks. Mr. Walpole compares these gardens with Milton's Eden on a different scale [u]. The house is adorned with a good collection of pictures, particularly exquisite portraits of some distinguished Italian family, &c. found in a cabinet that formerly belonged to Pope Sixtus V.

In Stourton church is a monument for William second lord, who died 1522, and his lady Thomasine. In the windows are painted some hand-barrows which they pretend were used by Botolph Stourton, whom they make nine feet and half high, to carry off his dead when he fought the Conqueror on Bonhomme down.

"There is on an hill a little without Stourton a "grove, and in it a very pretty place called Bonhomes, "builded of late by lord Stourton. Bonhomes of "Wiltshire of the antienter house of the Bonhomes "ther is lord of it [x]."

Hindon. *Hindon* is a mean market and borough town, a chapel to East Knoyle, memorable only for its venality. Holland says it had a remarkable quick market. The greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire 1754.

Fonthill. Not far from Hindon is *Fonthill*, the seat of the late Mr. Beckford, who took down one built by Inigo Jones, and the new one being afterwards burnt rebuilt it in a handsome manner, as also the parish church.

Chilmark another neighbouring village noted for its quarries. Chilm.

East Knoyle gave birth to Sir Christopher Wren 1632. He died 1723. East K.

From hence the southern limit of the county goes to *Mere*, a small village, probably so called from Mere. Mœna, *bounds, limits*, viz. of the three counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset. Close to the town is a large double hill called the castle hill. In the neighbourhood of this town and Stourton are four entrenchments, one of which to the north-west in Stourton park is double trenched, and another circular and double ditched called *Old castle* [y], on the top of an high hill called by Leland [z] *Whiteshete hill*, half a mile from Stourton; probably a camp of the Danes in one of the three battles at Pen A. D. 658. 1001 and 1016. Sir Francis Cottington, lord treasurer and baron Hanworth was born near Mere, and died abroad 1650.

Bishop Gibson says the peculiarity of the river *Dever* is not now to be heard of; not so Dr. Stukeley [a]. Dever. It gives name to four villages, and may be derived from the Saxon Dyfan to *dive*.

Leland [b] calls Warminster "a principal market Warm. "for corn." It gives name to an hundred. We find no mention of it in the Saxon times. Concerning the situation of Verlucio see before. On the downs north-east of the town are two camps about a mile and a half asunder; the northern double trenched called *Battlesbury*, probably Danish; the southern square, single trenched, called *Scratchbury*, with a barrow in it probably Roman [c].

At *Heightsbury* Robert lord Hungerford and his Heig. wife Margaret founded an hospital for a warden, twelve poor men and one poor woman about 1470, which still subsists, well endowed, with the addition of a subwarden who reads daily prayers to the poor people who are nominated by the lord of the manor of Heightsbury [d]. It was burnt with great part of the town 176., and rebuilt 1769. The church was collegiate before 1300 [e]; only one defaced monument of its lords remain [f].

Dunshot or *Dunshat* and *Waldsbury* or *Woldsby* Dun. Wa. are two camps on Salisbury plain. The first of these is opposite to Yanesbury on the other side of the water, single ditched: the latter also single trenched a mile and a half distant [g]. Neither appear in the map by these names. The latter of these seems to be the same with that placed by Aubrey at *Willy*, a camp with a double ditch opposite Yarnborough or Wildsbury [h]. He places in *Codford* parish a great round camp as big as Yanesbury, but single, facing Yanesbury, and called *Oldbury* [i]. Ol.

On Wiley down near *Groveley* a single square camp called *Bilbury*. So Aubrey [k]; but the map makes it Bil. double and round. In *Groveley* parish is another G. double and round called Groveley castle, which Aubrey calls square, single, and Roman.

Against the Romanity of *Yarnsbury* or *Yanesbury* Ya. ca. camp it has been urged that Roman camps were generally square and single trenched, whereas this is

[q] Lel. Coll. I. p. 84. Madox, Form. 32. [r] Madox, Ib. [x] Lel. Ib.
[s] Tanner, 601. n. [t] Lel. It. VII. 78. [u] Anecd. of Painting, IV. 127. [c] Aubrey.
[y] Aubrey. [z] It. VI. 78. [a] It. I. 129. [b] It. VII. 67.
[d] Tanner, 612. [e] Ib. 609. [f] Holland. [g] Holland.
[h] Ubi sup. [i] Ubi sup. [k] Ubi sup.

double.

double. Its being oval and ſo much like Bratton, only bigger, would induce one to think it Daniſh, and perhaps its name with a ſmall alteration of ſound implies as much. It is three hundred and ſixty-two paces long, and has three entrances to the north, and eaſt; the latter, which is the principal is fortified after the Daniſh faſhion with three outworks and ditches[23], repreſented at a a, b b, c c, plate VIII. fig. 1. On the weſt ſide is a way to the water by a private port, and this and the ſouth ſide are on the declivity of the hill[l]. Roman coins have been found here[m]. Mr. Aubrey ſays, not this camp but that called *The Walls* near Ambresbury was Veſpaſian's camp, when he marched weſtward hither, and that we can trace him backwards by them to the ſea ſide at Brill. Weſt of *Chiltern* a ſmall Roman camp, called in the map *Knooke caſtle*. Not far off is a ditch called *Chiltern* which ſeems to be ſome diviſion of the hundred. This in the map is called *Old ditch*, and runs in different directions.

The intermediate lords of Wardour caſtle were the *Lovels*, *Tutchets*, *Audleys*, and *Willughby de Brooke*, one of which laſt repaired it, and died at it[n]. From him it came to ſir *John Arundel* of *Trahern*, whoſe grandſon *Thomas* (not *John* as Camden) was created count of the empire, but queen Elizabeth allowing him no precedence from that title, James I. created him an Engliſh baron, which honour is held by his deſcendants: *Henry* being the preſent and eighth baron Arundel of Wardour. In 1643 lady Blanch, widow of Thomas ſecond earl, held this caſtle a week with only twenty-five men againſt one thouſand three hundred of the parliament forces, who, notwithſtanding the articles of ſurrender, plundered and damaged both caſtle and park, cut down the trees, and broke down the heads of twelve ponds. They were diſlodged by lord Arundel at his return, who ordered a mine to be ſprung under the caſtle, whereby the building was ſo ſhattered that more than half is now down. It ſtands beautifully in a garden under a woody hill with a large piece of water before it, and the preſent lord has built an elegant houſe at a little diſtance from it. Sir Nicholas Hyde lord chief juſtice of the king's bench was born here, and died 1631.

At *Tisbury* near Hache was born ſir John Davies an eminent lawyer and writer of the laſt age, who died 1613.

In this pariſh in *Oakley wood* near *Swallow cliff* common is a camp on the top of a hill treble ditched, containing about four acres: the ditch between three and four paces broad from top to top; on the ſouth ſide plain ground[o]. At Ebbedown a caſtle. Over againſt Ebbedown in *Weſt Kingſton* on the other hill a leſſer Roman camp 130 paces one way. It has no ditch, a ſlight rampart, and no veſtigia of any port[p]. Biſhop Latimer was rector here. In the walk to the parſonage is a little ſcrubbed hollow oak where he uſed to ſit called Latimer's oak[q]. Above *Berwick St. John* on the brow of the hill towards Cranborn chace Mr. Aubrey places a Roman camp whoſe weſt ſide meaſured 300 and its eaſt 360 paces. Quære if *Winkelbury* hill.

At *Broad Chalk* near the river, ſouth of the church between the farm and the orchard is a ground called *Bury Orchard*, containing five acres, three roods, nine perches, encompaſſed, except on the weſt where the vicarage ſtands, with a broad bank but not very deep. It is ſquare, very convenient for the water which the Romans did much affect. The banks are as high as thoſe of Norbury. The camp extended above the vicarage to the brow of the hill weſtward, perhaps as much more at leaſt. In another place he deſcribes, on the North down, in the ſame pariſh, a camp called *Chiſelbury*, on the brow of the hill near the road from Sarum to Shafteſbury, not far from the Start; the rampart and ditch ſingle, and he thought it Daniſh. We have engraved it Pl. VIII. fig. 6. where a. repreſents a trench to the field, b. a trench leading into the bottom towards Broadchalk.

Wilton though much reduced is ſtill the county town, a corporation and borough, and has a market. Leland[r] ſays it had once twelve or more pariſh churches, which I fear is mere popular tradition. Biſhop Gibſon ſays Mathew Weſtminſter reckons it a county of itſelf diſtinct from Wiltſhire. He quotes, p. 200, & Mon. Ang. I. 197. Sed q. Florence of Worceſter ſub an. 893 ſays "Wiltun in "meridiana ripa fluminis Guilon, de quo flumine "totus ille pagus nominatur." Its monaſtery owed its origin to Weoxſtan or Wulſtan the famous earl or duke of Wiltſhire, who, about A. D. 773, repaired an old church of St. Mary here for a college or chantry of ſecular prieſts. After his death, A. D. 800, his relict Alburga ſiſter to king Egbert changed it to a nunnery, which foundation is ſometimes aſcribed to her brother. King Alfred after his victory here built a new nunnery on the ſcite of the old palace, into which he removed the nuns from the other, thus doubling their number. King Edward ſen. was ſo great a benefactor as to be eſteemed a founder[s]. King Edgar was another benefactor for the ſake of his natural daughter Edith, who was abbeſs and patroneſs. It was of the Benedictine order, and valued at the diſſolution at upwards of £. 600. *per annum*, and granted to ſir William Herbert[t]. Some have doubted whether Ellandune, where, according to the Saxon Chronicle Egbert engaged Beorwulf, A. D. 823, or as Matthew of Weſtminſter, 825, not 831 as Mr. Camden, was at this place, becauſe of the ſuppoſed impoſſibility that Egbert, the moſt powerful prince in the iſland, ſhould let an enemy make an invaſion into the heart of his kingdom without oppoſition, and that none of our hiſtorians ſhould tell us this battle was fought at *Wilton*, by which name this town was known long before. They think it therefore as improbable to place Ellandune here as with Bromton in Middleſex. Thus biſhop Gibſon; but I do not find that Bromton does place it in Middleſex. His words are only, Egbertus *rex occidentalium Saxonum Bernulfum partes ſuas hoſtiliter petentem apud* Hellendinam *pugnans victor funeſtus ad propria remeavit*. The biſhop adds, if the authority of the Wincheſter annals[u] is to be allowed in this caſe the controverſy is clearly decided: for they tell us expreſsly that this fight was at Ellendune a manor belonging to the prior of Wincheſter: now this ſeems to be no other place than Ellingdon near Highworth in this county on the borders of the Mercian kingdom, which t. Richard II. belonged to the monaſtery of St. Swithin. Wherever it was, the river of the ſame name ran with blood, and was filled with dead bodies according to Huntingdon and Hoveden. The Wincheſter annals tell us that Egbert

Wilton.

Chalk.

[23] G. ex Aubrey.
[l] Stukeley I. 129.
[m] Aubrey.
[n] Holland.
[o] Aubrey.
[p] Ib.
[q] Ib.
[r] It. III. 58.
[s] Mon. Ang. II. 805.
[t] Tanner, 594. Mon. Ang. II. 851.
[u] Mon. Ang. I. 32.

bert had only 100 emaciated ſoldiers to oppoſe ten times that number of freſh and well favoured men under Bernulf, who had in this confidence demanded homage from Egbert. The ſubjects of the latter prince preferring an honourable death to mean ſubmiſſion accepted the challenge, and gave their enemies ſo total a defeat, that Bernulf had much ado to eſcape with his life and the loſs of his kingdom, which Egbert united to his own. A little attention to this relation would have ſhewn that Egbert was not in a condition to oppoſe the inroad of an enemy into the heart of his kingdom, not to mention that Egbert was or had been lately engaged in a war with the Britans in the moſt diſtant weſtern part of his dominions, as Carte. Alfred's action with the Danes here was in the firſt year of his reign. Florence of Worceſter lays the ſcene of it "*in* monte qui dicitur Wilton, "*qui eſt in meridiana ripa fluminis* Guilon [x]:" a further proof that *Ellandune* and Wilton are the ſame; the ſame author in his account of Egbert's victory, explaining Ellandune, i. e. monte Eallæ. The Chronicle of Wilton [y] ſays it was *in loco Waſcheſome*. Alfred had at firſt the advantage, but preſſing too warmly after the enemy, they rallied and remained maſter of the field.

Wilton is one of the principal objects in a hiſtory of the arts and belles lettres. The earl of Pembroke's magnificent houſe here was began on the ſcite of the nunnery in the reign of Elizabeth, by ſir William Herbert aforementioned, after his advancement to that title by Edward VI. 1551. He dying 1569, his ſon Henry finiſhed it, and died 1630. Holbein and Inigo Jones imagined the buildings. Here ſir Philip Sidney wrote his Arcadia for his ſiſter third wife of earl Henry. Vandyke drew many of the race. Thomas the ſeventh earl completed the collection of pictures, and aſſembled the throng of ſtatues; and the laſt earl Henry has ſhewn by a bridge deſigned by himſelf, that had Jones never lived Wilton might have been a villa worthy of antient Rome [z]. The celebrated collection of antiques in this villa contains the whole collection of the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine, and the greateſt part of the earl of Arundel's. Among many others are a pillar of one piece of white Egyptian granite from the front of the temple of Venus Genetrix at Rome, near 14 feet high, 22 inches diameter, with an inſcription to Aſtarte or Venus; a very antient altar of Bacchus comprehending the whole Greek alphabet before the time of Simonides [a]; a bas relief of a ſacrifice with a Bouſtrophedon inſcription. The ſtatues amount to 36, the buſts to 133 [b]; among which laſt are ſuppoſed to be ſeveral uniques.

SORBIODUNUM. However Camden's etymologiſts deduced the name of Sorbiodunum, equal adepts in the Welſh language conſulted by biſhop Gibſon advance no ſuch thing. The Saxons indeed ſeem to have derived their name from the *dryneſs* of the ſoil, ꝛeapan ſignifying *to dry*, though in the Saxon chronicle [c] it is alſo written Sealeſbyꝛig. This ſeems to be a much more probable origin of the Saxon name than Holinſhed's derivation from *Saltsburg* in Germany, or John Roſs's from a tower built here by Julius Cæſar, which might have been called *Cæſaris burgus* and corrupted into *Sariſburg* as *Cæſar Auguſta* in Spain into *Saragoſa*. The emperor Severus who reſided much in Britain may have reſided here, and been a benefactor to the town, and ſo occaſioned it to be called *Severia*, and this part of the county *Severina* and *provincia Severorum*. Leland [d] ſays ex Eulog. Hiſt. "Wilſhire olim dicta Severia propter gentis ſæ- "vitiam," which he laughs at, "cum ſit Severia imp[f. "ab imperatore] dicta." Johannes Sariſberienſis [e] who was born here, ſays it was called *Severia* of old. "Provincia quoque Severiana quæ moderno uſu & "nomine ab incolis Wilteſira vocatur." Wilteschire, quæ quondam dicebatur Provincia *Semerana* (l. *Severiana*) [f] Lel. Cygnea Cantio v. Buſtelli domus "Mons acutus a Severia comes," and in Encom. p. 101. Inſignia Janæ Seymauræ

Phœnix nuper eram venuſta pennas;
Ortum non Arabes mihi dedere,
Sed gens clara quidem *Severiana*.

But whether it were called Sariſburia from Severus and Cæſaris burgus may be queſtioned. William Horeman who is called a Salisbury man by his cotemporary Bale calls himſelf *Cæſarisburgenſis* [g]. Leland [h] ſays Swane ravaged *Serbiria* which in the margin he calls *Severia*. Sorbiodunum appears however from the number of coins of all ages found here as well as from the preſent form and appearance to have been a very conſiderable ſtation. "This thing," ſays Leland [i], "hath been antient and exceeding "ſtrong." It fills the ſummit of a high ſteep hill, which originally roſe equally on all ſides to a point. The whole work is 1600 feet diameter, ſurrounded by an immenſe ditch, being ſo contrived that in effect it has two ramparts. Upon the inner and higheſt ſtood a ſtrong wall 12 feet thick which afforded a parapet with battlements all round. A large piece of it remains to the north. Upon ſtill higher ground in another deep circular ditch 500 feet diameter, ſtood the caſtle, having a wall on the inner work, many fragments of which and of the gate remain. The city is divided into equal parts by a meridian line: both the banks are ſtill left, one to the ſouth the other to the north, and theſe had walls on them and a ditch on their eaſt ſides: the ſouth bank is moſtly levelled. In the middle of each half towards the eaſt and weſt is a gate with a bridge of communication and a lunette before it; that to the eaſt is ſquare with a circular ditch, that to the weſt round. The hollow where the walls of the city ſtood is viſible all round. In every quarter were two towers whoſe foundations plainly appear. With thoſe on the cardinal points, the gates, and the rampart there were 12 in the whole circuit; ſo that ſuppoſing it about 5000 feet in compaſs there was a tower at every 400 feet. The ſcite is all plowed over. In the north-weſt angle juſt within the weſt gate ſtood the cathedral and epiſcopal palace, whoſe foundations are yet traceable. In the north-eaſt corner of the city is another rampart including a ſquariſh area, probably ſome public building [k].

This city was taken and ruined by Swane 1003, not Canute as Camden, and did not recover before the removal of the ſee.

Leland [l] adds, "without each of the gates of Old "Sarum was a fair ſuburb and in the eaſt ſuburb

[x] Flor. p. 311. [y] Lel. Coll. II. 165. [z] Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, II. 150.
[a] Pegge on it in Arch. V. p. 155. [b] Collins's Peer. II. 125. [c] P. 20. [d] Col. II. 397.
[e] De nug. curial. vi. c. 18. [f] Bromton, p. 956. Ranulph Ceſtr. Polychr. I. c. 49.
[g] See notes on Fuller's Worthies, Wilts, p. 156. [h] Coll. II. 189. ex Hoved.
[i] Leland III. 59. [k] Stuk. It. I. 73. [l] It. III. f. 59.

"a pariſh church of St. John, and thereon a chapel "yet ſtanding. There had been houſes in time "of mind inhabited in the eaſt ſuburb, but then not "one within or without the city. There was a pariſh "church of the Holy Rood in Old Saresbyri, and "another over the gate whereof ſome tokens remain." In 1772 was found by Mr. Wyndham cloſe to the London road E. of his houſe and St. Edmund's church and at a ſmall diſtance from the ſcite of Old Sarum, the upper part of a caſque about ſix inches diameter, whoſe rim has two or three flat buttons of braſs which ſerved as rivets for ſeveral chains or ſtraps of the ſame metal over the temples, pretty intire, and a ſcull in it: another like caſque an inch leſs, a ſword blade two inches broad three feet long with the croſs bar of the handle, two long ſpear heads, and many human bones [m].

Leland doubts whether the want of water occaſioned the removal to New Sarum, as there are many wells of ſweet water in it. The other opinion aſcribes it to the differences between the garriſon and the clergy, who one day returning from a proceſſion were refuſed admittance into the town. King Edbert reſided much here [at *Severia* [n]] and king Edgar called a great council here A. D. 960 [o]. Oſmund was firſt earl of Dorcheſter and afterwards biſhop of Salisbury [p]. He began the cathedral, which biſhop Roger finiſhed in the moſt ſplendid manner [q]. The caſtle which belonged to the biſhops had upon a difference between king Stephen and biſhop Roger been ſeized by the king, who placed a governor and a garriſon in it. This was looked upon as a violation of the rights of the church, and occaſioned frequent differences, the iſſue of which was that the biſhop and canons thought of removing where they were leſs diſturbed. This was firſt projected by biſhop Herbert Pauper (whom Gibſon, on what ground I know not, calls brother to biſhop Richard Poore) in the reign of Richard II. but that king dying before it could be effected, and the turbulent reign of John enſuing, they could not carry it into execution till the reign of Henry III. when biſhop Richard Poore pitched upon the preſent ſcite of the cathedral, then called from its low ſituation *Merefield*, q. d. *Marſh field*, not as Camden and biſhop Godwin miſled by the vulgar name *Merry field* explain it, *ager lætus*; for the tablet in the church cited by Leland expreſsly calls it *Miryfield*. Many of the townſpeople had before removed t. Richard I. The church was begun 4 cal. May 1220; for the more effectual carrying on of which the biſhop in his Conſtitutions recommended to all prieſts in his dioceſe to remind dying perſons of a charitable contribution to this fabric [24]. Leland's deſcription of this beautiful church is more minute than uſual. The body is ſupported by ten pointed arches on a ſide reſting on cluſters of the lighteſt pillars. Each tranſept has three ſuch arches forming as many chapels, and the choir has ſeven arches. Between the choir and presbytery is a ſecond tranſept on each ſide with two arches. "The great and faire chapel of our Lady at the "eaſt end of the high altar has three [lighter] pillars "of marble on each ſide. The porch is on the "north ſide of the church. The tower of ſtone in "the centre of the croſs and the lofty ſpire on it "is 410 feet high—a noble and a memorable piece "of work [r]." The chapter-houſe large and fair, octagon, with a cluſtered pillar in the middle, the frieze all round under the windows charged with reliefs of ſcripture hiſtory uncommonly elegant for the time, and not much defaced. The cloiſter on the ſouth ſide is one of the largeſt and moſt magnificent in England. A notable and ſtrong ſquare tower for great bells ſtands on the north ſide of the church in the yard: the ſpire has been lately taken down. The weſt front and buttreſſes all round have been filled with ſtatues. In the nave are the monuments of ſeveral biſhops, two of them brought from Old Sarum, of which one by an inſcription that had eſcaped all the curious, though part of it is recorded by Leland, I flatter myſelf has been aſcertained to the famous biſhop Roger [s]. Here is alſo a ſingular monument of a boy biſhop, ſo called from the cuſtom of celebrating St. Nicholas' feſtival by children habited as prieſts, which obtained in this and in ſome other cathedrals at home and abroad. Here was alſo a chapel over the tomb of Walter, firſt lord Hungerford, who died 1499, now removed to the ſouth ſide of the choir. In the choir and tranſepts are many monuments of biſhops, of Sir Thomas and lady Gorges and of Edward Seymour earl of Hertford, ſon of the Protector. In the centre of the Lady chapel lies biſhop Oſmund, and on one ſide of him William Longeſpee earl of Salisbury, natural ſon of Henry II. by fair Roſamond; and Montacute earl of Salisbury; and on the other, lord Stourton, executed for murder in the reign of Mary, and two biſhops. On the ſouth ſide of this chapel is a ſmaller one built by biſhop Beauchamp, firſt chancellor of the garter 15 Edward IV. in which is his monument, with thoſe of his father and mother, and one for Sir John Cheney, knight of the garter. On the north ſide is another chapel built by the will of Margaret widow of Robert lord Hungerford in the 15th century, at the expence of £. 497. It has remains of good painting and much writing, with her tomb in the centre, and her husband's on the ſouth ſide. Other biſhops buried with monuments in this cathedral are Poore 1229, Blythe 1500, Mortival 1329, Audley 1524, Bingham 1247, Wyvill 1375, Gheſt 1578, Walter de la Wyle 1274, Wykehampton 1284, Bridport 1263, Gaunt 1315, Capon 1557, York 1256, Thomas 1766. Pl. IX.

Knighton ſtyles *Edric* duke of Mercia *earl* of *Salisbury* [t]. The title deſcended from *Robert Cecil* to his ſon and heir *William*, whoſe eldeſt ſon Charles dying in his father's life time the honour was next enjoyed by *James* his grandſon, father of *James* the fourth earl, whoſe ſon *James* ſucceeded him 1694, and was himſelf ſucceeded 1728 by his ſon *James*, and he 1780 by his only ſon *James*, who is the ſeventh and preſent earl.

The biſhop's palace was principally built by biſhop Beauchamp. The cloſe has three gates and a lofty embattled wall never completely finiſhed [u]. The vicars have a pretty college and apartments. [x]. This

[m] Mr. Bowle, in Ant. Soc. min.
[n] Chron. Wilton. Lel. Coll. II. 195.
[o] Bromton, p. 866.
[p] Lel. It. III. 59.
[q] Godwin, 343.
[24] G. See William de Wenda's account of the removal, printed in Price's "Survey of the cathedral 1753," 4to.
[r] Leland, III. 66.
[s] Archæol. II. 190. The plate, exhibiting this tomb, and another of the ſame date in the nave, together with the monument with the croſs belonging to bp. Mortival in the preſbytery, is here inſerted.
[t] Comes *Saluſburienſis*, col. 2315. In the next column he calls him comes *Dovoniæ* ſcilicet *Saluſburgenſis*.
[u] Leland. III. 67.
[x] Ib.

church has a precentor, three (formerly four) archdeacons, and 41 prebends, beſides four annexed to the dignities of biſhop, dean, chancellor, and treaſurer. It had at firſt 50 beſides thoſe annexed; but by the ſuppreſſion of five, diſſolution of two, and alienation of two more, they were reduced to the preſent number; five more were alienated, but replaced by five others[y], of which Mr. Camden enjoyed that of Ilfracomb 30 years[25]. Biſhop Jewel built a library. Biſhop Ward erected and endowed a college for ten miniſters' widows. In that part or ſuburb of Salisbury called *Harnham* ſtood the college *de Vaux*, built by biſhop Giles de Bridport 1260 for the entertainment of ſeveral ſcholars who retired hither on account of ſome diſturbances at Oxford. Here they ſtudied univerſity learning, and having a teſtimonial from their chancellor of their proficiency frequently went and took their degrees at Oxford. They continued ſo to do in Leland's time, who ſays "part "remain in the college at Saresbyri, and have two "chaplains to ſerve the church there dedicated to "St. Nicholas. The reſidue ſtudie at Oxford[z]." Biſhop Poor who began the cathedral founded the hoſpital of St. Nicholas hard by Harnham bridge for a maſter, eight poor women, and four poor men. On the ſouth ſide of this hoſpital which ſtill ſubſiſts, for ſix men and ſix women, is a chapel ſtanding in an iſland, and on the north an old barn where was once a church of St. Martin removed into the city on account of the floods. "Harnham was a village long "before the erection of New Saresbyri, and there was "a church of St. Martin belonging to it[a]." The great bridge in this ſuburb was built by virtue of a privilege obtained by biſhop Poor of Henry III. when New Sarum was incorporated, that for the benefit of the ſaid city they might change the ways and bridges leading to it, and do therein what to them ſeem meet, provided it be without injury to any perſon. In purſuance hereof his ſucceſſor biſhop Bingham 1245 built this ſtately bridge, which by bringing the great weſtern road this way occaſioned the decay of Wilton[26].

Harnham.

Fiſherton. *Fiſherton* was a village with a church before New Sarum was built, and here was a houſe of Black friars[b]. In the north-eaſt part of the city was the collegiate church of St. Edmund, founded by biſhop Walter de la Wyle before 1270, valued at £. 94. *per annum*[c], whoſe church is memorable for that unprecedented and rigorous proſecution carried on againſt Sherfield in the ſtar-chamber for defacing certain paintings in the eaſt window in a fit of intemperate zeal. There was alſo a houſe of Grey friars in the city[d]. Trinity hoſpital, founded t. Richard II. is yet in being, and maintains a maſter and twelve poor men[e].

Weſt Dean. Four miles from Salisbury on the borders of Hampſhire is *Weſt Dean*, the ſeat of Sir John Evelyn, knt. of the Surrey family, ſince of the late Evelyn Pierepoint duke of Kingſton by marriage of his grandfather with Elizabeth daughter of the ſaid Sir John Evelyn, and now of Sir John Elwill, bart.[27] Here was found 1741 a teſſelated pavement four feet ſquare[f].

Longford. *Longford*, the ſeat of the earl of Radnor, formerly of the earl of Coleraine, built t. James I. is of a triangular form with round towers at each corner. On a hill above it is a Roman camp[g].

Dunk *Dunkton* or *Downton* is a mean market town of one ſtreet, though an antient borough. On a high hill ſouth of *Hummington* or *Odſtock* is a very great ſingle camp called *Clerebury*, with a beacon in it[h]. At Clere *Whichbury* half a mile and more are two large Whic ditches[i].

Standl *Standlynch*, a little north of Downton, is the ſeat of Henry Dawkins, eſq. who, in company with the late Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Wood, viſited the remains of Palmyra and Balbec in 1751, and publiſhed exact accounts and elegant views of them.

Clare "Clarington park and maner place about a mile "by ſouth-eaſt from Saresbyri. The parke is a "very large thing, and hath many kepers in it. "There was at Clarington a priory called *Ivy* "*Chirch*[k]."

In the beautiful park at *Clarendon* are remains of two royal palaces called *King manor* and *Queen manor*: the former aſcribed to king John, but really built by Henry III.[l] where ſeveral parliaments have been held: the firſt 8 Henry II. 1164, when the clergy, who had long claimed and exerciſed an independent power over their own body, were obliged to renounce it by ſwearing to and ſubſcribing ſixteen articles, to which Becket alone could not be prevailed on to ſubſcribe his aſſent. The ſecond was called 10 Edward II. 1317, at which nothing of any moment was tranſacted, moſt of the barons being too apprehenſive of the artifices of the king's favourites to attend. This place gave title of earl to Sir *Edward Hyde*, who was born at Dinton near Wilton 1608, and created chancellor of England, baron Hindon, viſcount Cornbury, and earl of Clarendon by Charles II. He died 1674, and was ſucceeded in this title by his ſon *Henry*, and grandſon *Edward*; which laſt dying without heirs male the title paſſed to his firſt couſin *Henry* ſon of his uncle Laurence earl of Rocheſter, who dying 1753, it became extinct. In 1756 *Thomas Villiers*, brother to William earl of Jerſey, was created baron Hyde of Hindon, and in 1776 earl of Clarendon.

Half a mile from the park near the Roman road on a dry chalk hill is a fair Roman camp, circular, ſingle ditched within, the ditch being at a conſiderable diſtance from the vallum which has two entrances. Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes it the work of Conſtantius Chlorus, who may have enlarged an older camp, and left to the place the name of *Chloridunum*, q. d. *Chlorus' hill*, now contracted to Clarendon, or more properly *Clorendon*[m]. Mr. Aubrey calls this *Frippsbury*, and deſcribes it a very large circular entrenchment of a rude form, 330 paces diameter, ſingle trencht, the ditch deep and the rampart high 23 paces over together. But about 80 paces within the outer work is a deep trench 11 or 12 paces wide without a rampart. It has two entrances on the eaſt and weſt, and is probably Saxon. We have engraved his plan of it Pl. VIII. fig. 4. where a. b. repreſent the inner ditch without a rampart, c. d. the outer ditch, e. the outer rampart. This is called in the Map *Chlorus's camp* or *Figbury ring*.

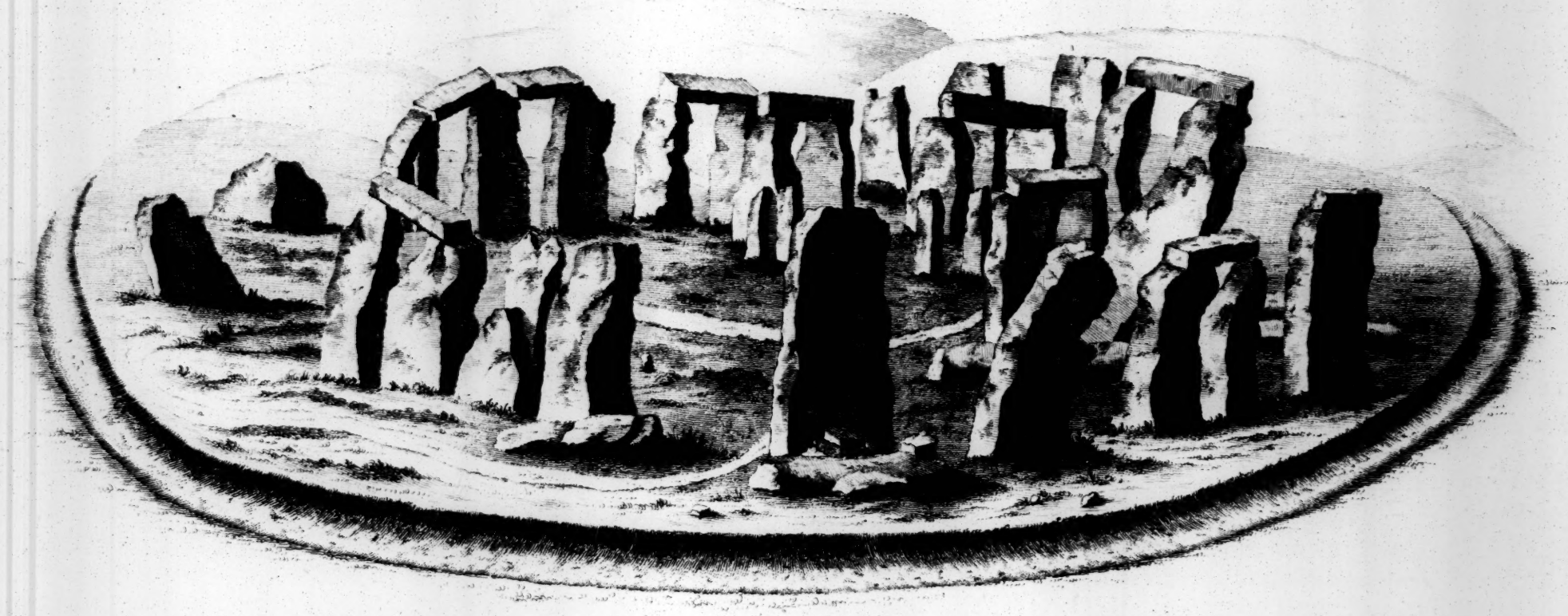
To this anſwers *Okebury* or *Ogbury ring*, not far from the river at *Durnford*, a great Roman camp

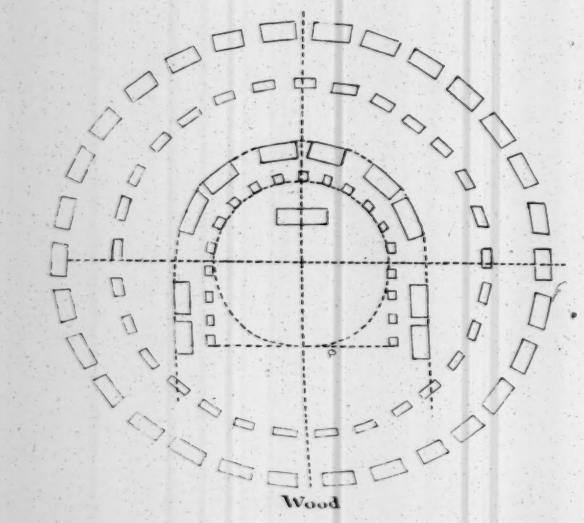
Oke cam

[y] Tanner, 594.
[z] It. III. 67. G. Tanner, 608.
[a] Lel. Ib. Tanner. 605.
[b] Lel. Ib. Tanner, 609.
[c] Ib.
[d] Lel. Ib. Tanner, 608.
[e] Tanner, 611.
[f] Ant. Soc. min. 1741, where is a drawing of it.
[g] Aubrey.
[h] Ib.
[i] Ib.
[k] Lel. III. 69.
[l] Warton's Engliſh Poetry, I. 155.
[m] It. I. 129. 130. Pl. 41.
[25] G.
[26] G.
[27] G.

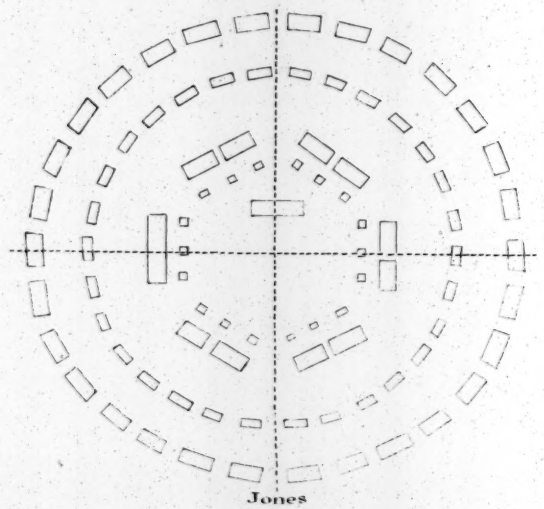
moſtly

STONEHENGE

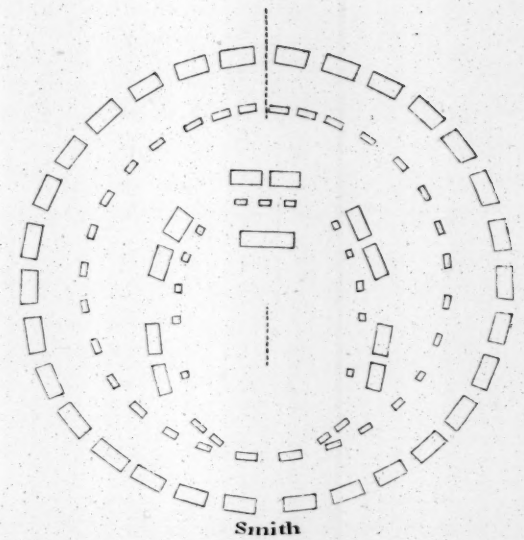




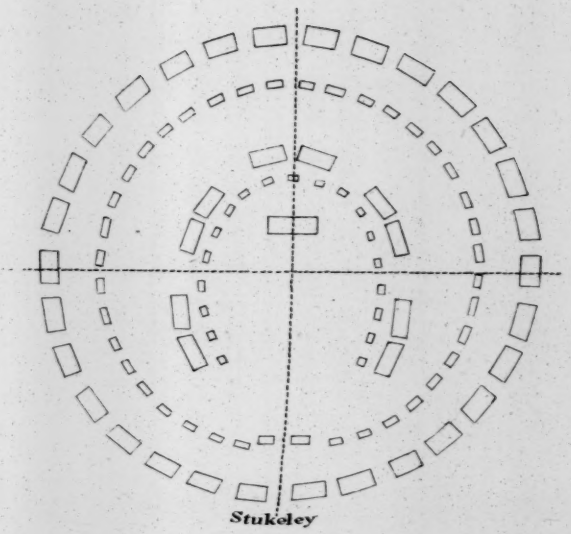
Wood



Jones



Smith



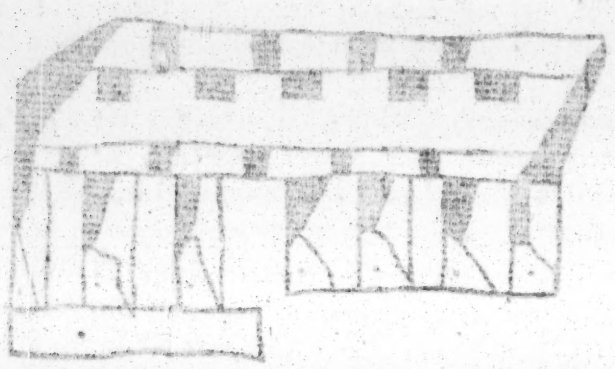
Stukeley

mostly without rampart, the hill being steep. Signs of the Prætorium may be seen. Dr. Stukeley calls it *Ambury*, and describes it as a very large irregular camp on the top of a hill without a ditch; within it many little banks at right angles, and a small square area. He takes it for a British camp or oppidum, and Vespasian's camp *the Walls* in sight.

Not far from his manor of Clarendon at Ivy church Henry II. founded a small priory of the order of St. Austin, valued at between 120 and 130 *l.* *per ann.*[a]

A little north from Clarendon is *Farley*, the birth place of Sir Stephen Fox, knight, 1627, who having acquired a large fortune by his services to Charles II. founded here an hospital for six old men and as many women with a master who is to teach a free school for twelve children and officiate in the church, which was at the same time rebuilt and made parochial. He died 1716, and was buried in this church. His eldest son by his second wife was advanced by George II. to the title of earl of Ilchester, baron Redlynch of *Redlynch* in this neighbourhood, where he has a seat, and his second son by the same marriage to that of lord Holland 1763.

Stonehenge has exercised the conjectures of no less than eight writers since Camden, who if we except Henry of Huntingdon first noticed it. There is indeed a rude draught of it in a MS. of the "Scala Mundi," written about 1340, and continued to 1450 in Benet college library, which for the singularity is here copied.



It is not mentioned in the Itinerary of Leland, who travelling among towns and along rivers, did not go out of his way to examine monstrous stones and barrows on wild and widespread downs, though in his note on the extract about it from Geoffery of Monmouth (Coll. 2. 31.) he confutes the idle story of Merlin. Mr. Camden could see nothing but confusion and rudeness in this stately pile; and it must be confessed the print he has given of it in his folio edition, (to which we have substituted one dated 1575, signed R. F.) does not help to make it distinct. Camden's print was copied and modernized by J. Kip for bishop Gibson. Inigo Jones, full of ideas of architecture, conceived it to be a *Tuscan* temple of *Cælum* or *Terminus*, built by the Romans[q]; as if the rudest monuments of that people were not more regular than this: and as Aubrey well observes "while he pleases himself with retrieving a piece of architecture out of Vitruvius he abuses the reader with a false scheme of the whole work." His son in law Charlton[r] contended for its being Danish, and came nearer the probability of its being the work of some *Northern* people. The attentive though credulous Aubrey first hit on the notion of its being a *Druid* temple. With this notion Mr. Toland concurred, and Dr. Stukeley by accurate admeasurements confirmed it[s]. Mr. Wood of Bath supported this opinion, with this additional idea, that it had an astronomical as well as theological use, and was, like that in Stanton Drue in Somersetshire, a temple of the moon[t]. This has been illustrated in a brief and comprehensive manner by Dr. Smith[u], who shews, that the outer circle of 30 stones multiplied by 12 within for the twelve signs of the Zodiac, represents the antient solar year of 360 days; its inner circle is the lunar month of 29 days 12 hours represented by 30 more stones, of which six at the upper end of this circle exhibit the hunter's and harvest moon rising six nights together with little variation. Next to this circle is a great ellipse composed of seven pair of pillars with an impost on each pair for the seven planets whose influence may be alluded to by these compages of stones. Within these forming a concentric ellipse are 12 smaller single stones for the 12 signs of the Zodiac with a 13th at the upper end for the archdruid's seat before the altar. The centre of this temple Dr. Smith finds to be 51° 11′, and that it could not be erected in this form in any other parallel of latitude. A great stone 210 feet from the body of the structure called the *Friar's heel*, from a vulgar tradition that the Devil threw it at a friar whose heel brushed by it made an impression in it, is the index that discloses these astronomical uses. Three others and probably a fourth lie on the bank that surrounds the whole with some variations from the cardinal points, and directly north and south just within the bank is an appearance of circular holes surrounded with a bank of earth which may have been a meridian line. The different plans of the four writers on this monument may be seen in the annexed plate, where is also a general view of it altered from those in Camden and Gibson.

Stonehenge stands in the middle of a fine flat area, near the summit of a hill, and is inclosed with a circular double bank[x] and ditch near 30 feet broad, the vallum inwards, after crossing which we ascend 30 yards before we reach the work. The whole forms a circle of about 108 feet diameter from out to out, consisting, when intire, of 60 stones, 30 uprights and 30 imposts, of which remain only 24 uprights, 17 standing and 7 down, three feet and a half asunder, and 8 imposts. Eleven uprights have their 5 imposts on them by the grand entrance. These stones are from 13 to 20 feet high. The lesser circle is somewhat more than eight feet from the inside of the outer one, and consisted of 40 lesser stones (the highest six feet) of which only 19 remain, and only 11 standing: the walk between these two circles is 300 feet in circumference. The Adytum or Cell is an oval formed of 10 stones (from 16 to 22 feet high[y]) in pairs with imposts which Dr Stukeley calls Trilithons and above 30 feet high[z],

[a] Ashmole misplaces it in Hempshire.

[q] Ton. 602. Here in our grandfather's remembrance as tradition runneth, was found a grave, and therein a corps of 12 foot, and not a stock of wood hollowed and the concave lined with lead, with a book thereon of very thick parchment, all written with capital Roman letters; but it had been so long that, when the leaves were touched they moulder'd to dust. Sir Thomas Elliot who found it could not be an history. No doubt he that so carefully laid it up hoped it should be found and discover some things memorable to posterity. Holland.

[r] Stonehenge restored. Lond. 1655." fol.

[s] Stonehenge. 1740." fol.

[t] Choros Gigantum. Lond. 1665." 4to.

[u] Abury and Stonehenge restored. Lond. 1747." 8vo.

[x] Chart. Gawr the grand Orrery of the Druids. Salisb. 1770." 4to.

[y] In. 2. 57.

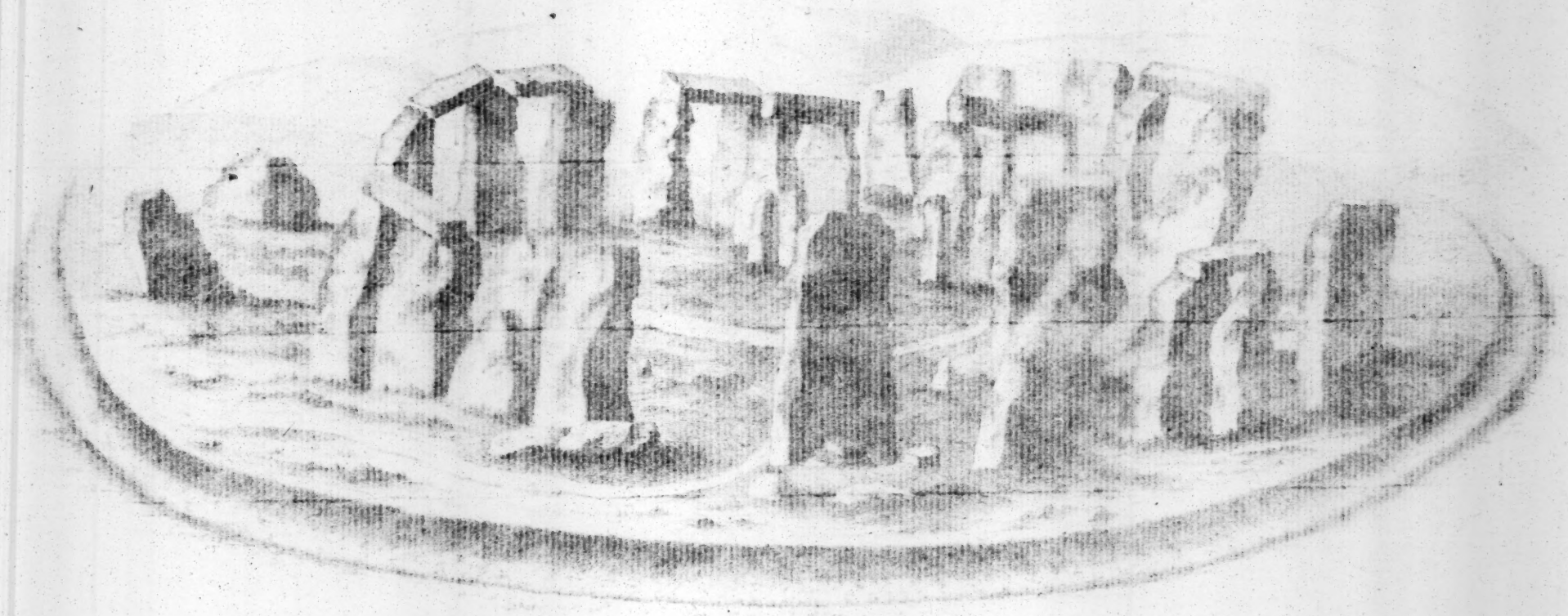
[z] Wood, p. 42.

The impolls of these and the other Camden's print calls *Coronæ*. A MS. in Benet college library ascribed to Bede and marked

[a] H. 1. 130.

rising

STONEHENGE



moſtly without rampart, the hill being ſteep. Signs of the Prætorium may be ſeen[n]. Dr. Stukeley[o] calls it *Aukbury*, and deſcribes it as a very large irregular camp on the top of a hill without a ditch; within it many little banks at right angles, and a ſmall ſquare area. He takes it for a Britiſh camp or oppidum, and Veſpaſian's camp *the Walls* in ſight.

Not far from his manor of Clarendon at *Ivy church* Henry II. founded a ſmall priory of the order of St. Auſtin, valued at between 120 and 130 *£. per ann.*[p]

A little north from Clarendon is *Farley*, the birth place of Sir Stephen Fox, knight, 1627, who having acquired a large fortune by his ſervices to Charles II. founded here an hoſpital for ſix old men and as many women with a maſter who is to teach a free-ſchool for twelve children and officiate in the church, which was at the ſame time rebuilt and made parochial. He died 1716, and was buried in this church. His eldeſt ſon by his ſecond wife was advanced by George II. to the title of earl of Ilcheſter, baron Redlynch of *Redlynch* in this neighbourhood, where he has a ſeat, and his ſecond ſon by the ſame marriage to that of lord Holland 1763.

Stonehenge has exerciſed the conjectures of no leſs than eight writers ſince Camden, who if we except Henry of Huntingdon firſt noticed it. There is indeed a rude draught of it in a MS. of the "Scala Mundi," written about 1340, and continued to 1450 in Benet college library, which for the ſingularity is here copied.

It is not mentioned in the Itinerary of Leland, who travelling among towns and along rivers, did not go out of his way to examine monſtrous ſtones and barrows on wild and wideſpread downs, though in his note on the extract about it from Geoffery of Monmouth (Coll. 2. 31.) he confutes the idle ſtory of Merlin. Mr. Camden could ſee nothing but confuſion and rudeneſs in this ſtately pile; and it muſt be confeſſed the print he has given of it in his folio edition, (to which we have ſubſtituted one dated 1575, ſigned R.F.) does not help to make it diſtinct. Camden's print was copied and modernized by J. Kip for biſhop Gibſon. Inigo Jones, full of ideas of architecture, conceited it to be a *Tuſcan* temple of *Cælum* or *Terminus*, built by the Romans[q]; as if the rudeſt monuments of that people were not more regular than this: and as Aubrey well obſerves "while he pleaſes himſelf with "retreiving a piece of architecture out of Vitruvius he "abuſes the reader with a falſe ſcheme of the whole "work." His ſon in law Charlton[r] contended for its being Daniſh, and came nearer the probability of its being the work of ſome *Northern* people. The attentive though credulous Aubrey firſt hit on the notion of its being a *Druid* temple. With this notion Mr. Toland concurred, and Dr. Stukeley by accurate admeaſurements confirmed it[s]. Mr. Wood of Bath ſupported this opinion, with this additional idea, that it had an aſtronomical as well as theological uſe, and was, like that in Stanton Dru in Somerſetſhire, a temple of the moon[t]. This has been illuſtrated in a brief and comprehenſive manner by Dr. Smith[u], who ſhews that the outer circle of 30 ſtones multiplied by 12 within for the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac, repreſents the antient ſolar year of 360 days; its inner circle is the lunar month of 29 days 12 hours repreſented by 30 more ſtones, of which ſix at the upper end of this circle exhibit the hunter's and harveſt moon riſing ſix nights together with little variation. Next to this circle is a great ellipſe compoſed of ſeven pair of pillars with an impoſt on each pair for the ſeven planets whoſe influence may be alluded to by theſe compages of ſtones. Within theſe forming a concentric ellipſe are 12 ſmaller ſingle ſtones for the 12 ſigns of the Zodiac with a 13th at the upper end for the archdruid's ſeat before the altar. The centre of this temple Dr. Smith finds to be 51° 11″, and that it could not be erected in this form in any other parallel of latitude. A great ſtone 210 feet from the body of the ſtructure called the *Friar's heel*, from a vulgar tradition that the Devil threw it at a friar whoſe heel bruſhed by it made an impreſſion in it, is the index that diſcloſes theſe aſtronomical uſes. Three others and probably a fourth lie on the bank that ſurrounds the whole with ſome variations from the cardinal points, and directly north and ſouth juſt within the bank is an appearance of circular holes ſurrounded with a bank of earth which may have been a meridian line. The different plans of the four writers on this monument may be ſeen in the annexed plate, where is alſo a general view of it altered from thoſe in Camden and Gibſon.

Stonehenge ſtands in the middle of a fine flat area, near the ſummit of a hill, and is incloſed with a circular double bank[x] and ditch near 30 feet broad, the vallum inwards, after croſſing which we aſcend 30 yards before we reach the work. The whole forms a circle of about 108 feet diameter from out to out, conſiſting, when intire, of 60 ſtones, 30 uprights and 30 impoſts, of which remain only 24 uprights, 17 ſtanding and 7 down, three feet and a half aſunder, and 8 impoſts. Eleven uprights have their 5 impoſts on them by the grand entrance. Theſe ſtones are from 13 to 20 feet high. The leſſer circle is ſomewhat more than eight feet from the inſide of the outer one, and conſiſted of 40 leſſer ſtones (the higheſt ſix feet) of which only 19 remain, and only 11 ſtanding: the walk between theſe two circles is 300 feet in circumference. The Adytum or Cell is an oval formed of 10 ſtones (from 16 to 22 feet high[y]) in pairs with impoſts which Dr Stukeley calls Trilithons and above 30 feet high[z],

[n] Aubrey miſplaces it in Hampſhire.
[o] It. I. 130.
[p] Tan. 602. Here in our grandfather's remembrance as tradition runneth, was found a grave, and therein a corps of 12 feet, and not far off a ſtock of wood hollowed and the concave lined with lead, with a book therein of very thick parchment, all written with capital Roman letters; but it had been ſo long that when the leaves were touched they mouldered to duſt. Sir Thomas Eliot who found it judged it to be an hiſtory. No doubt he that ſo carefully laid it up hoped it ſhould be found and diſcover ſome things memorable to poſterity. Holland.
[q] "Stonehenge reſtored. Lond. 1655." fol.
[r] "Chorea Gigantum. Lond. 1663." 4to.
[s] "Stonehenge, 1740." fol.
[t] "Choir Gawr 1747." 8vo.
[u] "Choir Gawr the grand Orrery of the Druids. Saliſb. 1770." 4to.
[x] Wood, p. 42.
[y] Ib. p. 57.
[z] The impoſts of theſe and the others Camden's print calls *Coronets*. A MS. in Benet college library aſcribed to Bede and marked N. xxx. ſays, *Apud* Stanhenges *lapides viire magnitudinis in modum portarum elevate ſunt ut porte arcis ſubpoſite videantur.*

riſing

riſing in height as they go round and each pair ſeparate, and not connected as the outer pair, the higheſt eight feet[a]. Within theſe are 19 more ſmaller ſingle ſtones, of which only ſix are ſtanding. At the upper end of the Adytum is the altar, a large ſlab of blue coarſe marble, 20 inches thick, 16 feet long, and 4 broad[b]; preſſed down by the weight of the vaſt ſtones that have fallen upon it[c]. The whole number of ſtones, uprights, impoſts, and altar is, exactly 140. The ſtones are far from being artificial, but were moſt probably brought from thoſe called the *Grey Weathers* on Marlborough Downs, 15 or 16 miles off, and if tried with a tool they appear of the ſame hardneſs, grain, and colour, generally reddiſh[d]. The heads of oxen, deer, and other beaſts have been found on digging in and about Stonehenge: but the human bones our author ſpeaks of only in the circumjacent barrows. Dr. Stukeley 1723 dug on the inſide of the altar to a bed of ſolid chalk mixed with flints. In the reign of Henry VIII. was found here a plate of tin, inſcribed with many letters, but in ſo ſtrange a character that neither Sir Thomas Elliot, a learned antiquary, nor Mr. Lilly, maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, could make them out. This plate to the great loſs of the learned world was ſoon after loſt[e]. Two ſtone pillars appear at the foot of the bank next the area in which the building ſtands, and theſe are anſwered by two ſpherical pits at foot of the ſaid bank, one with a ſingle bank of earth about it, and the other with a double bank ſeparated by a ditch[f]. There are three entrances from the plain to this ſtructure, the moſt conſiderable of which is from the north-eaſt, and at each of them were raiſed on the outſide of the trench two huge ſtones with two ſmaller within parallel to them[28]. The avenue to Stonehenge was firſt obſerved by Mr. Aubrey. Dr. Stukeley found that it extended more than 1700 feet down to the bottom of the valley, and was raiſed a little above the downs between two ditches. At the bottom it turns off to the right or eaſt with a circular ſweep, and then in a ſtrait line goes up the hill between two groups of ſeven barrows each, called the King's Graves[g]. The other branch points north-weſt and enters the Curſus. This is half a mile north from Stonehenge, 10,000 feet or two miles long, incloſed by two ditches 350 feet aſunder, a bank or long barrow for the judges ſeat at the eaſt end: the weſt end curved, and two or three obſcure barrows as if to run round[h]. In the road from Ambresbury to *Radſin* (which laſt place the Doctor ſuppoſes the ſeat of an Archdruid) are ſeven barrows together, one great and ſix little ones, probably a family burial place[i]. The diſpoſition and form of the barrows on theſe downs prove them the ſingle ſepulchres of kings and great perſonages buried during a conſiderable ſpace of time and in peace, and not the tumultuary burials of the ſlain. The Doctor, after wading through an ocean of conjectures with his uſual ingenuity, fixes the date of the erection of Stonehenge 460 years before Chriſt, and the enjoyment of it by the original inhabitants of theſe parts to about 360 years, in which time, reckoning with Sir Iſaac Newton 19 years to a reign, there will have been 19 kings in this country, and ſo many royal barrows the Doctor fancied about this place[k].

A very large one called *King barrow* near lord Pembroke's park wall at Wilton he ſuppoſes the tomb of Carvilius one of the four kings of Kent, who fought with Julius Cæſar. On opening ſome of theſe barrows they are found to conſiſt of a coat of turf, a layer of chalk two feet thick, then another of fine mould, and under it three feet from the ſurface a layer of flints two feet thick, and laſt of all a ſecond layer of mould a foot thick incloſing human ſkeletons or rude unbaked urns containing burnt human bones: ſometimes ſpearheads, glaſs and amber beads, wood aſhes, bones of horſes and other beaſts, a large poleax, a ſword, a celt, and even fragments of ſuch ſtones as compoſe Stonehenge; which laſt particulars Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſed characterized one of its builders. The other barrows he aſſigns to Druids, chiefs, and private perſons of all ages and both ſexes.

The name of Stonehenge is evidently Saxon, q. d. the *hanging ſtones*, and the authority of the Abingdon Chronicle cited by Dugdale Mon. Ang. I. p. 97, calling it *Stanhengeſt* from *Hengeſt* is of no weight. Leland's opinion that *Choir Gawr* ſhould not be tranſlated *Chorea Gigantum*, but *Chorea nobilis* or *magna*, putting *gawr* for *vawr* is probable enough[29]. The haþenum byrgelrum in king Edwy's charter to Wilton[l] cannot mean this pile, both becauſe it is a plural word, and therefore better refers to ſome of the many barrows ſcattered all over this plain ſuch as are preſently after called cnunbela, though that word is not in Lye's Dictionary and becauſe of the diſtance.

Salisbury plains are a continuation of thoſe beautiful downs which extend from the eaſt into the heart of Wiltſhire, and thence into that of Dorſet to the ſea; and beſides feeding numerous flocks of ſheep from 3 to 5000 each, they are within theſe few years much broken up for corn to great advantage.

As we go from Wilton to Stonehenge between *Groveley Wood* and *Woodford* runs a broad ditch eaſt and weſt acroſs the plain, with a high rampart on its ſouth ſide, which Dr. Stukeley takes to be the third boundary of the Belgæ as they retreated from their conqueror.

Ambresbury, an indifferent large market town on the Avon, was famous for the ſynod held here in the reign of Edgar; and here alſo, A. D. 995 Elfric was elected archbiſhop of Canterbury. It enjoyed great privileges at the Conqueſt; for Domeſday book[m] ſays *Amblesbery nunquam geldavit nec hidata fuit*. Here is ſaid to have been an antient Britiſh monaſtery for 300 monks founded by one Ambrius an abbot, or by Aurelianus Ambroſius, and deſtroyed by Gurmund, whom the Saxon writers call Ceaulin. It has been

[a] Wood, p. 57. Stukeley. [b] Hales. Stukeley more.

[c] George duke of Buckingham in the reign of James I. cauſed the middle of Stonehenge to be dug, where remains a cavity as big as two ſaw-pits. This occaſioned the falling down or inclination of a ſtone 21 feet long. There were found heads and horns of ſtags and oxen, charcoal, arrowheads, ruſty armour and rotten bones, but whether of men or beaſts uncertain. Aubrey, Mon. Brit.

[d] Mr. Aubrey ſays, "on the downs one may diſcern whence the great ſtones both of Abury and Stonehenge were brought. Some not big enough for the purpoſe lie ſtill at the brink of the pit. Some were left by the way. One lies in the water at *Figheldon*. Another on the downs reſting on three low ſtones in order to be carried away. This was between *Rockley* and *Marlborough*."

[e] Holland. Stukeley. [f] Wood, p. 43. [28] G. [g] Stuk. Stoneh. 35, 36. [h] Ib. 41.

[i] Ib. 38. [k] Ib. 65, 66. [29] G.

[l] Mon. A. II. 860. hæðenan byrigelre. Heming. Chartul. p. 347. [m] P. 64. b.

*** All Dr. Gibſon's additions on the deſign of Stonehenge are omitted, as ſucceeding writers on it have offered conjectures ſo much better ſupported than the wild reveries of Sammes, Bolton, and other writers there quoted, ſince whoſe time the monument has been ſo accurately ſurveyed and meaſured.

been thought one of the two monaſteries given by Alfred to Aſſerius, but that ſeems rather Congerſbury in Somerſetſhire. It is more certain, that A. D. 980 Alfrida, or Ethelfritha, widow of king Edgar, erected a nunnery here, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Melorius a Corniſh Saint, whoſe reliques lay there. It was of the Benedictine order, but A. D. 1177, the abbeſs and thirty nuns were expelled for their ill lives, and then Henry II. placed here a prioreſs and 24 nuns from Font Everard in Normandy, to which this houſe was ſome time annexed; but at length it became denizon and an abbey, valued at the diſſolution at £. 490. or upwards *per annum*. It was granted to Edward earl of Hertford [o]. Mary daughter of Edward I. and thirteen noblemen's daughters were veiled here on Aſſumption day 1285 [29]. Here alſo Guinevera, queen of Arthur, is ſaid to have taken the veil, to attone for her infidelity to him, and to have died and been buried here, and her remains afterwards removed to Glaſtonbury. Leland had his doubts about all this [p]. What would he have ſaid to the pretended diſcovery of her tomb here in the laſt century, with this inſcription on the wall in *maſſy gold* letters; R. G. A. C. 600, which would make her ſurvive Arthur almoſt fifty years, beſides the improbability both of the form and materials of the letters. Queen Eleanor, widow of Henry III. died a nun, and was buried here 1291 [q]. The duke of Queensbury has a houſe here built by Inigo Jones, and improved by lord Burlington, the Avon winding through the garden at the foot of a ſteep hill beautifully planted. Mr. Addiſon was born here 1672, his father being rector of the place.

The *Walls*, or *Ambresburgh*, near Ambresbury, is a perfect Roman fortification, convenient for water, to which the Romans had always regard. It is thought to be Veſpaſian's camp, as well as that at Yanesbury, which retains the laſt ſyllable of his name; though Mr. Aubrey inclines to think the latter Daniſh. The rampart is ſingle, and only one ditch on the ſide towards Stonehenge. The eaſt ſide 800 paces long, the weſt 280: the Avon defends both theſe ſides [r]. It is an oblong ſquare truely placed on the bend of a river which cloſes one ſide and one end. The area about forty acres. It incloſes a Celtic barrow [s]. The road to Ambresbury goes through the middle of it [t]. This is not noticed in the great map. Farther northward in the road from Ambresbury to Marlborough are the remains of a very old round camp ſeemingly Britiſh, between Collinburn and Burbach, and on the eaſt ſide of the Avon about a mile from *Cheſelbury*, is a curious earthwork ſuppoſed a Roman amphitheatre. It is of an oval form: the bank 30 feet wide at the leaſt, without any appearance of a ditch; the ſouthern ſegment 550 feet diameter, 720 in compaſs; the area five acres filled up to the top of the bank and raiſed ſix feet above the level of the land without: the ſpace between the double banks of the northern ſegment 25 feet perfectly level and opening into the area at one end: on the north ſide a large rampart 440 feet diameter: the two entrances are 40 feet wide, the eaſtern towards Sidbury or Suthbury, the weſtern towards Cheſilbury and Caſterley. The vulgar name of this work is *Trcandle banks*, which may be a corruption of the Latin *Arenarii aggeres*. The amphitheatre at Douè in Poitou is ſtill called *Les Arenes*. A ſpot of ſeveral acres abounds with the bones and ſculls of many different animals [u].

Everlie was a reſidence of king Ina. Above it in the way to Lutgerſhall on the higheſt hill in Wilts called *Sidbury*, or *Chidbury* hill, is a vaſt oval fortification encompaſſed with two deep ditches. At the great entrance, which is counterworked, all along the declivity of the hill runs a deep double ditch north to Everley, probably made to ſecure their communication with ſome watering place in the neighbourhood. Aubrey [x] calls this fortification Britiſh. It plainly appears to have been a Daniſh camp whereby they ſeem to have commanded this part of the country, and 6 or 7 barrows in the plain beneath ſeem to preſerve the memory of a battle here [30]. Barrows do not always neceſſarily imply *battles*, for if the people encamped died a natural death they muſt be buried. Everlie. Chidbury.

Near *Ludgerſhall* at *Eſtcourt*, not far from a great cauſeway ſuppoſed a Roman vicinal way, was dug up in 1693 a large earthen veſſel, with two leſſer pots in it, one of them full of aſhes or bones. The largeſt of theſe biſhop Gibſon thinks an *Obruendarium*, wherein the Romans encloſed their *vaſcula cineraria*, &c. [y] but quære if Obruendarium was not rather the tile ſepulchre, of which one was found near York 1768 [z], and at Strasburg [a], and perhaps another, of which hereafter in Eſſex. On Luggerſhall hill Mr. Aubrey places a camp. Eſtcourt.

About four miles north of this place is *Great Bedwyn*, which, in the Saxon times was the metropolis of the kindom of Ciſſa, a Weſt Saxon petty prince who built in the ſouth part of the town a caſtle which he called after his own name *Cyſſe* [b], the ditches of which are ſtill to be ſeen. It is ſtill called *Chiſbury* caſtle, and gives name to a hamlet below it. It is a double work on a hill very entire, being preſerved to encloſe a gentleman's ſeat and gardens; the rampart within: Aubrey ſuppoſes it from its high ſituation Britiſh. Dr. Stukeley ſeems to confound with this *Caſtle Copſe*, which he places half a mile ſouth-eaſt from the town, and as much from Wanſdike, containing fourteen acres, and ſeeming to have been an old Roman caſtle. *Howiſdike* he ſuppoſed a camp on an eminence in an angle made by the Wanſdike [c]. Here Wulfere and Eſcwin fought a bloody battle A. D. 695, and this place gave birth 1622 to that famous phyſician Dr. Thomas Willis, who died 1675. Dr. Stukeley thinks Bedwin LEVCOMAGUS, which Ravennas puts next to Marlborough, and which like *Bedwin* ſignifies the *White town*. At Bedwin was buried Sir John Seymor, father of the Protector, Edward earl of Hertford, Thomas lord high admiral, and Jane queen of England [d]. The family of *St. Maur* or *Seymor* were firſt ſettled in Monmouthſhire in the reign of Henry III. Roger Seymor, of Woundy in that county, (grandfather of John, great grandfather of the Protector) in the reign of Henry IV. married Maud daughter and coheireſs of Sir William Eſturmy, knt. of *Chadham* in this county, lord of *Wolfhall* in the ſame county [e]. GreatBedwin. Chisbury caſtle. LEUCOMAGUS.

[o] Tan. 589. [29] G. Lel. Coll. I. 179. Walſingh. p. 94. Sandford.
[p] Aſſert. Arth. p. 47. [q] Sandford, 89. [r] Aubrey. [s] Stuk. It. I. 131.
[t] Stuk. Stoneh. 49.
[u] Deſcription of Stonehenge. Saliſb. 1776. p. 88. 97. 12mo. Stukeley It. I. 131. totally miſrepreſents this work.
[x] Ubi ſup. [30] G. [y] Rigaltius in Autores Agrarios.
[z] Arch. II. 177. 178. [a] Mem de l'Acad. des Inſc.
[b] G. ex Chron. Abend. in Dugd. Mon. I. 97. [c] It. I. 60, 61. [d] Dugd. Bar. II. 370. [e] Collins's Peerage.

Tottenham.

Not far from hence is *Tokenham* or *Tottenham*, a ſeat of the Seymour family, from whom it came to lord Bruce by marriage of Elizabeth, grandaughter of William duke of Somerſet, with the earl of Ailesbury his great uncle. The beautiful pedigree of this family from the Conqueror to the end of the laſt century, adorned with portraits and arms, is now in the hands of lord Bruce, together with the horn here mentioned by Mr. Camden, which hangs up in the library at Tottenham, and is rather a badge of office than an inſtrument of tenure. It is furniſhed with ſeveral rings of ſilver gilt, adorned with elegant figures of knights, horſemen, and beaſts of chace, and to the belt are appendant theſe arms, A. within a double treſſure flore and counterflore G. 3 lozenges of the 2d, which are the arms of the Scotch family of Fitz Duncan, who intermarried with the Seymors; which does not, however, aſcertain how the latter came by this horn. The figure of it is repreſented in the above pedigree, and engraved in Archaeologia III. p. 74, pl. VI. with other inſtruments of the ſame nature. Tokenham was antiently a manor of the Spenſers, who, forfeiting it to the crown, Edward III. gave it his ſon Edmund de Langley, whoſe ſon and grandſon held it [f].

Savernake foreſt.

The foreſt of *Savernake*, ſaid to be the only one in poſſeſſion of a ſubject, with the adjoining park of Tottenham, is about twelve miles round, plentifully ſtocked with red and fallow deer, and cut into many pleaſant walks and avenues, eight of which meet in a ſpacious opening about the centre, where Charles earl of Ailesbury intended to build an octagon tower. The avenue planted in clumps facing Totenham houſe is large and magnificent. The houſe was built under the direction of the late earl of Burlington on the ſcite of one burnt by the parliament forces in the late civil wars; and the gardens are well deſigned and pleaſant. The neighbouring farmers have a right of paſturage in this foreſt, which is however indifferently watered [g].

Uphaven.

Being now returned to the banks of the Avon, we meet with *Uphaven*, for which Peter de Mauley procured a weekly market of Henry III. by preſenting him with a palfrey [h]. Here was a cell of Benedictine monks

Charleton.

from St. Wandragaſil in Normandy [i], and at *Charleton* near Uphaven was an alien priory, cell to the Premonſtratenſian abbey of Liſle Dieu founded 1187 [k]. About a mile to the weſt is a large irregular camp ſingle

Caſterley.

trenched and encloſing 60 acres called *Caſterley*, whoſe name ſeems to point out that it is Roman. It has the remains of a ſpacious prætorium, and a large trench runs through the middle from north to ſouth. The acceſs to this camp is very difficult every way except to the weſt, where it is guarded by another called *Boadbury*, two miles off on the edge of the plain. Many Roman coins have been found in this neigh-

Merdon.

bourhood. About a mile north weſt is *Merdon*, which might probably enough be the Meretune or Meretune of the Saxon Chronicle, famous for a battle between king Ethelred and his brother Alfred and the Danes, A. D. 871. For here remain to this day marks of entrenchments, and the largeſt barrow in theſe parts, except Silbury, not to mention the tradition of a fight, and of ſome great man being buried under that barrow. A ſketch of it ſent to the Society of Antiquaries by the rev. Mr. Mayo, miniſter of Wilcot near Pewſey, may be ſeen in Pl. VIII. fig. 2. It is in the pariſh of *Bechingſtoke* or *Beauchampſtoke*, ſix miles eaſt from Deviſes near a little brook which runs into the Avon. Beauchampſtoke.

A. A circular ditch thrown outward as at Abury, about 15 yards wide, and incloſing about 30 acres.

B. Entrance to the N. W.

C. Entrance to the S. W.

D. Barrow 70 or 80 yards diameter and about 30 feet high.

E. Smaller barrow.

H. Spot where many ſtags' horns were found in levelling the bank 1768: they were very large, but broken by the workmen in digging out. Mr. Mayo had a piece of one next to the head which meaſured nine inches round, and was petrefied.

※ Place where a human ſkeleton was found at the ſame time, ſuppoſed by the leg bone to have been ſix feet three inches high.

Silbury

Silbury hill, perhaps the largeſt barrow in England, is 170 feet perpendicular, 105 feet diameter at the top, and rather more than 500 at bottom. The bottom is natural earth, and the upper part compoſed of earth dug out of a trench that partly ſurrounds it, and out of the level of the adjacent ground. In digging to plant trees on its top 1723 they found bedded in chalk a human ſkeleton which crumbled to pieces on touching. With it lay an old horſe bit here engraved, Pl. VIII. f. 5. (which Dr. Stukeley bought, and which was afterwards purchaſed at the ſale of his curioſities by Guſtavus Brander, eſq;) deers' horns, and an iron knife with a bone handle. The Dr. pleaſed himſelf with conjecturing that this ſkeleton belonged to ſome Britiſh king, probably named *Cunedha* or Conetodunus (ſuch a name of a Gauliſh prince in Cæſar B. G. VII. c. 3), who founded the Druid temple at Abury juſt by, and that the bit belonged to his horſe's bridle; it being not uncommon to bury horſes and their trappings with the antient heroes [l]. Major Drax [m] digging perpendicularly through this hill 1777 found only a rotten poſt and ruſty knife. The name Silbury may be Saxon, from Sel great and beopȝ a hill or barrow [31]. Upon theſe downs are ſeveral ſorts of barrows [n].

1. Small circular trenches with very little elevation in the middle. Theſe Dr. Stukeley calls Druids' barrows.

2. Ordinary barrows, meaning plain round ones, common all over England. Some may be Roman or Saxon or Daniſh as well as Britiſh.

3. Barrows with ditches round them, ſuppoſed by Dr. Stukeley king barrows, and generally of a bell form.

4. Large oblong barrows, ſome with trenches round them, ſome without. Theſe from the accidental diſcovery of a celt in one of them Dr. Stukeley calls archdruids' barrows.

5. Oblong barrows, with ſtones ſet up all round them.

6 Round and long. Theſe are barrows for kings, ſome of them extremely old, broad, and flat, as if ſunk by age, in which have been found human bones under a kind of arch of ſtone, or in a coffin of ſeveral ſtones, with amber and glaſs beads, gold

[f] Dugd. Bar. II. 154.
[g] Gent. Mag. 1763. 324.
[h] Dugd. I. 734.
[i] Tan. 598.
[k] Ib. 604.
[l] Abury, p. 41. 43.
[m] Whoſe brother Thomas Erle Drax, eſq; has a ſeat at *Maddenton* in this county.
[31] G.
[n] Abury, 40.

rings,

rings, burnt bones, pieces of braſs, ſpear heads and bits of iron, and ſometimes urns, with aſhes and braſs trinkets, and weapons [o]; ſome ſkeletons, ſome burnt bones without urns [p], bones of horſes and other animals.

7. Pyriform, longiſh, but broad at one end: ſome ſet with ſtones, others made of ſtones ſet upright in that form [q].

8. Double or where two are incloſed in one ditch. One of theſe is ſometimes leſs than the other.

They are diſpoſed ſo thick round Stonehenge that one may count fifty at a time in the evening when the ſloping rays of the ſun ſhine on the ground beyond them. They are the artificial ornament of this vaſt and open plain, and it is no ſmall entertainment to remark their beauties, ſituation, and variety in form and ſize. They are generally of a very elegant campaniform ſhape, and done with great nicety, and are on elevated ground, and in ſight of the temple of Stonehenge. This ſhews they are not the tumultuary burials of the ſlain. They are rather the ſepulchres of kings and great perſonages buried during a conſiderable ſpace of time and in peace. The many groupes of them together are family burying places, and the variety ſeems to indicate ſome note of difference in the perſons there interred well known at the time. Probably the prieſts and laity were ſeverally diſtinguiſhed as well as different orders and ſtations in them. Moſt of the barrows have little ditches round them extremely well defined. In many is a circular ditch 60 cubits diameter, with a very ſmall tumulus in the centre. Often they are ſet in rows and equidiſtant, ſo as to produce a regular and pretty appearance, and with ſome particular regard to the parts of the temple. Upon every range of hills quite round Stonehenge are ſucceſſive groupes of barrows for ſome miles, and we may even obſerve that great barrow in lord Pembroke's park at Wilton is ſet within view of Stonehenge [r].

Milbarrow near *Monkton* is a large flat long barrow pointing due Eaſt and Weſt, the broadeſt part eaſtward 120 cubits long and 20 broad, ſet round with ſtones 6 or 7 feet high. *South long barrow* near Silbury hill, has a huge heap of ſtones on its eaſt end, and part of its back, and is 180 cubits long. South of this hill was a very large oblong work like a long barrow 350 feet long, made only of ſtones pitched in the ground, now removed. Dr. Stukeley thought it an Archdruid's. Homer and Pauſanias deſcribe many antient barrows of heroes ſurrounded by circles of ſtones [s].

About half a mile from Silbury is *Abury*, a ſtupendous monument of druidiſm, firſt noticed by the inquiſitive Mr. Aubrey, and ſince accurately ſurveyed and commented on by the indefatigable Dr. Stukeley. A village of the ſame name being built within its circuit and out of its ſtones, the gardens, orchards, and other incloſures, have both diſfigured and concealed the great original plan. The whole is environed with an immmenſe circular rampart or terrace of earth 60 feet broad, and a ditch within it of the ſame breadth, the diameter is 1400 feet, the circumference 4800 feet, and the area incloſed 22 acres, through the centre of which runs the high road from Bath to Marlborough [t]. The firſt circle of ſtones within this area is 1300 feet diameter, and conſiſted of 100 ſtones from 15 to 17 feet ſquare, reduced 1722 to 40, of which only 17 were ſtanding, and about 43 feet aſunder, meaſuring from the centre of each ſtone. Within this great circle were two leſſer, each conſiſting of two concentric circles, the outermoſt of 30, the inner of 12 ſtones of the ſame ſize, and at the ſame diſtances from each other as the others. The ſouthernmoſt of theſe circular temples had a ſingle ſtone in its centre 21 feet high, the northernmoſt a cell or kebla, formed of three ſtones placed with an obtuſe angle towards each opening to the north-eaſt, before which lay the altar as at Stonehenge. Both theſe temples were almoſt entire about 1716. Of the north temple outer circle remained only three ſtones ſtanding 1723, and ſix down. Of the ſouth temple 14, half of them ſtanding. In the ſouth end of the line connecting the centres of theſe two temples is a middle ſized ſtone with a hole in it, perhaps to faſten the victim to. Numbers of theſe ſtones have been broken by burning to build houſes with, others buried to gain the ground they ſtood on for paſture. The two original entrances into this ſtupendous work were from the ſouth-eaſt and weſt, and had each an avenue of ſtones. The firſt of theſe, or Kennet avenue, was a mile long, of 190 ſtones on a ſide, of which remained 72, 1722, terminating at Overton hill, which overhangs the town of Weſt Kennet, and on which was another double circle of 40 and 18 ſtones. This was called by the common people the *Sanctuary*, and is deſcribed by Mr. Aubrey as a double circle of ſtones four or five feet high, the diameter of the outer circle 40 yards, and of the inner 15: many were then fallen, and now there is not one left. He ſpeaks of the walk leading to it ſet with large ſtones, of which he ſays one ſide was nearly entire, the other ſide wanted a great many. He noticed only one avenue from Abury to Overton hill, having no apprehenſion of the double curve it makes; but he erred in ſaying there was a circular ditch on Overton hill. From the weſt ſide of Abury goes another avenue to Bekhampton of the ſame length, and compoſed of the ſame number of ſtones, of which ſcarce any remain. On the north ſide of this avenue was *Long ſtones*, a cove of three ſtones facing the ſouth-eaſt, its back made of one of the ſtones of the avenue; it ſtood on a little eminence, and ſerved as a chapel. This ſtone and another flat are each 16 feet high and broad, and three and a half thick, the third carried off. Aubrey calls theſe three ſtones the *Devil's coits*. Not far from them is Long ſtone long barrow. Dr. Stukeley calculated the total number of ſtones employed to form this ſtupendous work of druidiſm, with its avenues and Overton temple, at 650. He ſuppoſed it altogether when entire repreſented the deity by a ſerpent and circle, the former repreſented by the two avenues, Overton temple being its head; the latter by the great work within the vallum at Abury [u].

Holland's account of it is as follows: "Within "one mile of Silbury is Albury, an uplandiſh vil"lage, built in an old camp, as it ſeemeth, but of "no large compaſs. It is environed with a fair "trench, and hath four gates, in two of which ſtand "huge ſtones as jambs, but ſo rude that they ſeem "rather natural than artificial: of which ſort there "are ſome other in the ſaid village." At the time

[o] Stonehenge, 45.
[p] Ib. 46.
[q] Abury, 45.
[r] Stoneh. 43, 44.
[s] Abury, 44. 46.
[t] Ib. p. 19, 20. 28.
[u] Ib. p. 28—38.

when

when this was written all the circles of theſe great ſtones within the village of Abury were nearly perfect; two of about 150 feet diameter, two of 300 feet diameter, and the great one of above 1000. Two of the entrances here mentioned are made by the Bath road; only the weſt and ſouth-eaſt are original. Harrington in his notes on Orlando Furioſo ſpeaks of Abury [x].

Winterborn Baſſet.

At *Winterborn Baſſet*, a little north of Abury, is a double circle of ſtones. Weſt of it a ſingle broad high flat ſtone, and about as far north a barrow, ſet round with, or rather compoſed of large ſtones. Dr. Stukeley took theſe circles for a family chapel of an archdruid [y]. He found ſeveral archdruids' houſes, as he calls them, in the neighbourhood of Abury. They are large ſquares, with a vallum, ditch, and row of ſtones, and generally known by the name of *Old Chapel*, and reſembling what Rowland calls by the ſame name in Angleſea [z]. Aubrey ſeems to have miſtaken that on Temple down for a Roman camp antagoniſt to Barbury caſtle.

In *Monkton* fields, north-eaſt from Abury, is a monument of four ſtones, probably a *Kiſtvaen* [a].

Another in Clatford bottom between Abury and Marlborough.

Windmill hill.

Windmill hill, north of Abury, is encompaſſed with a circular trench, and covered with barrows, in one of which Dr. Stukeley found an urn [b]. The ſtones employed in all theſe works, from 50 to 70 tun weight [c], are the ſame as thoſe of Stonehenge, fetched from the ſame Marlborough downs, where the country people call them *Sarſens*, a Phœnician word for a *rock*, whence probably the village of *Rockley* four miles from Abury might have its name, and not from the parallel lines of ſtones, which Mr. Camden ſeems to have miſtaken for rocks [d].

Sarſens what.

Avebury.

At *Avebury* was an alien priory, cell to the Benedictine abbey of Boſcharvill in Normandy, afterwards annexed to Wincheſter college, Oxford, and to Fotheringay collegiate church [e].

Rockley *or* Temple Rockley.

At *Temple Rockly* was a preceptory of knights templars [f].

Eaſton.

At *Eaſton* a Trinitarian priory for redemption of captives, as old as Henry III. valued at £. 42. 8. The Seymors and Sturmies were buried in its church, but their monuments being ſpoiled or defaced at the diſſolution the Protector's grandfather was removed to Bedwin [h].

Okebourn.

At Okeburn, or *Ogborn St. George*, a Benedictine priory cell to Bec [i].

Clatford.

At *Clatford*, one of the Mortimers, lords of the manor at the Conqueſt, founded a priory, cell to St. Victor en Caux, Normandy [k].

Martinſall hill.

On the ſouth ſide of the Kennet, on the eaſt part of *Martinſall* hill, on a precipice very ſteep on two ſides, is a vaſt ſquare ſtationary Roman camp ſingle trenched. A braſs coin of Alexander Severus, rev. Jupiter fulminans P. M. TR. P. COS. and another of Conſtantine have been found here [l]. Not far from it a little round Daniſh camp [m]. Full north from hence upon *Barbury* hill, the next ridge overlooking the north part of Wilts, is another camp called

Barbury hill.

Barbury caſtle, in the pariſh of *Ogburn St. George*, round, double-ditched, the inner ditch very deep, the rampart high, entrances eaſt and weſt, defended by half-moons, the inner rampart at the weſt entrance retiring inwards a little, as the outer ditch at the eaſt, turning round with a ſemicircular ſweep [n]. This great fortification, the barrows on the adjoining plains, and the ſimilitude of names, ſeem to point out this place as the ſcene of the battle in which Cenric king of the Weſt Saxons and his ſon Ceaulin defeated the Britans, A. D. 556. The modern name comes much nearer to Beɒanbyɾiȝ than Banbury in Oxford, where this battle has been fixed. *An* when the ſecond ſyllable of a Saxon name, is generally left out in our modern pronunciation. So Baðbanbyɾiȝ is Badbury, Mepantune Merton, Oxtanfoɒ Otford, Exanceaſtep Exeter. Nor is it probable the Saxons ſhould carry their conqueſts ſo far as the borders of Northamptonſhire that year, nor is it written Baneſbyɾiȝ in any copy of the Saxon Chronicle [32].

Liddi

At *Liddington*, on Beacon hill, is a large circular work called *Liddington caſtle*.

Rulle

Ruſley on the edge of the county is the ſeat of lord Craven.

The Roman road from Marlborough to Bath goes along the north ſide of the Kennet in the low grounds to Overton, Silbury, on the outſide of Abury, ſouth of Bekhampton, over the downs ſouth of Oldbury hill, over *Roundway hill*, interfering a little with Wanſdike [o].

Marl

Marlborough conſiſts chiefly of one broad ſtrait ſtreet, for the moſt part on the original ground plot; the ſquare about the church in the eaſt part anſwering to the ſcite of a temple. South of it is the gate and other remains of a priory of White friars, founded 1316. On the north the chapel of another religious houſe, q. if St. Margaret's priory of Gilbertines, founded t. John, valued at £. 30. Here were alſo two hoſpitals [p]. The ſcite of the old Roman caſtrum was converted by the earl of Hertford into a houſe which has been ſince let as an inn. One angle of the fortification remains without the garden wall; the Roman road through the preſent ſtreet ſided it. The Saxons or Normans extended it, and made the keep, now a mount for a ſummerhouſe. Roman coins have been found here [q]. As to the Saxon coin mentioned by biſhop Gibſon, inſcribed CVH : : NET : : TI, on which he ſays the obſervation of the learned author of the notes on Spelman's life of Alfred is that *it is to be meant of Cunetium*, that learned author expreſsly ſays "*Non intelligo, niſi forte Cunetio deſignetur*, quod tamen non eſt veriſimile [r]." The freeman's preſent to the mayor on admiſſion is now changed into a ſum of money, but the antient cuſtom is plainly alluded to in the arms of the town, which are Party per ſaltier G. and A. on the firſt and third quarter, G. a bull, in the ſecond, Az. a cock or capon, A. on the baſe, G. three greyhounds current, A. between two roſes [33]. Here was born 1677 John Hughes the poet, who died 1720. This place gave title of earl to *James Ley* lord high treaſurer of England, ſo created 1 Charles I. of whom ſee before in Weſtbury. He was ſucceeded by his ſon and grandſon, which laſt being ſlain in the ſea-fight againſt the Dutch 1665 without iſſue, it de-

[x] Ib. p. 15. [y] Ib. p. 45. [z] Ib. 47, 48. [a] Ib. 49.
[b] P. 45. See it engraved Pl. viii. fig. 7. [c] Ib. 16, 17. [d] So Childrey, Britannia Baconica.
[e] Tanner, 597. [f] Ib. 605. [g] Ib. 607.
[h] His epitaph in Dugd. Bar. II. 370. [i] Tanner, 599. [k] Ib. 603.
[l] Stuk. It. I. 131. G. [m] Aubrey.
[n] Stuk. It. I. 13. The Map repreſents its eaſt entrance only defended by a ſemicircular work.
[32] G. [o] Stuk. It. I. 134, 135. [p] Tanner, 604. 610. [q] Stuk. It. ut ſup.
[r] Note on fig. 30 of the third table of coins prefixed to the life of Alfred, which table is entirely made up of the Saxon coins found at Harkirk in Lancaſhire 1611. The coin is alſo in Hickes's table IX. 10.
[33] G.

volved to his uncle William, who alſo died without iſſue. In 1689 *John* lord *Churchill* (who had before been created by Charles II. baron of Eymouth in Scotland, and by James II. lord Churchill of Sandridge, Herts, was advanced by king William and queen Mary to the dignity of earl of Marlborough, and by queen Anne 1702 to that of marquis of Blanford and duke of Marlborough; which honours, in default of male iſſue, on the death of his only ſon John marquis of Blanford being ſettled by act of parliament ſucceſſively on the ſaid duke's daughters and their iſſue, were ſucceeded to in 1733 by the third ſon of the ſecond daughter counteſs of Sunderland, *Charles* firſt duke of Marlborough of the *Spencer* family, who died at Munſter 1758, and whoſe ſon *George* is the preſent duke of Marlborough.

The neighboring village of *Preſhute* has its name from the meadows in which the church ſtands juſt out of Marlborough to the weſt [s]. The pillars have Saxon capitals, but the preſent inhabitants ſeem to have forgot the tradition that prevailed in Camden's time about their font, which is a plain baſon of dark grey marble two feet and a half diameter at top, ending in an inverted cone.

The ſee of *Ramsbury*, the ſame with Wilton, was ſeparated from Sherborn A. D. 909, and from that time to 1050 had 96 biſhops. Godwin [t] makes Herman 9th biſhop of *Ramsbury*, whence he laboured to transfer the ſee to Malmsbury, but failing in his attempt went abroad, and upon the death of Elfwold biſhop of Sherborn united that and this ſee to Sarum.

At *Rudge* coppice on the Icknield ſtreet near *Froxfield*, and ſix miles eaſt from Marlborough, was found in a well a moſt curious braſs veſſel, lately in the poſſeſſion of lord Hertford, about two inches and half in diameter, richly adorned with foliage and this inſcription:

A. MAIS. ABALLAVA. UXELODVNO. AMBOGLANIS. BANNA.

A Mais is ſuppoſed to mean Magna, *Aballava* Watchcroſs, a ſmall fort near Oldwalls and Bleturn, between Cambeck fort and Stanwix; *Uxeloduno* Burgh on ſands, *Amboglanis* Burdoſwald, *Banna* the *Petriana* of the Notitia. The bottom of the veſſel being thinner was broke off from it. See Pl. V. fig. 3. Mr. Gale ſuppoſed it a patera uſed in libations by the people of the five contiguous ſtations mentioned on it, perhaps on ſome alliance againſt the northern invaders. The ſtations are contiguous on the Roman wall, and *Banna* one of them mentioned only in Ravennas [u], who has alſo *Mais*. In the ſame coppice was alſo found 1723 by Mr. William George a Roman pavement, a ſquare encloſing a circle, in which was the lower part of a human figure, the reſt defaced. Another pavement found at *Littlecote* [x] in Mr. Popham's park, 1730, deſtroyed 1733. This laſt was 41 feet by 28, and ſeemed to have formed the floor of a temple. It conſiſted of two parts, the *Templum* and *Sacrarium*, anſwering to the nave and chancel of our churches. The outer part which was nearly ſquare had at bottom a border, on the centre of which was a large two-handled cup ſupported by two ſea monſters with fiſhes tails, and behind them two dolphins. At the other end was alſo a border with a ſimilar cup ſupported by two tigers. The floor of the ſacrarium was a ſquare incloſing a circle, and having ſemicircles of various rich patterns at three of its ſides. In the centre was Apollo playing on his harp, and in four ſurrounding compartments four female figures repreſenting four ſeaſons, mounted on four beaſts: the firſt holding a flower in her hand and ſeated on a deer might repreſent Spring; the ſecond on a panther and holding a ſwan, Summer; the third reſting on a branch perhaps of a vine rode on a bull for Autumn; and the fourth on a goat held nothing in her hand, and repreſented Winter. The two firſt figures were naked to the waiſt, the two laſt cloathed. Such is profeſſor Ward's account of this curious pavement, the largeſt ever found in England, but ſoon after unhappily deſtroyed. Mr. William George ſteward to Edward Popham, eſq; on whoſe eſtate he found it two feet below the earth, made an exact drawing of it in all its parts in their proper colours, from whence his widow afterwards worked a beautiful carpet reduced to the ſize of near one inch to a foot of the original, and from thence it was engraved by Mr. Vertue at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries and Mr. Ward's account of it annexed.

Littlecot.

Beſides Weolſtan who was ſlain A. D. 866, in the firſt year of Egbert at Kinemersford, we find *Ethelhelm* earl of Wilts ſlain by the Danes at Port in the firſt year of Athelſtan, A. D. 886 [y].

Earls of Wiltſhire.

William Powlet earl of Wilts, &c. mentioned by Mr. Camden was ſucceeded 1572 by his ſon *John*. He 1576 by his only ſon *William*. He 1598 by his 3d ſon *John*, father of *Charles*, who 1 William and Mary was created duke of Bolton, and dying 1698 was ſucceeded by his ſon *Charles*, and he 1721 by his ſons *Charles* and *William*, as was the latter 1759 by his ſon *Charles*, and he 1765 by his brother *Henry* the 10th and preſent earl of Wilts, and 6th duke of Bolton.

[s] Stuk. It. I. 60.
[t] P. 335-6. Ed. Rich.
[u] Horſley, p. 329. pl. 74. Roger Gale's and Horſley's letter, MS. 1729.
[x] The ſeat of the Darels. Holland.
[y] G. Dugd. Bar. I. 7.

Rare Plants found in Wiltſhire.

Arundo *arenaria*. Sea Reed graſs. Howe, in his *Phytologia Britannica*, mentions a *Gramen caninum ſupinum longiſſimum nondum deſcriptum*; found at *Madington* nine miles from *Salisbury*, which Ray in his *Synopſis*, p. 393, gueſſes to be this plant[a].

Aſplenium *trichomanis*. Common Black Maidenhair; on the walls of *Milton* church.

——— *ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair or Wall Rue; on the ſame.

Convallaria *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; in a buſhy cloſe belonging to the parſonage of *Alderbury* near *Clarendon*.

——— *multiflora β*. Dwarf Engliſh Solomon's Seal. A variety, found in the woods of this county.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Naked Horſetail; in a river near *Broad-ſtitch*[b] abby plentifully.

Hedyſarum *onobrychis*. Common St. Foin, or Cock's-head; at the farther end of *Saliſbury* plain.

Hypnum *ornithopoides*. Birds Foot Hypnum; on the *Grey Weathers*.

Ilex *aquifolium*. Common Holly, with a yellow berry. This variety is found near *Wardour* caſtle.

Juniperus *communis*. Common Juniper; on *Martinſall* hill.

Lichen *ſiliquoſus*. Podded Liverwort; in fields near the *Grey Weathers*.

Lichen *plicatus*. Tree Liverwort or Moſs; on nut trees on *Martinſall hill*.

Lycoperdon *tuber*. Solid Puff Ball or Truffles, under ground, on the *Downs*.

Ornithogalum *Pyrenaicum*. Pyrenean Star of Bethlehem; in meadows and paſtures. In the way between Bath and *Bradford*, not far from *Little Aſhley*.

Salix *rubra*. Red Willow; in oſier grounds. Near *Salisbury*.

Theſium *linophyllum*. Baſtard Toadflax; on *Salisbury* plain.

Vella *annua*. Creſs Rocket; on *Salisbury* plain, not far from *Stonehenge*.

Vicia *ſylvatica*. Tufted Wood Vetch; in woods and hedges about the *Devizes*.

There are graſſes mentioned by Parkinſon by the names of *Gramen geniculatum aquaticum majus, & minus*. The greater to be found about *Wilton*, in a meadow among the bridges at the town's end. The leſſer at *Warminſter*. Park. *Theatr.* p. 1177. It ſeems uncertain what theſe graſſes are, and Mr. Ray doubts whether they can be found.

Howe, in his *Phytologia Britannica*, mentions a *Filix fœmina odorata*. Sweet ſcented female fern, ſaid to be found in the foreſt of *Savernake*. Mr. Ray wiſhed that it might be farther enquired after. This moſt probably is the *Polypodium fragrans* of Linnæus.

[a] Stillingfleet in his Tracts, p. 387, ſeems to think that it is the *Feſtuca fluitans* of Linnæus.
[b] Thus called by Ray in his *Synopſis*, p. 131, on the authority of Mr. Aubrey: probably it ſhould be *Bradenſtoke*.

A

MAP

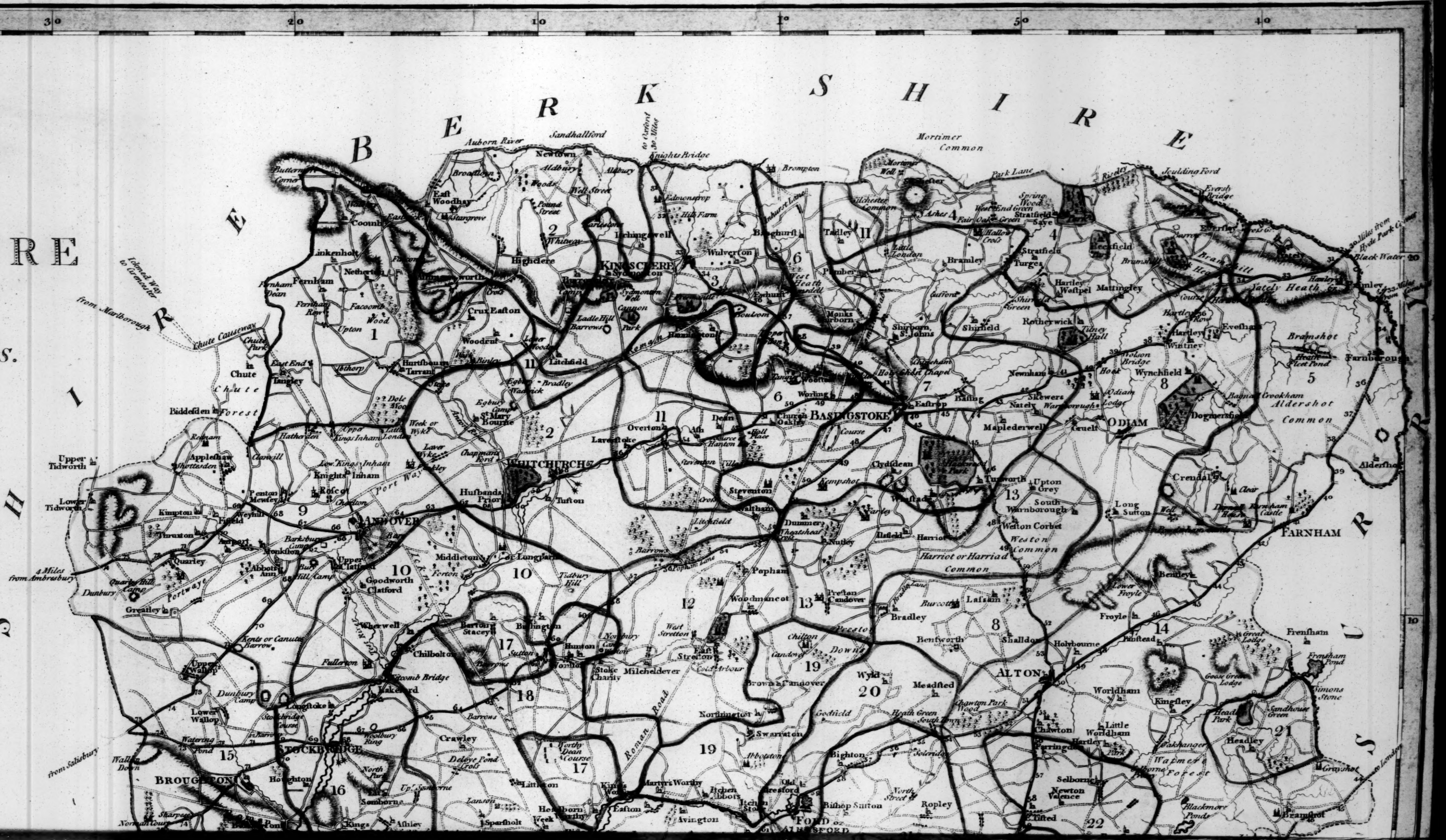
of

HAMPSHIRE

from the best

AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.



WILTSHIRE
SUSSEX
HAMPSHIRE
DORSETSHIRE
ENGLISH CHANNEL
Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1° Longitude West from London.
40 30 20 10 0 50 40
REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS.
1. Aſtrow
2. Evingar
3. Kingſclere
4. Holdſhot
5. Crondal
6. Chuteley
7. Baſingſtoke
8. Odiham
9. Andover
10. Wherwell
11. Overton
12. Michaeldever
13. Bermondſpit
14. Alton
15. Thorngate
16. King's Somborne
17. Barton Stacy
18. Buddleſgate
19. Mainſborough
20. Fawley
21. Biſhop's Sutton
22. Selborne
23. Fordingbridge
24. Ringwood
25. New Foreſt
26. Redbridge
27. Manſbridge
28. Biſhop's Waltham
29. Meon Stoke
30. East Meon
31. Finch Dean
32. Titchfield
33. Portſdown
34. Boſinere
35. Chriſt Church
In the Iſle of Wight
36. Weſt Medham
37. East Medham
Dunkton
Shirfield English
Romsey
East Wellow
Mitchelmarsh
Compton
Twyford
Morestead
Owslebury
Chilworth
Stoke Bishop
Upham
Durley
Bishops Waltham
Soberton
Hambledon
Catherington
Blendworth
Idsworth
Chalton
Meonstoke
Wickham
Botley
Curdridge
Southwick
Fareham
Titchfield
Crofton
Portsea
Gosport
Portsmouth
Havant
Bourne
Emsworth
Thorney Island
Ringwood
Fordingbridge
Lymington
Christchurch
Hordle
Milford
Beaulieu
Brockenhurst
Lyndhurst
Minstead
Dibden
Hythe
Netley
Southampton
Romsey
Newtown
Newport
Yarmouth
Freshwater
Needles
Alum Bay
Cowes
East Cowes
Whippingham
Northwood
Ryde
Brading
Sandown
Shanklin
Newman's Buoy
Horse Buoy
Land Buoy
Warner Buoy
Dean Buoy
Mother Bank
The Horse
Spithead
Ridge Point
Sandland
Thorney Island
Bourne Common
Havant Chace
Portsdown
Titchfield
Botley Common
Curdridge Common
Wickham
Durley
Upham
Owslebury
Twyford
Compton
Chilcomb
Brandain
Hinton Ampner
Kilmarton
West Meon
Westbourne
Petersfield
Durford
Ditcham
Buriton
Harting
Rogate
Selborne
Hawkley
Priors Dean
Flexcombe
Steep
Bordean
Froxfield
Privett
Alresford
Arlesford
Bishop Sutton
Ropley
Medstead
Alton
Farringdon
Chawton
Binsted
Holybourne
Wolmer Forest
Blackmoor Ponds
Weavers Hut
Bramdrot
to Blandford & Weymouth
to Salisbury 11 Miles
to Midhurst, 11 Miles from Petersfield

HANTSHIRE.

ADJOINING to Wiltſhire is the county antiently called by the Saxons Þanteɾchyꝺa, now commonly *Hamſhire*. The inner part of this county we have no reaſon to doubt belonged to the Belgæ, and that part which lies on the coaſt to the Regni an antient Britiſh nation. To the weſt it borders on Dorſet and Wilts; to the ſouth on the ſea; to the eaſt on Suſſex and Surrey; and to the north on Berks. It is a ſmall county, abounding with corn, pleaſantly interſperſed with thick woods and rich paſtures, and happy in its communication with the ſea by its many creeks and harbours convenient for trade. It ſeems to have been early brought under the Roman authority. Our hiſtories tell us Veſpaſian reduced it, and we have very good grounds for believing them. Dio[a] ſays that Plautius and Veſpaſian when they invaded Britain under Claudius divided their forces into three bodies, that by making a deſcent in three different places they might the better ſucceed. And we learn from Suetonius[b] that Veſpaſian in that expedition had thirty engagements with the enemy, and reduced the iſle of Wight (which lies oppoſite to this county) and two powerful nations. For theſe victories and his ſucceſsful voyage Valerius Flaccus[c] addreſſes Veſpaſian as happier than Cæſar:

—Tuque O pelagi cui major aperti
Fama, Caledonius poſtquam tua carbaſa vexit
Oceanus, Phrygios prius indignatus Iulos.

O thou to whom the unfrequented ſea
Reſerv'd the honor of diſcovery;
When Caledonia's waves thy veſſel bore,
Thoſe waves that Phrygia's race diſdain'd before.

Apollonius Collatius of Novara[d] ſings of the ſame general:

Ille quidem nuper felici marte Britannos
Fuderat.

He lately in the bloody field
Compell'd the Britiſh troops to yield.

How Veſpaſian was in this year cloſely beſet by the Britans, and relieved by his ſon Titus, and how a ſnake at the ſame time wreathed round him without hurting him, which he took for an omen of his future advancement to the emperor may be ſeen in Dio[e] and Forcatulus. I ſhall keep to my own province, and begin with the weſt ſide of this county firſt, and after ſurveying the coaſt and the rivers that empty themſelves into the ſea, I ſhall then paſs to the inland parts.

On the weſt bounds of the county the Avon gently flows; and at its entrance into Hampſhire is *Cerdic's ford*, afterwards called *Cerdeford*, now by contraction *Chardford*, from the brave Saxon Cerdic. Here he gave the Britans ſuch a defeat in a pitched battle that he not only extended his own frontier, but left an eaſy war to be conducted by his deſcendants, having before in 508 in a very ſharp engagement here defeated the moſt powerful of the Britiſh kings *Natanleod* or as others call him *Nazaleod*, with a great army of Britans. From this prince I find in the Saxon Chronicle a ſmall tract of country reaching hither had the name of *Nathanleod*. I cannot after the moſt diligent enquiry of this name now find even the leaſt trace, nor can I gueſs who this Natanleod was. It is certain at that very time Aurelius Ambroſius fought ſeveral battles with the Saxons hereabouts with various ſucceſs, not mentioned in thoſe Saxon annals, which as far as I have obſerved relate by an exceſs of partiality only thoſe battles in which their own people had the advantage, but not theſe in which their enemies ſucceeded.

Natanleod, or Nazaleod.

Hence the river runs through *Regnewood* or *Ringwood*, in Domeſday book[f] *Rincvede*. Both the ſituation, the remains of the old name, and the ſignification of the preſent, prove this to be REGNUM, a town of the *Regni* mentioned by Antoninus; and *Ringwood* by a Saxon termination ſeems to mean the *Wood of the Regni*. That it was formerly conſiderable appears from the adjoining hundred which takes its name from it. At preſent it is remarkable only for its market. The Avon leaving this town receives the Stour coming from Dorſet, where, at the conflux of the two rivers, is a ſmall populous ſea port, now, from its church dedicated to Chriſt, called *Chriſt Church*, antiently ſtom its ſituation between two rivers *Twinamburne*, in the ſame ſenſe as *Interamna* in Italy. It was once defended by a caſtle, and adorned with an antient church of prebendaries, built in the Saxon times, repaired in the reign of William Rufus by Ralph Flambard biſhop of Durham who had been dean there *, and conſiderably endowed by Richard de Rivers earl of Devon, to whom Henry I. gave this place in fee. It continued to flouriſh to the time of Henry VIII. and was eminent to that lateſt period of religious foundations. Below this the Stour and Avon fall into the ſea in one united mouth, which Ptolemy rightly calls the *mouth of the river Alaunus*: for I can never belive that Avona was the proper name of this river, it being a common name and applied by the Britans to rivers in general. I am more inclined to think it was called antiently *Alaun*, traces of which name remain in the villages on its banks, ſuch as *Allinton*, *Allingham*, and the like.

Ringwood. REGNUM. *Chriſt Church.* *Twinamburne.* *Alaunus fl.*

On its eaſt ſide William the Norman deſtroyed the towns, villages, and churches for a great extent, turning out their wretched inhabitants, and reducing the whole ſcite for near 30 miles round into retreats for wild beaſts, and a foreſt which we call *Newforeſt*, and the Engliſh at that time *Yene*[g]. Of this Walter Mapes who lived near the time ſays "The Con-"queror took away the ground from God and man "to dedicate it to wild beaſts and the ſport of dogs;

Newforeſt.

* The regiſter of the priory.

[a] LX. p. 677. [b] Veſp. c. 4. [c] Argon. I. 7—9.
[d] Petrus Apollonius Collatius, a prieſt of Novara in the 15th century, wrote an indifferent poem on the ſiege of Jeruſalem, in four books, printed at Antwerp by Adrian Vander Binck. Hoffman.
[e] LX. p. 685. [f] P. 39. [g] Flor. of Worc. Hoveden. Hemingford. Bromton.

"in

" in which he deſtroyed 36 mother churches, and " ruined the inhabitants of their pariſhes." This he did either to ſecure his countrymen a ſafer acceſs to England from Normandy, to which this part of the county is oppoſite, in caſe after his conqueſt was as as it were ended he ſhould be ſurpriſed by ſome greater oppoſition, or on account of his paſſion for the chace, or to raiſe money by every poſſible means. For as he was more attentive to beaſts than men, he laid a very heavy fine beſides other ſevere puniſhments on thoſe who hunted his game. But the divine vengeance did not long overlook the unjuſtifiable procedure of this prince. His ſecond ſon Richard and another of his ſons William Rufus king of England both loſt their lives in this foreſt: the latter by an arrow ſhot at random by Walter Tyrrel, the other by a peſtilential blaſt. Henry alſo ſon of his eldeſt ſon Robert eagerly following the game here was entangled among the branches, and ſo ended his life[h]; as if to teach us that poſterity ſuffer for the crimes of their progenitors. On this foreſt are handed about certain lines of John White[i] biſhop of Wincheſter, which though they falſely aſcribe the making it to Rufus, yet as they pleaſe many perſons I have no objection to inſerting them here:

Templa adimit divis, fora civibus, arva colonis
Rufus, & inſtituit Beaulenſi in rure foreſtam.
Rex cervum inſequitur, regem vindicta; Tirellus
Non bene proviſum transfixit acumine ferri.

From God, from man, and from the laboring ſwain,
Their churches, markets, and the fruitful ſoil
Curſt Rufus tears; and in the beauteous plain
Of Beaulieu plants the hardy woodman's toil.
With eager ſpeed the king purſues the game;
Heaven's vengeance after him much faſter ſpeeds;
A random ſhaft from one of Tyrrel's name
O'ertakes: and lo the guilty monarch bleeds!

Beaulieu. He calls it the *plain of Beaulieu*, becauſe in the neighbourhood king John founded a ſmall religious houſe, from its beautiful ſituation called *Beaulieu*, which continued very famous to the laſt age; affording an aſylum and ſafe retreat to all who fled thither, and from whence our anceſtors thought a heinous ſin to take the greateſt criminals even though guilty of murder or high treaſon. In inſtituting ſo many ſanctuaries, or as they called them *Temples of Mercy*, throughout England, they ſeem rather to have followed the example of Romulus than of Moſes*, who ordered that all who were guilty of wilful murder ſhould be forced from the altar and put to death, and appointed an aſylum only for thoſe who killed a man by chance.

But that ſuch a tract of country on the coaſt as this foreſt comprehends might not be left defenceleſs and open to an enemy, Henry VIII. began to erect fortifications along it. On a point of land which runs out a good way into the ſea, from whence is the ſhorteſt paſſage to the Iſle of Wight, he built *Hurſt* caſtle which commands the ſea every way. More eaſt he built another fort called *Calſhot*, inſtead of *Coldſhore*, to defend the entrance of Southampton harbour. Here by the great receſs of the ſhore and the Iſle of Wight lying oppoſite to it is formed a fine harbour, called by Ptolemy the *the mouth of the river Triſanton*, in my opinion for *Traith Anton*, q. d. the frith of Anton[k]. It has almoſt the ſame name, *Trahannoni oſtium*, in Ninnius an antient author. The river that falls into it now called *Teſt* was in the laſt century, as I find the lives of the Saints, called *Terſtan*, and that it was more antiently called *Ant* or *Anton*, ſeems implied in the names of *Antport*, *Andover*, and *Hanton*, towns ſituate on it. So far am I from believing it had its name from *Hamo* a Roman ſlain there, as Monmouth romances, and the poet his follower who rhymes thus about Hammon:

Τριοσιλιμ ανδρων.

——*ruit huc, illucque ruentem*
Occupat Arviragus, ejuſque in margine ripæ
Amputat enſe caput, nomen tenet inde perempti
Hammonis portus, longumque tenebit in ævum.

Him onwards ruſhing Arvirage invades,
And on the margin of the ſhore beheads;
The port its title keeps from Hammon ſlain,
And endleſs ages ſhall the name retain.

On this habour ſtands the town of *Southampton*, in whoſe neighbourhood to the north-eaſt formerly flouriſhed another town of the ſame name, which by its diſtance one way from *Regnum* and the other way from *Venta* ſeems to have been the CLAUSENTUM of Antoninus; and as *Triſanton* in Britiſh ſignifies the *frith of Anton*, ſo does *Clauſentum* the *Port of Entum*: *Claudh*, as I am told, ſignifying the ſame in Britiſh as χυλος λιμην does in Greek, an harbour formed by artificial banks of earth. There is no room to doubt that this place was called *Hanton* and *Henton*, ſince in Domeſday book the whole county is expreſsly called *Hanteſcyre* and elſewhere *Hentſcyre*, and the town itſelf from its ſouth ſituation *South Hanton*. What kind of place it was is not eaſy to ſay. It ſtood where is now St. Mary's mead reaching to the harbour, and ſeems to have occupied the other ſide of the river: for ſomewhat higher up on that ſide at *Bittern* the worthy Francis Mills who now lives there ſhewed me ruins, walls, and ditches of an antient caſtle about half a mile in circuit and ſurrounded on three ſides by the ſea at flood tide. Its antiquity is alſo proved by the coins of Roman emperors frequently dug up; ſo that if it was not the caſtle of old Clauſentum, it may eaſily be ſuppoſed to have been one of thoſe fortifications which the Romans threw up on the ſouth ſhore of the ocean according to Gildas, to check the Saxon pirates. When the Danes had reduced this kingdom to a forlorn and miſerable condition, *Old Hanton* was left to be plundered by them in 980, and in the time of William I. as appears by this ſurvey the king had in it only 80 tenants in demeſne[l]. But within 200 years when Edward III. king of England and Philip de Valois were diſputing the throne of France, it was reduced to aſhes by the French. From its ruins aroſe the preſent town in a more convenient ſituation between two rivers. It is remarkable for the number and beauty of its buildings inhabited by wealthy citizens, and is much reſorted to by merchants. It is ſurrounded by a double ditch, ſtrong walls and frequent towers; and for the defence of the haven a ſtrong

Southampton.

CLAUSENTUM.

Bittern.

Hurſt caſtle.

Calſhot caſtle.

* Exod. XXI. Joſeph. Antiq. IV.

[h] Hoveden, p. 268, ſays he was ſhot with an arrow by one of his ſoldiers in hunting.

[i] 1557—1559. Tanner mentions his Epigrams. Quære if this is one.

[k] Biſhop Gibſon here commits two great overſights; firſt in doubting the meaning of Traith becauſe Dr. Davies explains Traith *tractus*, when it is well known *Traeth* is the common Welſh word for *fretum*, *ſinus*, whence *Traeth mawr* in North Wales; ſecondly in placing Cerdicſhore at Southampton.

[l] P. 52.

caſtle of hewn ſtone on a very high artificial hill was built by Richard II. Memorable is that action of Canute king of Denmark and England by which he ſilenced the inſinuations of a flattering courtier who aſſerted that all things depended on the king's will. "Having cauſed," ſays Huntingdon [m], "his chair to "be placed on the ſhore as the tide was coming in, he "ſaid to it, Thou art my ſubject, and the ground I "ſit on is mine, nor can any reſiſt me with impunity. "I command thee therefore not to come up on my "ground, nor wet the robes or feet of thy maſter. "But the ſea immediately coming up wetted his feet, "and he ſpringing back ſaid, Let all the inhabitants "of the earth know how weak and frivolous is the "power of princes; none deſerves the name of king "but he whoſe will heaven, earth, and ſea obey by "an eternal decree: nor would he ever after wear "his crown, but placed it on the head of the crucifix."

The weſtern of the two rivers on which this town ſtands, called at preſent *Teſt* antiently *Anton*, riſes out of Chute foreſt, and firſt paſſes by *Andover*, Saxon Anbeapapan, q. d. the *paſſage of the And*, where in 893 Etheldred king of England, when the Danes were ravaging his kingdom, in order to reſtore a ſafe and laſting peace to the nation, adopted Anlaf the Dane, but to little purpoſe, ſuch an honour not being capable of drawing him off from rapine. Thence it runs not far from *Wherwell*, where queen Elfritha built a monaſtery to expiate her atrocious crime in murdering her ſon in law Edward, as alſo to atone for the murder of her firſt huſband the noble earl Athelwold, whom king Edgar after having invited him out on pretence of hunting, ſlew here, for having deceived him in a love intrigue, and having artfully deprived him of this very Elfritha, the greateſt beauty of her time. After receiving a ſmall river called *Wallop*, or more properly *Well-hop*, q. d. if we if we derive it from the language of our anceſtors, a fountain in the ſide of a hill, which gives name to the illuſtrious knightly family of the Wallops who live near it, the Teſt makes its way to BRIGE or BRAGÆ, an old town, placed by Antoninus nine miles from Sorbiodunum, at which diſtance between Saliſbury and Wincheſter is *Broughton*, a ſmall country village not far from the river. If this be not *Brige*, we muſt ſuppoſe it loſt when William the Norman levelled every thing hereabouts to make his foreſt beforementioned. This river comes next to *Rumſey*, Saxon Rumnez, where king Edgar founded a nunnery, whoſe church ſtill remains; and ſoon after the river falls into Hamton harbour at the place which Bede [n] calls *Arundinis Vadum*, and tranſlates *Redford*, *Hrentford*, *Hreodford*, in the Saxon verſion, now from the bridge built where the ford was called inſtead of Redford *Redbridge*, at which in the infancy of the Saxon church was a monaſtery, the abbot of which Cymberth baptized according to Bede the two infant brothers of Arvandus a petty prince of the Iſle of Wight, juſt before their execution. Theſe children when Cedwalla the Saxon invaded that iſland, making their eſcape concealed themſelves at the little town *Ad Lapidem*; till being betrayed they were put to death by Cedwalla's order. If it be aſked where this town *Ad Lapidem* was, I ſhould be for placing it at *Stoneham* as the neareſt village to Redbridge, in which the name itſelf will ſupport me. The other river which empties itſelf on the eaſt ſide of Southanton ſeems to be called *Alre*, there being a market town named *Alresford* [o] or the ford of Alre on it not far from the pool out of which it riſes. "This place (to quote an antient regiſter of the "church of Wincheſter [*]) the religious king Kine-"walc after his baptiſm by biſhop Birinus on the "firſt propagation of Chriſtianity (in theſe parts) "moſt devoutly gave to the church of God at Win-"ton." A. D. 1220 Godfrey Lucy biſhop of Wincheſter revived the market here, calling it *New market* with reſpect perhaps to old Alresford adjoining. But this name continued not long with the common people, the beſt preſervers of language. Near this place is *Tichborn*, which ought not to be omitted, as it gives name to an eminent and antient family.

Stoneham.

Alre r.

Alresford.

Tichborn.

On the weſt ſide of this river ſtands the moſt famous city of the Britiſh Belgæ, called by Ptolemy and Antoninus VENTA BELGARUM, by the Britans *Caer Gwent*, by the Saxons Pintanceaptep [p], by Latin writers *Wintonia*, by us at preſent *Wintcheſter*. Some [q] indeed will have this to be VENTA SIMENORUM, and Briſtol *Venta Belgarum*. But when I come to the Iceni I ſhall ſhew there was no ſuch people as the *Simeni* in this iſland. Meantime were theſe critics ever ſo induſtrious in their ſearch after the towns placed near Venta by Antoninus they will find nothing to ſupport their conjecture.

VENTA BELGARUM.

Some derive *Wenta* from *Ventus*, others from *Vinum*, others from biſhop *Wina*; but their differences are to little purpoſe. I prefer the opinion of our countryman Leland [r], who derives it from the Britiſh *Guin* or *Guen*, q. d. *white*, as meaning *Caer Guin*, the *white city*. And why not; ſince the antient Latins named the cities of *Alba Longa* and *Alba Regia* from their *white appearance*; and the Greeks had *Leuca*, *Leucas*, and other places called from the ſame circumſtance. For this Venta as well as the two others, *Venta Silurum* and *Venta Icenorum*, ſtands in a ſoil compoſed of chalk and white clay [s].

The city was certainly conſiderable in the Roman times, ſince it appears that the emperors had here their imperial weaving manufactory; this being the principal of the Britiſh *Ventæ*, and lying neareſt to Italy. In the Notitia we have *Procurator Cynegii in Britannis Ventenſis* or *Bentenſis*, where that eminent civilian J. Cujacius reads *Gynæcii* [t], which in his Paratitla on the Codes he interprets *Sacrum textrinum* or royal weavery. Of his opinion is Pancirollus, who writes that theſe *Gynæcia* were founded to make cloaths for the emperor and the army, and alſo ſails, bed, and other houſhold linen. But Wolfgangus Lazius thinks this officer had the care of the emperor's dogs here. It is certain our dogs were celebrated as the beſt in Europe, inſomuch that Strabo [u] ſays they ſerved as ſoldiers, were uſed in war by the antient Gauls, and were in great demand for the ſports in the amphitheatres at Rome and for the diverſion of hunting. They were, according to that

The *Cynegium* of the Roman emperors in Britain. *Gynæcium.*

British Dogs.

[*] Regiſter of Waverley abbey.

[m] Hiſt. VI. p. 209.
[n] Eccl. Hiſt. IV. c. 16.
[o] or the ford of Alders. Mon. Ang. I. p. 37.
[p] Pintanceaptep, Pinteceaptep, Pinceaptep, Pinceptep. Sax. Chron.
[q] Lel. Com. in Cyg. Cant. p. 153-4, who alſo makes Venta Simenorum *Briſtol*.
[r] Ubi ſup.
[s] The river *Ichyn* in theſe parts ſhews the people here were antiently called *Iceni*. Gale MS. n.
[t] It cannot be otherwiſe if we attend to the company it is in, a liſt of ſuperintendants of wardrobes. of linen manufacturers and dyers. *Gynæcia*, *Lanificia* & *Baptica*. Notit. § 42.
[u] Lib. IV. p. 199.

author, ευφυεις προς τας κυνηγησιας, naturally qualified for the chace. Whence Nemeſian[x] ſays,

——*Diviſa Britannia mittit*
Veloces, noſtrique orbis venatibus aptos.

——the diſtant Britain yields
Swift dogs by nature train'd to courſe our fields.

And Gratius has theſe lines on their value and excellence[y]:

Quid freta ſi Morinûm dubio refluentia ponto
Veneris, atque ipſos libeat penetrare Britannos
O quanta eſt merces, & quantum impendia ſuper.

Could we but truſt the rough Boulognian ſeas,
And viſit Britain's iſland at our eaſe,
Dogs we ſhou'd find, but at dear prices gain'd.

Oppian in his Cynegetics b. I. 467, will tell you how well the antient Greeks were acquainted with, and how much they valued that kind of dog among us called *Agaſæus*, which we ſtill call a *gaſe hound:*

Gaſe hound. *Agaſæus canis.*

Εϛι δε τι σκυλακων γενος αλκιμον ιχνευληρων,
Βαιον, αλαρ μεγαλης ανταξιον εμμεν αοιδης,
Τας τραφεν αγρια φυλα Βρετανων αιλονοδων.
Αυλαρ επικληδυν σφας Αϛασαιϛς ονομηναν.
Των ητοι μεγεθος μεν ομοσιον ϛιδανοισι
Αιχνοις οικιδιοισι τραπεζηεσσι κυνεσσι, &c. [z]

Which may be thus engliſhed:

The lurchers next a ſtout and hardy race,
Though ſmall in bulk deſerve the nobleſt praiſe;
Among the ſavage painted Britans breed;
Under our tables like thoſe curs that feed.

Maſtiffs: Claudian[a] ſays of our maſtiffs,

Magnaque taurorum fracturæ colla Britannæ.

The Britiſh breed the necks of bulls will break.

But this by way of digreſſion.

Conſtans from a monk made emperor. Monaſteries in cities.

In this city, as our hiſtorians relate, in the Roman times lived that Conſtans the monk who was firſt appointed Cæſar and afterwards emperor by his father Conſtantine, who conceiving his name fortunate aſſumed the government in oppoſition to Honorius. For Zoſimus ſpeaking of that time ſays, "the monks "had well peopled colleges both in cities and villages," though at firſt they led a ſolitary life in woods and foreſts, from whence their name. The old walls of ſuch thickneſs and ſtrength ſtill to be ſeen by the weſt door of the cathedral are ſuppoſed to have been part of that college. But this monkiſh prince thus dragged from his retreat ſoon by his death paid dear for his father's ambition and contempt of religion.

Under the Saxon heptarchy this city though pillaged more than once recovered itſelf, became the palace of the Saxon kings, embelliſhed with magnificent churches, was the ſee of a biſhop, and had from king Ethelſtan the privilege of ſix mints. In the Norman times it increaſed conſiderably, and the archives or public records were kept here. It continued in this flouriſhing ſtate, except that it ſuffered by one or two accidental fires, and by the licentious ſoldiery during the civil wars between Stephen and Matilda. Whence our Necham who lived then ſays of it,

Guintoniam titulis claram gaziſque repletam
Noverunt veterum tempora priſca patrum.
Sed jam ſacra fames auri, jam cæcus habendi
Urbibus egregiis parcere neſcit amor.

For wealth and ſtate, for honor and renown,
In antient times fair Wincheſter was known.
In theſe degenerate times for gold our rage
The richeſt cities only can aſſuage.

Edward III. relieved its diſtreſſes by fixing here a market for cloth and wool, commonly called the *Staple*. What was the appearance of the city in thoſe early times is not eaſy to ſay, ſince as Necham goes on, The ſ

—Flammis toties gens aliena dedit.
Hinc facies urbis toties mutata dolorem
Prætendit, caſus nuntia vera ſui.

But hoſtile fire ſo oft has chang'd her face,
Her ruins repreſent her piteous caſe.

At preſent it is well peopled, and watered by ſeveral cuts from the river. Its greateſt length is from eaſt to weſt, and it is about one mile and an half within the walls, which are entered by ſix gates, with a long ſuburb at each. At the ſouth part of the weſt gate is an old caſtle which ſuſtained many ſieges, but the ſevereſt when it was defended againſt Stephen by the empreſs Matilda who at laſt eſcaped the enemy by ſpreading a report of her death and being carried through the midſt of them in a coffin. Of that round table hung againſt the wall[b] here, and vulgarly ſuppoſed to have been king Arthur's table, I have nothing to ſay here but that it will at firſt ſight be found to be of much later date. For in former times when for the improvement of valor thoſe military exerciſes called *tournaments* were very frequent, they made uſe of ſuch tables to prevent diſputes for precedency among the nobility, and the cuſtom ſeems very antient. Athenæus[c] ſays the antient Gauls uſed to ſit round circular tables, and their eſquires bearing their ſhield ſtanding behind them. Almoſt in the heart of the city, but a little more to the ſouth, Kenewalch king of the Weſt Saxons, after pulling down that college of the monks which ſtood there in the Roman times, "built," according to Malmeſbury[d], "the firſt church here, and "at that time the moſt beautiful; where poſterity af- "terwards in founding the biſhop's ſee built another "church though more ſplendid yet on the ſame "model." In this ſee, after Wina whom Kenelwalch made firſt biſhop, ſat a ſeries of biſhops as eminent for their piety as their rank and wealth, being by a particular privilege chancellors to the archbiſhops of Canterbury, and long ſince prelates of the garter. Some of theſe enlarged and adorned this church at a great expence, particularly Edindon and Walkelin, but eſpecially Wickham, who rebuilt at immenſe expence the weſt part of the church from the choir in a new and elegant manner, in the The r table. Tour

[x] Cyneget. I. 124, 125.
[y] Cyneget. 174—176.
[z] Ritterſhuſius on Oppian wonders why he calls the Britiſh dogs βαιοι, little, "ſunt enim, ſays he, noſtra ætate *grandes*." I fancy the breed of *lurchers* is the ſame as in Oppian's days.
[a] II. Conſ. Stil. 301.
[b] A trifling miſprint has here led biſhop Gibſon into a pleaſant miſtake. "De menſa illa circulari ſive orbiculari, muro, hic appenſa," made him put in the margin, "menſa circularis ſive orbicularis *murus*," which he certainly did well not to tranſlate: whereas had he reflected the comma ſhould be removed from *muro* to *orbiculari*, he muſt have rendered it as above.
[c] B. IV. c. 13. p. 152. Camden miſtakes his author a little. Athenæus ſays when there was a numerous company they ſat in a ring, εν κυκλω, the moſt diſtinguiſhed for valor, birth, or fortune, in the middle; next him the maſter of the feaſt (ο υποδεχομενος), and then the reſt in order on each hand according to rank; the ſhield bearers (οι μεν τες θυρεις οπλοφορηλες) ſtood behind; the ſpearmen ſat amongſt them in another circle with their maſters, καλα το αυλικον καθημενοι κυκλω καθαπερ οι δεϛπολαι συνευωχηνλαι.
[d] De geſt. regum I. p. 6.

middle

middle of which between two pillars is his tomb. Succeeding biſhops dedicated it to new patron Saints, to Amphibalus, Peter, Swithin[e], and laſt of all to the Holy Trinity, by which name it is at preſent known. The Saxons held it in high reverence as the burial place of ſome of their kings, whoſe bones were collected by biſhop Fox, and diſpoſed with inſcriptions on the top of the wall ſurrounding the choir in gilt coffers. This was antiently called Ealban Mynſtep, or the Old Monaſtery, with reſpect to a later one called Nepan Mynſtep, or the New Monaſtery, founded by Alfred, who "to build the "offices belonging to it bought of the biſhop a piece "of ground at the rate of a mark for each foot ac-"cording to the current ſtandard[f]." This new college as well as the old one was founded for married prieſts, who upon the miracle of the ſpeaking crucifix which condemned the order, were turned out by Dunſtan archbiſhop of Canterbury, and monks ſubſtituted in their ſtead. Theſe monaſteries were ſo near to each other that the voices of the ſingers could be heard from one to the other, which occaſioned diſputes among the monks, who afterwards proceeded to open quarrels. This circumſtance, and the great body of water from the weſt gate running through the ſtreets, and by ſtagnating at this new monaſtery rendering the air unwholeſome, occaſioned the church to be removed 200 years after its foundation into the north ſuburb called *Hide*. Here by licence from Henry I. the monks built a large and beautiful houſe, which a few years after was burnt down by the contrivance of Henry de Blois biſhop of Wincheſter as the hiſtory of the place affirms. In this fire periſhed a croſs given by Canute the Dane, who had expended upon it as old records ſay one year's revenue of the whole kingdom. The monaſtery however recovered itſelf, and till that overthrow of the monks covered a prodigious extent of ground, as its ruins now teſtify. At that time it was demoliſhed, and a dean and 12 prebendaries ſettled in that other church of Holy Trinity after the removal of the monks. On the eaſt ſide of the cathedral the noble epiſcopal palace called *Wolveſey* encompaſſed with many towers and almoſt ſurrounded with a rivulet reaches to the town walls. Oppoſite to it in the ſouth ſuburb is an elegant college built by William of Wickham, who was biſhop here, the great father and patron of literature in England, whoſe praiſe will endure as long as Learning itſelf ſurvives. It is built for a ſchool, which has ſent out great numbers of learned men both in church and ſtate. It maintains in a handſome manner a warden, 10 fellows, two ſchoolmaſters, 70 ſcholars, with ſome others. In this city were other conſiderable buildings (many of them of a religious kind), but being deſtroyed by time I ſhall not ſpeak of them. I muſt not however omit the nunnery founded by Elfwida wife of king Alfred, being by far the moſt famous, as its ruins ſhew; and from it Henry I. married Matilda daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland; thus uniting the antient royal family of the Saxons with that of Normandy, to the great ſatisfaction of the people of England. She was grandaughter of king Edmund Ironſide by his ſon Edward the exile; a woman endowed with every princely virtue, and ſtill more diſtinguiſhed by her ſincere piety. Hence this old tetraſtich in her praiſe:

Proſpera non lætam fecêre, nec aſpera triſtem:
Aſpera riſus ei, proſpera terror erant.
Non decor effecit fragilem, non ſceptra ſuperbum;
Sola potens humilis, ſola pudica decens.

Her face not joy with ſmiles, nor woe with tears o'erſpread;
Adverſity her joy, proſperity her dread.
Nor beauty made her frail, nor empire proud,
Humility her pow'r, leſs beautiful than good.

Of the famous Guy of Warwick who is ſaid here to have defeated in ſingle combat Colbrand that Daniſh Typhæus, and of Waltheof earl of Huntingdon, beheaded here on the ſpot where was afterwards erected St. Giles's chapel; and of that noble hoſpital of St. Croſs in the neighbourhood, founded by Henry Blois brother to king Stephen and biſhop of this city, and augmented by Cardinal Henry Beaufort, I ſhall ſay no more here as they are univerſally known from our hiſtories.

Earls of *Wincheſter*.

As to the earls of Wincheſter, not to mention *Clito* the Saxon whom the Normans ſtripped of his hereditary honour, king John created *Saer de Quincy* earl of Wincheſter. He bore a feſs with a label of 7, as we ſee on his ſeal. To him ſucceeded his ſon *Roger*, who bore G. 7 maſcles voided Or. But the honour ended with him on his dying without iſſue male. He married the eldeſt daughter of Alan lord of Galloway in Scotland by his firſt wife and one of his coheireſſes, in right of whom he was conſtable of Scotland. By her he had only three daughters, the firſt married to William *Ferrars* earl of Derby, the ſecond to Alan de la *Zouche*, the third to *Comyn* earl of Buchan in Scotland[g]. Long after this *Hugh de le Spencer* had this title conferred on him for his life by Edward II.[h] whoſe favourite he was, and with his ſon too late experienced how fatal are the purchaſes of royal favour, being both of them put to a cruel death by the furious populace. Long after by favour of Edward IV. *Lewis* of *Bruges* a Fleming, lord of *Gruthuſe* and prince of *Steinhus* (who had entertained that prince in Flanders when he fled his country) received this title, with arms not unlike thoſe of Roger Quincy. On the death of Edward he ſurrendered it to Henry VII.[i] In our time Edward VI. conferred on *William Powlett* lord treaſurer of England[k] the new title of marquis of Wincheſter ſtill enjoyed by his deſcendants. Wincheſter was found by obſervations taken in the laſt century to ſtand in longitude 22° and in latitude 51.

Hamble r.

Eaſt of Wincheſter, the river *Hamble* empties itſelf at a ſpacious mouth into the ſea. It is called by Bede *Homelea*, and flows, according to him, through the country of the *Jutæ* into the *Solente*[l], which

[e] Biſhop here in the 9th century. He ſtill continues of greateſt fame, not ſo much for his ſanctity, as for the rain which uſually falls about the feaſt of his tranſlation in July, by reaſon the ſun is then coſmically with Præſepe and Aſelli, noted by antient writers to be rainy conſtellations, and not for his weeping, or other weeping ſaints, Margaret the Virgin, Mary the Virgin, whoſe feaſts are ſhortly after, as ſome ſuperſtitiouſly credulous have believed. Holland.

[f] Malmſb. de geſt. pontif. II. p. 140.

[g] Dugdale, Bar. I. 688, puts them in different order; 1. Margaret wife of William de Ferrers. 2. Ela, of Alexander Comyn earl of Bouchan. 3. Ela, wife of Alan la Zouch.

[h] 15 Edw. II. Ib. 391.

[i] 15 Hen. VII. Dugd. Bar. II. 283.

[k] Earl of Wiltſhire and lord St. John of Baſing, a man prudently pliable to times, raiſed not ſuddenly but by degrees in court, exceſſive in vaſt informous buildings, temperate in all other things, full of years, for he lived 97 years, and fruitful in his generation, for he ſaw 103 iſſue from him by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to ſir William Capel. And now his grandchild *William* enjoys the ſame honours. Holland.

[l] *Solvente*, Bede. *Solente*, Alfr. The people here give the name of *Sol* and *Seol* to this ſtrait, as in Seolſey (or Ceolſey) and Penſul; whence Bede's *Solent*, as *Cluſent* and *Gabroſent*, Gale MS. n.

is

is the name he gives to the ſtrait between the iſland of Wight and Britain, in which, at certain times, two oppoſite tides come up from the Ocean with great violence, to the aſtoniſhment of the antients, who ranked it among the wonders of Britain. Of it Bede [m] gives this account. "The two tides of the "Ocean which flow round Britain from the great "Northern Ocean meet and oppoſe each other every "day, beyond the mouth of the river Homelia [n], and "when their oppoſition is over, return and loſe them-"ſelves in the Ocean again." Into this ſtrait alſo falls the river which riſing near *Warnford* paſſes between the foreſts of *Waltham*, (where is a large houſe of the biſhops of Wincheſter) and *Bere*, by *Tichfield*, once a ſmall religious houſe founded by Peter de Rupibus biſhop of Wincheſter, now the principal ſeat of the Wriotheſleys earls of Southampton. Thence the ſhore winds inwards, and the iſland *Portſey* forms a bay, in whoſe inmoſt receſs antiently ſtood *Port Peris* [o], where they pretend Veſpaſian landed. Our anceſtors gave it the new name of *Portcheſter*, not from *Porta* a Saxon, but from the *port*; for Ptolemy calls it ΜΕΓΑΣ ΛΙΜΗΝ or the Great Port, from its ſpaciouſneſs, like the *Portus Magnus* in Africa mentioned by Pliny [p]. Here remains a large caſtle [q], which commands the harbour below. But the gradual withdrawing of the ſea [r] having rendered this harbour leſs commodious, the inhabitants removed to the adjacent iſland of Portſey, which is fourteen miles round, encompaſſed in flood tides by the ſea, of which they make ſalt. This iſland joins to the mainland by a bridge, which has a fort adjoining. Athelfleda, wife of king Edgar, gave this iſland to the New Minſter at Wincheſter, and at the mouth of the harbour our anceſtors built a town, which they called from thence *Portſmouth* [s]. In war time it is much frequented, at other times ſcarce at all; the inhabitants being more attentive to war and navigation than to trade. It has a handſome church, and an hoſpital called God's houſe, founded by Peter de Rupibus biſhop of Wincheſter. The town was antiently defended by a wall of timber covered with earth, a baſtion to the north-eaſt near the gate, and two forts of hewn ſtone at the mouth of the harbour, begun by Edward IV. and finiſhed by Henry VI. [t] who placed a garriſon here according to the account of the inhabitants. But in our time queen Elizabeth at great expence fortified it ſo ſtrongly with new works, that nothing is wanting to make it a place of the greateſt ſtrength [u]. Some of the garriſon mount guard night and day at the gates, others in the ſteeple [x], who, by the ſtrokes of the bell, give notice what number of horſe and foot are approaching, and by a flag ſhew which way they come.

Waltham *Bere.* *Titchfield.*

Portſey iſland.

ΜΕΓΑΣ ΛΙΜΗΝ.

Portſey.

Portſmouth.

Following the winding of the ſhore hence from *Portesbridge*, I ſaw *Havant* a ſmall market town; and near it *Warblington*, formerly belonging to the earls of Salisbury, now to the knightly family of the Cottons. Oppoſite to it lie two iſlands, the larger called *Haling*, the leſſer *Thorney* from the thorns growing in it; each has its pariſh church. In many places along this coaſt ſalt is made of the ſea water collected. It is firſt of a paleiſh green colour, which they have a method of boiling to the pureſt white. Of this ſea ſalt, not of that from land ſprings, St. Ambroſe [y] is to be underſtood, when he ſays, "Let "us conſider thoſe things which are common to many "and expreſſive of the divine favour, how water is "turned into ſalt of ſuch ſubſtance as frequently to be "cut with a knife. This is not uncommon in the "Britiſh ſalts, which have both the ſolidity and gloſſy "whiteneſs of marble, and are very wholeſome, &c."

Havant. *Warblington.*

Haling. *Thorney.*

More inland from the ſea live the MEANVARI, whoſe country with the iſle of Wight Edilwalch king of the South Saxons, received in token of adoption from Wulpher, king of Mercia, who was his godfather when he was baptiſed [z]. The reſidence of theſe people, with the name very little altered, is at preſent divided into the three hundreds of *Meansborow*, *Eaſtmean*, and *Weſtmean* [a], within which riſes a high hill fortified at top with a large rampart, and called *Old Winchester* [b], where a city is ſaid formerly to have ſtood, but now not a ſingle trace of it remains, ſo that one would take it only for a ſummer camp. Below this is *Warnford*, in a low ſituation, where Adam de Port, a man of large property hereabout in the reign of William I. rebuilt the church, as a rude diſtich on the wall ſets forth:

Adda hic Portu benedicat ſolis ab ortu
Gens deo dicata per quem ſum ſic renovata.

Here from ſun riſing let the people praiſe
Good Adam Portus who this church upraiſed.

Bordering on theſe people the SEGONTIACI, who ſubmitted to Cæſar, ſettled on the north edge of the county in *Holeſhot* hundred, where we ſee the market town of *Aultun* [c], which king Ælfred left by will to the keeper of Leodre: and *Baſinſtok*, a conſiderable market town, which ſhews a beautiful chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghoſt built by William the firſt lord Sandes, who was here buried. On the roof was painted in an excellent manner Scripture hiſtory, with figures of the prophets, apoſtles, and diſciples of Chriſt. Below this to the eaſt lies *Baſing*, well known for its lords of it own name, and the *St. Johns*, *Poinings* and *Powletts* *. For *Adam de Port* lord of *Baſing*, marrying [Mabel [d]], the daughter and heireſs of Roger de *Aurevall*, whoſe wife was alſo daughter and heireſs of the noble family of St. John, his ſon William out of reſpect took the name of *St. John*, which his lineal deſcendants retained. But Edmund St. John dying without iſſue, 21 Edward III. his ſiſter Margaret brought the eſtate of the lords St. John to her husband John de *St. Philibert*, but dying without iſſue, Iſabel, the other ſiſter, wife of Luke *Poinings*, by whom ſhe had Thomas lord of *Baſing*, whoſe ſon Hugh's daughter Conſtantia, to whom this part of the inheritance devolved, married into the family of the Powletts, and was great grandmother to that William *Powlet* created baron *St. John*

[m] Hiſt. Ecc. IV. c. 16. [n] Which runs through the land of the Juti, which belongs to the region of the Geviſſi. Bede.
[o] *Port Peris*, *Port Vario*, perhaps *Fareham*. MS. n. Gale. [p] V. 2. Mela I. 5.
[q] Including 10 acres within the walls. MS. n. Gale. [r] It ſeems to have retreated from Fareham. MS. n. Gale.
[s] It is an eſcheat to the king. See book of knights fees. MS. n. Gale.
[t] His arms with the Greyhound and Griffin are ſtill to be ſeen cut in ſtone on the outſide of a window of Portcheſter caſtle. The inhabitants ſay, in ſome old charters this caſtle is called *Port Cæſar*, and that they thence derive many privileges. Letter from William Harby. MS. n. G.
[u] New fortifications were ordered to be added. Stat. 7. Ann. c. 2. 6.
[x] Of the old church, of which before. MS. n. Gale. Theſe ſignals are now given according to the different ſhips that come in.
[y] Hexam. V. II. [z] Bede IV. 13. [a] This laſt is a tything. Holland. [b] Near Meonſtoke.
[c] *Aulerci Cenomagni*. See Ortelius in voc. *Aulerci*. MS. n. Gale. * From an antient Miſſal in this family.
[d] Dugd. Bar. I. 464.

of *Baſing* by Henry VIII. earl of Wiltſhire, and marquis of Wincheſter by Edward VI. He was lord high treaſurer of England, and having enjoyed the greateſt honours in troubleſome times, by a felicity uncommon among courtiers, and built here a noble houſe of admirable extent as well as elegance, but ſo overcharged with its own weight that his deſcendants were obliged to pull down part of it, died in a good old age in his 97th year.

Near this is *the Vine*, a neat houſe of the lords *Sandes*, called from the vines introduced into Britain more for ſhade than for the ſake of the fruit ever ſince the time of the emperor Probus *, who allowed the Britans and other nations to plant vines. The firſt baron of this family was William advanced to this rank by Henry VIII. whoſe Chamberlain he was. By marriage with Margaret *Bray*, daughter and heireſs of John Bray, couſin to Reginald Bray, an illuſtrious banneret and knight of the garter, he improved his eſtate and left a ſon Thomas lord *Sandes*, grandfather of William now living. Near this place to the ſouth eaſt is *Odiam*, now famous for a royal palace, and for the impriſonment of David II. king of Scotland [r]. It was once a free borough of the biſhop of Wincheſter, whoſe caſtle [s], in the reign of John, was gallantly defended for a fortnight by 13 Engliſh ſoldiers againſt Louis king of France, who had cloſely beleaguered it with his whole army [t].

Higher up among theſe *Segontiaci* on the north edge of the county was their city VINDONUM, which dropped its own name, and took that of the nation, as Lutetia took that of the Pariſii [u]. It was called by the Britans *Caer Segont*, q. d. *the city of the Segontiaci*, and ſo it is called by Ninnius in his catalogue. We call it at preſent *Silceſter*. Higden [x] ſeems to call it from the Britans *Britenden*. The diſtance of Vindonum in Antoninus from *Gallena*, or *Guallenford*, and from *Venta*, induce me to give the name of *Vindonum* to this place, and the rather becauſe a military road is ſtill to be ſeen between this *Vindonum* and *Venta*. Ninnius ſays it was built by Conſtantius father of Conſtantine the Great, and antiently called *Murimintum* [y], perhaps for *Muri-vendum*, q. d. *the Walls of Vindonum*. For the Britans retained the word *Mure* from the provincial Roman language, and it is frequent with them to change the V. conſonant into M. Ninnius adds that "Conſtantius ſowed three grains of corn on the ground "where this city was built, that no perſon living there "might ever be poor [z]." So Dinocrates at the building of Alexandria in Egypt ſprinkled, according to Marcellinus [a], all the lines that marked out its circuit with flour, as a lucky omen which pointed out that the city would always be well ſupplied with proviſions. Ninnius ſays likewiſe that Conſtantius died here, and that his tomb [b] was to be ſeen at the gate as appeared by the inſcription. But theſe ſtories muſt reſt on the credit of Ninnius, who has ſtuffed his work with many lies. This I may venture to aſſert, that the place was of great conſequence at that time, and I myſelf have found there many coins of Conſtantine the younger, ſon of Conſtantine the Great [c], having on the reverſe a building with this inſcription PROVIDENTIAE CAES. But it is well known that Conſtantius whom Ninnius makes founder of this city died at Mopſueſtia in Cilicia, and was buried among his anceſtors at Conſtantinople. I do not deny that he might have had a cenotaph or honorary monument raiſed here. Many ſuch were raiſed, about which the ſoldiers uſed to make ſolemn proceſſions in honour of the deceaſed.

On the decline of the Roman empire, when the barbarous nations ravaged all the provinces, the Britiſh armies fearing leſt they ſhould be involved in the ſame deſolation, choſe themſelves emperors of their own, firſt Marcus, then Gratian, both whom they ſoon put to death, and at laſt, A. D. 407, inveſted one Conſtantine with the purple againſt his will at this city of Caer Segont (according to Ninnius and Gervaſius Dorobornenſis [d]) forming flattering hopes from his name. He ſet ſail from Britain, and landing at Bologne in France, engaged all the Roman forces about the Alps in his intereſts, gallantly defended Valentia in Gaul againſt the forces of the emperor Honorius, fortified the banks of the Rhine which had hitherto been neglected, and raiſed fortreſſes on all the paſſes to the Alps. His arms were crowned with ſucceſs in Spain under his ſon Conſtans, whom from a monk he had declared Auguſtus; and afterwards by letter begging pardon of Honorius for ſuffering himſelf to be forced by the ſoldiery to aſſume the purple, the emperor ſent him the imperial habit. Elated with this he formed deſigns of croſſing the Alps and going to Rome; but on news of the death of Alaric the Goth his ally, he retreated to Arles, where he fixed the ſeat of his empire, ordering the city to be called Conſtantina, and there he ſummoned a meeting of ſeven princes. Meantime Gerontius ſtirred up the ſoldiery againſt his maſter, and having treacherouſly taken off Conſtans his ſon at Vienna in Gaul, cloſely beſieged Conſtantine himſelf at Arles; but upon one Conſtantius being ſent by Honorius with a numerous force againſt him, Gerontius laid violent hands on himſelf. Conſtantine having ſuffered all the calamities of a ſiege, and diſheartened by an unſucceſsful engagement, reſigned the purple, and giving way to his ill fortune, took refuge in a church, aſſumed the habit of a prieſt, and the city preſently after ſurrendering, he was carried into Italy, and beheaded with his ſon Julianus, on whom he had conferred the title of *Nobiliſſimus*, and his brother Sebaſtian. This account before given at large, I have here abridged from Zozimus, Sozomen, Nicephorus, Oroſius, and Olympiodorus, that truth might triumph over the abſurdity of thoſe writers who have dreſſed up this ſtory with ridiculous falſehoods of their own inventing.

In this city alſo our hiſtorians make our Arthur to have been crowned [e]. It was deſtroyed not long after either in the Saxon wars, or when Athelwolf

* Vopiſcus, vit. Probi, c. 18.

[r] 1346 for 11 years.
[s] Q. if the caſtle and palace were not the ſame.
[t] and ſurrendered at laſt. 1216. M. Paris, p. 282.
[u] Βριγαντιὸν that of the Brigantes. Gale MS. n.
[x] Higden, p. 197. out of Alfric explains Caerſegent "Selceſtria quæ ſuper Thamiſim non longe a Radingo ponitur." I have not yet found where he calls it *Britenden*.
[y] Different copies have *Mirmantum*, *Mimmaton*, *Mirmantoniam Inermantin* & *Brigantium*. Gale var. lect. in Ninn. It is moſt likely to mean *Munimentum*, q. d. the fortification κατ' ἐξοχήν.
[z] The Cotton MS. and Gildas read tria ſemina *auri*, *argenti* & *æris*.
[a] XXII. 16.
[b] Ninnius places the tomb of Conſtantius at *Cair Coſtaint*, and in Bertram's Edition at Caer Ebranc, c. 21. in marg. Eboracum. others read Caer Segent or Scgunt Uſſer Ant. Brit. p. 33.
[c] The coins of Conſtantine the Great and his family are ſome of the moſt common in the kingdom.
[d] Where? Gale MS. n. Perhaps in his Deſcriptio Angliæ, C. C. C. Q. II.
[e] The author of the Scala Chronicon ſays it was at Wincheſter (Venta). Lel. Aſſert. Arth.

plotting againſt his brother king Edward by the aſſiſtance of plundering parties of Danes ravaged this country as far as Baſingſtoke. Nothing now remains but the walls, which though ſtripped of their battlements and breaſtworks appear to have been very high. The earth is ſo raiſed by the ruins that I could ſcarce creep through a poſtern called *Onions' Hole*. The walls are in a manner intire, except where they are broken down in the places where the gates have been: and on the walls themſelves are grown up, and as it were rooted in the very ſtones oaks of ſuch ſize, and with ſuch cluſters of roots and ſpreading branches as aſtoniſh the beholders. The circuit of the walls is about two Italian miles, whence, from its extent perhaps, the Saxons called it *Selceſter*, or the *Great City*; for *Sel*[f] ſeems among them to have ſignified *Great*, as Aſſer tranſlates the Saxon *Selwood* the *Great Foreſt*; and before the walls on the weſt ſide where the country is level lies a long bank caſt up for defence. This place includes about eighty acres of rich cultivated ground divided into fields, with a little wood to the weſt: to the eaſt near the gate is a farm and a ſmall modern church, in which I ſought for antient inſcriptions, but found only ſome arms in the windows, viz. S. 7 fuſils in bend Argent. S. a feſſe between 2 chevrons Or. and a ſpread eagle with 2 heads, G. This laſt I am told belongs to the *Blewetts*, to whom this eſtate came after the Conqueſt; the ſecond to the noble family of *Bainard* of Leckham, and the firſt to the *Cuſants*, through whom it paſſed by inheritance from the Blewetts to the Bainards. But in the time of the Conqueror it was the eſtate of William *d'Ow* a Norman, who, being accuſed of high treaſon, and maintaining his innocence by ſingle combat, was defeated, and by order of William Rufus deprived of his eyes and his teſticles. The people that live hereabouts mentioned to me a circumſtance they had long obſerved that though the ſoil is very rich and fruitful the corn will not grow in certain places interſecting each other in little lines, which they ſuppoſe were formerly the ſtreets of the city. Here are continually dug up the bricks we call Britiſh, and great quantities of Roman coin, which they call *Onion's pennies*, fancying this Onion a great giant who formerly lived in this city. Inſcriptions alſo are often dug up, but are deſtroyed and loſt by the ignorance of the country people. This one, however, removed to London, ſtill remains in the garden of the right honourable lord William Cecil, baron Burghley, and high treaſurer of England.

Arms of the *Blewetts*, *Bainards*, and *Cuſants*.

MEMORIAE
FL. VICTORI-
NAE. T. TAM:
VICTOR CONIVX
POSVIT.

Whether this was a tomb erected to Victorina, called *Mater Caſtrorum*, who ſet up the Victorini her ſon and grandſon, Poſthumus, Lollianus, Marius, and Tetricus in Gaul and Britain againſt the emperor Gallienus, I do not aſſert with others[g]; but I have ſomewhere read there were two Victors in our iſland at the ſame time; one, the ſon of the emperor Maximus, the other, *præfectus prætorio* to the ſame Maximus mentioned by St. Ambroſe in his epiſtles: but I dare not pronounce that either of theſe raiſed this monument to his wife[g].

As there was a Roman military way leading ſtrait from hence ſouth to Winton, ſo another points weſt through the thick foreſt of *Pamber*, and thence by places now uninhabited near Lichfield, q. d. the field of carcaſſes, to the *Foreſt of Chute*[h] pleaſant for its ſhade and game, in which its bold but often interrupted ridge paved with ſtones remains an object of wonder to ſportſmen and to the foreſters.

More to the north, on the very edge of the county I ſaw *King's Cleare*, now a conſiderable market town, formerly the ſeat of the Saxon kings. *Sidmanton*, the reſidence of the knightly family of the Kingſmills, and *Burgh-Clere*, at the bottom of a high hill, on the top of which is a military fortification, ſuch as our anceſtors called *Burgh*, ſurrounded with a ditch of great compaſs, which affording an extenſive proſpect over the country has a beacon erected on it to give notice by ſignals to the neighbourhood of the approach of an enemy. Our name for this kind of ſignal is derived from the old word *beacnian*, to notify, and they were in great uſe among us for many centuries, being made in ſome places of piles of wood, in others of pitch barrels ſet on a maſt on the higheſt grounds, having perſons always attending them at night, and formerly in many places parties of horſe called by our anceſtors *Hobelers* were ſtationed who gave notice of the enemy's approach in the day time.

This county, like the reſt which we have hitherto gone over, belonged to the kings of the Weſt Saxons, but upon the depoſal of Sigebert for tyranny and mal-adminiſtration it was aſſigned to him according to Marianus that he might not be reduced to the condition of a mere private man. He was afterwards driven out for his crimes, and this prince's misfortunes were ſo far from gaining him compaſſion from any that a ſwineherd at laſt killed him as he was ſculking in the foreſt of Anderida.

This county can ſhew but few earls, except thoſe of Wincheſter already mentioned. In the early Norman times *Bogo*, or *Bevis*, an Engliſhman, had this title. He fought againſt the Normans at Cardiff in Wales, and was a warrior of great renown, whoſe braveſt atchievements the monks by their zeal to ſet off by romantic inventions have buried and involved in the thickeſt darkneſs. From this time to Henry VIII. no earl of Southampton occurs. That king conferred the title on *William Fitz Williams*, in his advanced age. He was deſcended from a daughter of [John Nevil] marquis *Montacute*, and was created earl of Southampton[i], and lord high admiral of England[k]. He dying ſoon without iſſue Edward VI. in the firſt year of his reign conferred the ſame title on Thomas *Wriotheſley* chancellor of England, whoſe grandſon Henry by his ſon Henry now enjoys it, having in his youth improved the nobility of his rank with literature and military knowledge, that he might yield the greater ſervice to his king and country in his more advanced life.

This county has 253 pariſhes and 18 market towns

[f] Sel. *optimus*, *præſtans*. Lye. Silceaſtep, q. d. *Magna urbs*, *caput Segontiacorum*. Aſſer Vit. Alfredi, p. 33. Ed. Wiſe.—*Cilch*. Brit. *Cil* for *Sil*, ſilex, a flint, of which material its walls are built. Gale. MS. n.

[g] It is rather a monument erected by the ſame Tammonius beforementioned, or one of his family to his wife.

[h] To Andover. Stukeley.

[i] 29 Henry VIII.

[k] He was lord high admiral 15 Henry VIII. He died at Newcaſtle 34 Henry VIII. and was buried at Midherſt, Suſſex, where he has a handſome monument. Dugd. Bar. II. 105.

ISLE

ISLE OF WIGHT.

TO this county of Hants belongs an iſland, which ſtretches for a conſiderable length oppoſite to its ſouth coaſt, called by the Romans VECTA, VECTIS, VICTESIS, by Ptolemy ΟΥΙΚΤΗΣΙΣ, by the Britans *Guith*, by the Saxons [a] Ƿiꝛtland and Wiꝛþ-Ea (Ea ſignifying an *iſland*); by us at preſent the iſle of *Wight* and *Whight*. It is ſeparated from the main land by a channel formerly called *Solent* [b], ſo ſmall that it ſeems to have been a part of it; whence it had the Britiſh name of *Guith*, which according to Ninnius [c] ſignifies *ſeparation*, as Sicily, which was torn and divided from Italy, took its name according to the learned J. Scaliger, from the Latin *ſecare*, to cut. For this reaſon, with deference to the critics, I would reſtore in Seneca's Natural Queſtions B. VI. [29.] "*Ab Italia Sicilia* reſecta [d]," inſtead of the common reading *rejecta*. From its nearneſs in ſituation and the ſimilarity of its name this *Vecta* may be ſuppoſed the *Icta*, which according to Diodorus Siculus [e] by the influx of the tide ſeemed an iſland, but at ebb time the intermediate coaſt being left dry the antient Britans uſed to carry their tin into it in carts, in order to its being exported to Gaul. I do not however pronounce it to have been the *Mictis* of Pliny, though nearly allied to Vecta, ſince he ſays that iſland produced white lead, whereas there is not that I know a ſingle vein of any metal in this.

The iſland is of an oval figure, 20 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and its greateſt breadth in the middle 12 miles, one ſide facing the north, the other the ſouth. The ſoil (not to mention that the ſea is well ſupplied with fiſh) is very rich and profitable to the cultivators, producing corn enough for exportation, and great quantities of rabbits, hares, partridges, and pheaſants. It has alſo a foreſt and two parks full of deer for hunting. Through the middle of the iſland runs a long ridge of hills which yield plenteous paſture for ſheep, whoſe wool is reckoned the beſt after that of Leinſter and Cotſwold, and is in great requeſt among the woollen manufacturers, which brings great profit to the iſlanders. The north parts conſiſt of meads, paſtures, and woods, the ſouth almoſt entirely of common fields incloſed with hedges and ditches. At each end the ſea inſinuates itſelf from the north in ſuch a manner as almoſt to form two iſlands, which are ſo called by the inhabitants; that to the weſt *Freſhwater iſle*, that to the eaſt *Binbridge yſle*. In Bede's time it was ſuppoſed to contain 1200 families. Now they reckon in it 36 towns, villages, and caſtles, and it is ſubject in eccleſiaſtical matters to the biſhop of Wincheſter, in civil to the county of South Hampton. The inhabitants wittily boaſt their advantage over other people as having never had either monks [f], lawyers, or foxes among them.

The moſt remarkable places are *Newport*, the principal ſea-port in the iſland, antiently called *Medena* and *Novus Burgus de Meden*, whence the whole country is divided into *Eaſt Meden* and *Weſt Meden*, according to its ſituation eaſt or weſt. *Careſbrook*, an old caſtle, with its name abridged for Whitgaresburgh [g], ſtands in the centre of the iſland. It was called after Whitgar the Saxon, of whom hereafter, and lately repaired in a handſome manner by the governor. To it belonged many knights fees, and it boaſts a ſuperior antiquity to the other places. *Brading* [h] is another market town; *Newton* and *Yarmouth* have mayors and burgeſſes of their own, and ſend members to parliament. This Yarmouth and *Sharpnore* have caſtles, which with *Worſley's* fort defend the north weſt coaſt. Oppoſite to theſe ſcarce two miles diſtant ſtands on a point of Hampſhire *Hurſt* caſtle to defend that county [i]. *Quarre* where a nunnery was founded in 1132 [k]; *Godſhill*, where John Worſley founded a ſchool; *Weſt* and *Eaſt Cowes* (the latter now in ruins) built by Henry VIII. in the mouth of Newport bay, of which Leland:

Newport.
Careſbrook caſtle.
Brading.
Newton.
Yarmouth.
Sharpnore.
Worſley's fort.
Hurſt.
Quarre.
Godſhill.

Covæ fulmineæ duæ coruſcant.
Hæc caſum colit, illa ſolis ortum,
Vectam qua Neoportus intrat altam.

Here the two Cowes that in loud thunder roar,
This on the Weſtern, that on the Eaſtern ſhore,
Where Newport enters ſtately Wight.

And to the north eaſt *Sandham* caſtle planted with great guns like the reſt. Nor does the iſland want natural fortifications, being ſurrounded by a continued range of rocks, many of them concealed and under water, and many others on all ſides dangerous to mariners. Of theſe the moſt dangerous are the ſharp pointed cliffs called the *Needles* and the *Shingles* which lie overagainſt the weſt point, as do the *Owers* and *Mixon* overagainſt the eaſt, and on the north the *Brambles*, dangerous and concealed ſhelves. Every place that is favourable for a deſcent is fortified by piles in the antient manner.

Sandham caſtle.
The Needles.

But all theſe rocks and caſtles do not contribute ſo much to its ſecurity as its inhabitants, who are by nature brave and intrepid, and are by the governor ſo well trained every day that they perfectly underſtand all the military operations; they can ſhoot at a mark, keep their ranks, march orderly cloſe, or extend their ranks as occaſion requires, are inured to fatigue, exerciſe, heat and duſt, and can perform all the various parts of ſervice. This iſland alone can raiſe 4000 ſuch men, and at a minute's warning 3000 of the beſt diſciplined ſoldiers from Hampſhire, and 2000 from Wilts are ready for its defence. The better to repulſe an invader

The Inhabitants.

[a] Ƿiht and Ƿihtland. G. [b] Beda. Hanno Peripl. Gale MS. [c] C. 2.
[d] So the printed books have it. [e] *Icti*. V. 22. p. 347.
[f] Pliny's account of *Mictis*, IV. 16. is from Timæus, who puts it ſix days ſail from Britain; but Timæus might be miſinformed, and Pliny might miſtake the tin trade for white lead. Harduin conceits Pliny's *Vectis* to be an iſland between England and Ireland. But then he does not know what to make of *Mictis*.
[g] As to monks, there was a cell from Lyra at Cariſbrook ſoon after the Conqueſt, a Ciſtertian abbey at Quarre 1132, a Cluniac priory at St. Helen's before 1155, a Benedictine priory at Appledorecome t. Henry III. an Auſtin priory at Berton t. Edward I. &c. See Tanner. And it is extraordinary if lawyers have not long ere this found their way hither.
[h] Ƿihtgaraburh.
[i] At the mouth of St. Helen's bay ſo called from the Cluniac priory before mentioned.
[k] A Ciſtertian priory founded by Baldwin de Redvers earl of Devon, valued at £. 184. full, £. 134. clear. Tan. 261. Mon. Ang. I. 760.

the

the whole island is divided into eleven parts[l], each having its *Centoner* or commander of 100 men, and its *Vintoner* or commander of twenty; as also great guns, scouts placed at the beacons[m] on high grounds, and light horse or couriers called by the old name of *Hobelers*, which presently give notice to the governor of every thing that passes.

Vespasian while a private officer under Claudius first reduced this island to the Roman government. Suetonius[n] gives this account of him. "In the "reign of Claudius by favour of Narcissus he was "sent with the command of a legion into Germany. "From thence being ordered into Britain he had 30[o] "engagements with the enemy, reduced two of the "most powerful nations, took above twenty towns, as "also the Isle of Wight on the coast of Britain partly "under the command of Aulus Plautius the con-"sular lieutenant, partly under the emperor himself. "On these accounts he was honoured with triumphal "ornaments and the office of the priesthood twice "within a short time." At this island also the fleet of Allectus after he had usurped the government in Britain lay in wait for the Roman fleet, which got by however undiscovered by favour of a fog, and making good their landing set fire to their own ships in order to cut off all prospect of retreat. Cerdic was the first Saxon that reduced the island, and gave it to Stuff and Whitgar, who totally cut off the few remaining
A. D. 530. British inhabitants at *Whitgaraburgh*, so called from him, and now by contraction *Caresbrook*. Afterwards Wolpher king of Mercia subdued Wight, and gave it to Edelwalch king of the South Saxons with the province of the Menvari, when he stood godfather to him[p]. Ceadwalla king of the West Saxons having slain this Edelwalch, and taken off Arvandus prince of the island, united it to his own dominions, massacred almost all the inhabitants, and gave a fourth part of the island, being as much land as would maintain 300 families, to bishop Wilfrid, who first converted the people to Christianity. But let Bede himself relate this event[q].

"As soon as Ceadvalla had possessed himself of the "kingdom of the Gevissi he took also the isle of "Wight, which hitherto had been devoted to ido-"latry. He formed a resolution to massacre all its "inhabitants, and place in their room people of his "own province, binding himself by a vow, though "he himself was not yet converted to Christianity, "if he gained the island to devote a fourth part of "it and its spoils to the Lord. This he performed "by granting it to bishop Wilfrid who happened to "be here at the time from his own country[r]. The "extent of this island according to the estimation "of the English is equal to the support of 1200 "families. The bishop had the land of 300 given "him. This portion he committed to one of his "clergy named Bernwin his sister's son, allowing "him a priest named Hildila to instruct and baptize "all that offered themselves. I must not here omit "that among the first fruits of those who were saved "by their faith here two infant brothers of Ar-"vandus king of the island obtained the crown of "martyrdom by the special grace of God. On the "enemy's approach they escaped out of the island, "and were conveyed to the adjoining country, where "being conducted to the place called *Ad Lapidem*[s], "and thinking there to conceal themselves from the "victorious monarch they were betrayed and or-"dered to be put to death. A certain abbot and "priest named Cynbreth who had a monastery not "far off at a place called *Rodford* or the ford of "reeds, hearing of it came to the king (who was con-"cealed in the same neighbourhood to have his "wounds dressed which he had received in battle "in the Isle of Wight) and besought him that if the "lads must die they might first receive baptism. "The king granted his request, and he instructing "them in the word of truth and washing them in "the fountain of life, secured their admission into the "kingdom of heaven. When the executioner came "they gladly submitted to temporal death, by which "they doubted not to pass to eternal life. In this "manner, after all the provinces of Britain had em-"braced Christianity, the Isle of Wight received it "also, though by their subjection to a foreign[t] go-"vernment no person had the rank of minister or "bishop in it before Daniel now bishop of the West "Saxons and Gevissi."

From this time there is a long silence in history about Wight till A. D. 1066, when Tosti brother of king Harold invaded it with a fleet of pirates from Flanders out of resentment to his brother, and "after laying the islanders under contribution de-"parted[u]." A few years after, as I find in the register of Caresbrook priory shewn me by Mr. Robert Glover, Somerset, who possesses as it were all the light of genealogical antiquities "as William the bastard "conquered England so William Fitz Osbern;" his marshal and earl of Hereford "conquered the Isle of "Wight, and was first lord of Wight, and founded "Caresbrook priory." Long after this the French in 1377 made a sudden descent here, and ravaged the island which they again attempted, A. D. 1403 but without success being bravely beat off, as also in the last age under Henry VIII. when their gallies burnt a cottage or two[x].

As to its lords, after William *Fitz Osbern* was slain Lords
in the wars in Flanders, and his son Roger attainted Isle
and banished, it came into the king's hands, and Henry I. king of England, gave it to Richard de *Ridvers*, *Redvers* or *Rivers*, earl of Devon[y], and at the same time the *fee* of the town of Christ church, where as at Caresbrook the said Richard built a castle. But his son *Baldwin* in the troublesome reign of Stephen, when there were as many tyrants in England as lords of castles, each assuming to himself a right of coining money and other royal prerogatives, was dislodged from hence by Stephen[z]. His descendants however recovered the right of their ancestors, whose pedigree we have before recited at large in our account of the earls of Devon. At length Isabella, widow of William *de Fortibus* earl of Albemarle and Holderness, sister and heiress of Baldwin last earl of Devon of this family, after much

[l] Hundreds. Gale's MS. n.
[m] *Wita* is a Gothic word for a pile of fire or beacon. Rudbec. Atlant. Ib.
[n] Vesp. c. 4. [o] Eutrop. 7. 19, has 32 battles. [p] Bede, IV. 13. [q] IV. 16.
[r] *Forte de sua gente superveniens*, can never mean he *being of that country* happened to be there. Neither Bede nor his Saxon translation authorise this. Wilfrid came from Lindisfarn, and was born in the North. See Malmsb. de Pont. III. 147. and Godwin. Holland translates it, being *his countryman*.
[s] Ittarum, p. 192. Bishop Gibson implicitly quotes this reference, which really is to p. 190, where *Ad Lapidem* is shewn to be *Stonehan*.
[t] *Externæ*, Camden. *Æternæ*, Bede ed. Smith. uhtlican, Alfr. Camd.
[u] Flor. of Worc. p. 428. ed. 1592. 4°.
[x] Commemorated in the Cowdry Picture engraved by the Society of Antiquaries. See Sir Joseph Ayloffe's account of it in Archæologia, III. 261—267.
[y] See Dugd. Bar. I. 1259. Mon. Ang. I. 790. II. 179. [z] Ib. 255. & aut. ibi cit.

ſolicitation transferred by deed all her right to Edward I. [a]

From this time the iſland has belonged to the crown of England; and Henry *Beauchamp*, earl of Warwick *, was by Henry VI. who had a great regard for him "crowned king of Wight and afterwards "entitled firſt earl of all England [b]." But this new and unuſual title became totally extinct with him. Afterwards Richard *Widevile* earl *Rivers* was appointed by Edward IV lord of the Iſle of Wight [c], and Reginald *Bray* received of Henry VII. whoſe favourite he was, the *fee farm*, as the lawyers call it, of the iſland for an acknowledgment of 300 marks a year. Beſides theſe, it had for its lords a noble family called *de l'Iſle*, of which t. Edward II. one was ſummoned to parliament by the name of John *of the Iſle of Wight* [d].

[a] By the Clauſe rolls of Edward I. it appears that her daughter Aveline, who married Edmund Crouchback ſecond ſon of Henry III. paſſed them to Edward I. for an equivalent of eſtate and 20,000 marks for the grant. The Mon. Ang. I. 791. however ſays ſhe was cheated out of them by a prieſt who not being able to prevail on her mother to give them up, made uſe of her ſeal after ſhe was dead, and that the king procured a releaſe from the other claimants. Dugd. Bar. I. 65, 66. Of this ſee Sir Joſeph Ayloffe's account of Aveline's monument in Weſtminſter abbey.

* Regiſter of Tewkſbury ap. Lel. It. VI. 91.

[b] and two years after created duke of Warwick and ſecond duke of England; but he died next year 1445 25 Hen. VI. æt. 22. Dugd. Bar. I. 248 ex Lel. ut ſup.

[c] Not mentioned by Dugd. Bar. II. 231, who ſpeaks of his brother Edward governor of the Iſle of Wight t. Hen. VII. from Stowe's Annals.

[d] from 28 Edw. I. to 8 Edw. II. inclusive. Dugd. Bar. I. 739.

ADDITIONS.

HAMPSHIRE, called by the Saxons Hamtunrcyne, and by Florence of Worceſter after them *Hamtunſcyre* (for which *Hantunſcyre* is plainly the miſtake of the tranſcriber); in Domeſday book *Hanteſcire* (whence our modern *Hantſhire* and *Hants*), and by later writers *Hamteſchyre* and *Hamteſhire*[1], is 64 miles in length from north to ſouth, in breadth from eaſt to weſt 36, and in circumference above 150 miles. It is divided into 39 hundreds, and contains 253 pariſhes[a]. The air is pure and piercing, eſpecially on the downs, of which a ridge runs almoſt acroſs the county feeding plenty of ſheep. Beſides wheat and barley this county is famous for honey and bacon, and has ſome manufactures of cloth and kerſey; and it is the beſt wooded of any in England.

The principal landholders in Hampſhire in Domeſday were the king, the biſhop and monks of Wincheſter, Thomas archbiſhop of York, Osbern biſhop of Exeter, the abbies of Wincheſter, Gloceſter, Weſtminſter, Chertſey, Glaſtonbury, Milton, Jumieges, Greſtaign, the nunneries of Wincheſter, Rumſey, and Wherwell, the canons of Chriſt church Twinham, earls Alan, Mortaign, Euſtace de Bologne, Roger, and Hugh; Hugh and Hubert de Port, William de Perci, Ernulph de Heſding, Edward de Salisbury, Robert Fitz-Gerold, Ralph Mortimer, Eudo Fitz-Hubert, William Bertram, William D'ow, William de Braioſe, William de Warren, William Malduith, Alured de Marlboro', Durand de Gloceſter, &c.

Chardford. Cerdic, who left his name to *Chardford* was the founder of the Weſt Saxon kingdom. He landed with his ſon Kenric A. D. 495 at *Cerdicſore*, which Camden places at *Cerdicſand* near Yarmouth in Norfolk, but Mathew of Weſtminſter in the Weſt of England, much more probably, as the ſcene of his conqueſts lay on this coaſt, perhaps at Charford in Purbeck or Charmouth near Lyme. At Charford he was met by the Britiſh king Natanleod whom Carte[b] takes for Aurelius Ambroſius[c], deriving the name from two Welſh words *Naid* defence, and *Leod* people, q. d. the defender of his people. If Ambroſius reigned 45 years as Nennius ſays he did, and Arthur ſerved under him, he will reach the time of this battle. The ſame author takes the tract of Hants from the borders of Wilts to the edge of Dorſet from Tanley by Andover to Charford to be the *Natanleage* of the Saxon chronicle, and imagines that name preſerved in *Tanley* now the chief town of a hundred; which ſeems at leaſt as probable as biſhop Gibſon's finding it in *Netley* and *Nutley*, not to inſiſt that the former is more probably *Letley*. The biſhop ſuppoſes the king's real name to have been *Natan* or *Nata*; and *leod*, or *leag*, as one of the copies of the Saxon Chronicle ſpells it, to be only an addition, q. d. the *field* or *territory of Natan*. The many towns in this and other parts of the county terminating in *field*, which always implies a *battle*, prove with what difficulty Cerdic made his conqueſt of it, though this battle of Cerdicsford A. D. 519 paved the way to it, on which event Florence and Huntingdon ſay he aſſumed the title of king.

Natanleod *who?*

Four miles ſouth-weſt of Charford is *Fordingbridge* formerly a market town; and near it *God's Hill*, a camp double trencht on one ſide and defended by its ſteepneſs on the other on a hill overgrown with oaks. It may have been made by Cerdic and called in Domeſday *Godmaneſcap* in the foreſt. Aubrey places it near *Hale* in the foreſt; and another camp of about four or five acres, which he calls *Withybeds*.

Fordingbridge. God's

Withy

Ringwood has long ſince been deprived of the honour of being a Roman ſtation, and REGNUM fixed at Chicheſter, where Camden himſelf has ſettled the REGNI[d]. It has now a good market, ſome manufacturers in cloths and ſtockings, and is noted for its ſtrong beer.

Ringw

"*Chriſte Chirch Twinhamburne* is a VI miles "above Hurſte, and this toun being in Hampton-"ſhire is the limes and the river by it, of Hamp-"tonſhire and Dorſetſhire[e]." "Of auncient tyme "Baldwine Redvers was erle of Wighte and De-"vonſhire, and alſo lord of the towne of Chriſtes-"Chirch Twinham, and the lands thereabouts as of "the hundred of Ringwod. Chriſtes-Chirch Twyn-"ham and the hundred of Ringwood came after to "one of the later Beauchamps erles of Warwicke "by marriage of a daughter of the blode of the "Monteacutes[f]."

Chriſt

This town is now greatly declined: but it ſtill boaſts a noble church, in which, among others of its priors, is a monument of the Chidiocks an antient Dorſet family. The altarpiece curiouſly carved in wood and painted repreſents the genealogy of Chriſt by a tree, at the root of which lies Jeſſe; and on each ſide David and Solomon, and above is a releif of the Nativity. Flambard's north tranſept is ſuppoſed to remain with a round tower at the corner adorned with zigzag wreathings. The foundation was for a dean and twenty-four ſecular canons, t. Edward Confeſſor. Baldwin, ſon of Richard de Rivers, changed them into regular canons of St. Auſtin. Their revenue at the diſſolution exceeded £. 300. a year. Some foundations of the college on the ſouth ſide of the church ſubſiſted till lately, when in digging among the ruins was found in the chapel under a large ſlab like a tomb ſtone an heap of the bones of various birds, which Mr. Pegge ſuppoſes the remains of the ſacred fowls of the heathens buried here at the converſion of this temple to a Chriſtian church[g]. The keep and ſome of the lower buildings like an hall of the caſtle ſtill remain[h]. It was once in contemplation to make a harbour here at the mouths of the two rivers.

The weſt ſide of Chriſt Church harbour is formed by a bold head of land called *Hengiſtbury head*, about a mile weſt from the point of which is a ſtone entrenchment running acroſs from the harbour to the

[1] G.

[a] Templeman.

[b] I. 198. 201.

[c] Rudburne ſays he was Uther Pendragon's general. Ang. Sac. I. Q. if *Netcham*, which gave name to a hundred in Domeſday, but is now included in Alton hundred, has any reference to Natanleod.

[d] Hortley, 440.

[e] Lel. III. 79.

[f] Ib. VI. 100.

[g] Arch. IV. 117. 414.

[h] Groſe's view.

ſea,

ſea, 500 yards long, terminating at both ends with a kind of circular return, and conſiſting of a double vallum, the innermoſt higheſt. Near the northern extremity is a large barrow, in which bones and an urn were found, and ſeveral ſand hills appear like tumuli weſt of the line. On St. Catherine's hill near a mile and an half north of Chriſt Church, and a mile weſt of the Avon is an exploratory camp 55 yards ſquare, double trencht on every ſide except the ſouth, with three entrances. About 20 yards from the eaſt end of the north ſide a ſmall rampart runs ſouth which at length unites with the ſouth front. The eaſt ſide ſeems to have been continued 60 yards north till it is croſſed by another line. Six ſmall mounts are ſcattered round this camp, and not far from the foot of the hill are two large barrows, one of which was found to contain ſome human bones. About 300 yards north of the laſt-mentioned line is an elliptical earthwork 35 yards by 25 [i].

The cliffs between Chriſt Church and Lymington but particularly about Hordwell, abound with curious foſſils, of which a large quantity were collected by Mr. Brander, now in the Britiſh Muſeum, and engraved at his expence; 131 ſpecimens, in nine quarto plates, intitled, "Foſſilia Hantonienſia. 1766." The ſtratum of clay containing theſe foſſils runs north quite through the New Foreſt. The ſhores under the cliffs abound with large nodules of iron ore and pebbles or flints, in many of which when broken are found foſſil ſhells or their impreſſions [k].

Profeſſor Ward was much overſeen in making Ptolemy's Αλαυνε ποτ. εκβολαι, or rather *Alaunus*, the Ax and Axmouth, when he two pages after calls Ισαακα ποτ. εκβολαι, Exmouth, and the ſituation of the former between the latter and Μεγας Λιμην or Portſmouth expreſsly confirms Camden's ſentiments [l].

The making or enlarging the NEW FOREST has contributed to the load of reproaches laid on the memory of the Conqueror. Our hiſtorians from the Saxon chronicle to the laſt monkiſh annaliſt concur in the fact; which has been taken upon their credit by all ſucceeding writers, who have joined in their reſentments at its injuſtice.

In this age, which will have *probabilities* inſtead of *facts*, Mr. Voltaire has firſt raiſed a doubt on this occaſion [m]. He thinks he finds a ſufficient argument againſt this ſtory in the little likelihood there was that William ſhould hope to ſee trees which he had planted when he was 63 grown up to ſhelter beaſts of chace. The ingenious author of the Eſſay on the life and writings of Mr. Pope [n] concurs with Mr. Voltaire as to the Conqueror's character being miſrepreſented and his oppreſſions magnified.

Here both theſe writers reſt the queſtion. But without any intention to vindicate the ſeverity and oppreſſions of the Conqueror, it will be no difficult taſk to prove that allowing a large tract in the ſouth-weſt corner of this county to have been very antiently foreſt, William I. greatly increaſed it, perhaps to ſuch an extent as to juſtify every reproach with which his memory has been loaded for it. His own ſurvey will tell us, that he afforeſted [o] many places in five hundreds in and about the *New foreſt*, as it is *there* called, and the ſame record recites but *two* churches in all that tract. But how does it appear that in order to make the New foreſt it was neceſſary for William to *ſow* or *plant* any trees. Within the extent of country *afforeſted* by him might be many woods ſufficiently grown to afford a cover for game of all kinds, but interſperſed with large tracts of cultivated land full of towns, villages, and farms; which being deſtroyed and all tillage forbidden there, theſe tracts would be converted into ſpacious open lawns very proper for hunting. It is nowiſe requiſite that a foreſt ſhould conſiſt of nothing but wood, or ſhould be laid out (as ſome of the French foreſts are) in regular alleys of trees [p]. We may add too that much of the New foreſt at preſent towards the ſea coaſt is little better than heath, and perhaps was originally ſo. One cannot reaſonably ſuppoſe ſo many writers of the greateſt authority in the times when they lived, ſhould have publiſhed a ſtory, the falſehood of which muſt have been notorious to all England, eſpecially about a matter in which religion nor party had any concern. Nor has it ever been contradicted by any one author who lived in or near theſe times.

Let us ſee how our antient hiſtorians ſtate the fact. It is pretty remarkable that the author of the Saxon chronicle, who ſeems to have been contemporary with William I. and the moſt inveterate againſt him for his tyranny, ſays not a word of this inſtance of it, though he repreſents his paſſion for the chace as one of the ſtrongeſt inſtances of his oppreſſive temper. He only ſays that he ꝼæꝺꝺe mycel ꝺeoꝛꝛꝥꝺe [q], made many ſhelters or coverts for deer. This writer, with all the emphaſis of the nervous language in which he wrote, ſays William loved great deer *as if he had been their father*; ꝛꝥa ꝛꝥꝺe he luꝛoꝺe heoꝺeoꝛ ꝛꝥylce he ꝼæꝛe heoꝛa ꝼæꝺeꝛ, which Huntingdon copies [r]. He put out the eyes of thoſe that killed a buck or a a doe. The preſent game laws are a remain of the feudal ſeverity, which reflect diſgrace on civilized nations. Yet ſuch is the blindneſs of ſelf-indulgence, that the very men who cry out on the oppreſſions of a free government, do not ſee how the tyranny of the landholder is ſupported by theſe laws.

Gemeticenſis [s], who was chaplain to the Conqueror, expreſsly ſays, the deaths of two of his ſons (Richard and Rufus) in this foreſt were commonly believed judgements of heaven for their father's having deſtroyed many towns and churches to enlarge the foreſt. But this enlargement, Knyghton, as will be preſently ſeen, expreſsly aſcribes to Rufus, and afterwards ſpeaking of Rufus's death he ſays that in the ſpot where the king fell had antiently been a church, but it had been deſtroyed in his father's time [t].

Ordericus Vitalis [u] makes no reflection at all on it.

Simeon Dunelmenſis ſays this tract before was exceedingly populous [x].

Bromton [y], ſpeaking of the king's love of hunting, ſays, on this account he cauſed churches and houſes

[i] Groſe in Archæol. V. 239.
[k] Pref. to the Foſſilia Hant.
[l] Horſley, 364. 371.
[m] Abregé de l'Hiſt. univ.
[n] P. 22.
[o] Rex *miſit in foreſtam*.
[p] Lyttelton's Hiſt. of Hen. II. I. p. 381.
[q] P. 191. Lye tranſlates this ferarum *ſaltus*, though he gives no other ſeparate ſenſe of ꝛꝥyꝺ than *pax* or *aſylum*, q. d. *ſhelter*.
[r] P. 191. Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays, "Feras ſolas dilexit pro quibus homines mutilavit, exhereditavit, incarceravit, trucidavit. L. II. p. 9.
[s] P. 674. Ferunt autem multi quod ideo hi duo filii W. regis in illa ſilva judicio divino perierunt, quoniam multas villas et eccleſias propter eandem foreſtam *amplificandam* in circuitu ipſius deſtruxerat.
[t] In loco quo rex occubuit priſcis temporibus eccleſia fuerat conſtructa, ſed patris ſui tempore, ut prædiximus, erat diruta.
[u] P. 780.
[x] Nitebat uberrime incolis. P. 225.
[y] Unde in ſylva venationum quæ vocatur *Nove foreſt* eccleſias & villas eradicari, gentem extirpari, & a feris fecit inhabitari. P. 981.

to

to be deſtroyed, people to be driven away, and the hunting foreſt called New foreſt to be ſtocked with deer, which paſſage is tranſcribed verbatim by Henry of Huntingdon [z], except only writing *ſylvis* for *ſylva*. The ſame Bromton, relating the death of Rufus [a], calls this tract the *king's new foreſt*, called in Engliſh *Ythene*, which his father William the baſtard, after driving out the inhabitants, depopulating the villages, and taking away the churches, made a retreat and covert for deer. This the Hiſtoria major Wintonienſis expreſſes more ſtrongly [b].

Of this *Engliſh* name *Ythene* I mean to avail myſelf hereafter.

Florence of Worceſter [c], a contemporary writer, and Hoveden [d], ſay, with Simeon Dunelmenſis, that on the very ſpot where Rufus was killed in the New foreſt had ſtood a church, which had been demoliſhed by his father.

Knyghton relates William's making this foreſt as the reſt do; but, at the cloſe of his reign, he controverts the opinion of *Ceſtrenſis* (from whom he borrows largely, and who may be either Richard of Cirenceſter, whoſe annals are ſtill in MS. or Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis), in aſcribing it to William I. when, according to many Chronologers, and the moſt general opinion, Rufus made and ſtocked the royal foreſt. But this, ſays he, may mean that he only compleated what his father had begun [e]. This William (Rufus) made foreſts in many places through the heart of the kingdom, and between Southampton and the priory of Twynham now called Chriſt Church utterly deſtroyed 22 mother churches, with the towns, chapels, manors, and manſion houſes: but according to ſome 52 pariſh churches, and made there a new foreſt which he called his new *garden*, and ſtocked it well with ſtags and deer and other game, which he ſpared for the ſeven firſt years [f].

Hemingford [g] ſays, in his father's time all the churches, and all that tract were deſolated, and a royal foreſt made there.

Theſe are the principal hiſtorians who aſcribe the firſt making or enlarging this foreſt to William, or his immediate ſucceſſor Rufus [h]. Not one of them fixes the year wherein it was made.

Matthew of Weſtminſter [i] dates the firſt acts of the Conqueror's tyranny 1070, ten years before the ſuppoſed æra of this foreſt; when he was ſettled on the throne, and thought himſelf leſs obliged to keep his word with his new ſubjects.

Malmſbury, the beſt informed of all our antient writers [k], who publiſhed his hiſtory under the reign of one of the Conqueror's grandſons, and dedicated it to another, relating the death of the Conqueror's ſon Richard, which was aſcribed to a blaſt of infected air [l], makes this reflection on its happening in this foreſt; that it was poſitively ſaid to have happened by the juſtice of God in the tract which his father William had laid waſte for 30 miles to maintain beaſts of chace, and thoſe not for common hunting [m].

Matthew Paris barely mentions the death of Rufus in this foteſt, but ſays nothing about the making of it [n].

All that can be fairly inferred from theſe ſeveral accounts above recited ſeems to be that *one of the Williams* (moſt probably the *elder*) *enlarged* a foreſt already exiſting, and for the greater ſecurity of the game drove out the inhabitants who had ſettled in different parts of it.

This *enlargement* is expreſsly pointed out by Gemeticenſis a contemporary, and therefore to be preſumed a well-informed writer.

Malmsbury is the firſt who talks of an original *making* of the foreſt in theſe reigns, in which he is followed by Bromton and Florence.

But the ſtrongeſt proofs of the pre-exiſtence of this foreſt are now to be produced.

All hiſtorians agree that the New Foreſt had a more antient name. Florence of Worceſter and Hoveden call it *Itene*, *Ytene*; Hemingford, *Ythens*; Bromton, *Ychene*. It probably means only the foreſt on the *Itchin* river, whoſe name is ſtill well known here, as *Icene* in Mansbridge hundred was a manor belonging to St. Mary's nunnery at Wincheſter in Domeſday [o]. But whether this be a Britiſh or Saxon name (the latter of which ſeems inſinuated in Florence and Bromton's words *lingua Anglorum* and *Anglicè* Ychene), it ſeems out of doubt that the foreſt ſubſiſted before the Conqueſt. And there is ſome weight in what Leland tells us [p] that "there was "ſum foreſte grounde there as ſum ſuppoſe before "kyng William the Conqueror's tyme." Hunting was always a favourite exerciſe both of Britans and Saxons [q]. The foreſt of Waltham on the oppoſite ſide of the Itchin is a proof how woody all this tract

[z] L. VI. p. 212. b.

[a] Nova regia foreſta, Anglice *Ythene*, quam pater ſuus Willielmus baſtardus, hominibus fugatis, deſertis villis, & ſubreptis eccleſiis per 30 & ea amplius milliaria in ſaltus & luſtra ferarum redigerat. P. 996.

[b] Per 30 & amplius milliaria ubi erat hominum manſio, terra cultura fructifera necnon frugifera, extirpatis domibus cum pomæriis & hortis & etiam eccleſiis cum cæmiteriis, in foreſtam vel potius in deſerta, & ferarum luſtra rege jubente redacta eſt. Angl. Sac. I. 259.

[c] Rex cum in Nova foreſta, quæ lingua Anglorum *Ytene* nuncupatur, venatu eſſet occupatus—vitam finivit. Nec mirum, &c. Antiquis enim temporibus, Edwardi ſcil. regis & aliorum Angliæ regum predeceſſorum ejus, eadem regio incolis Dei cultoribus & eccleſiis nitebat uberrime, ſed juſſu regis Gulielmi ſenioris hominibus fugatis, domibus ſemirutis, eccleſiis deſtructis, terra ferarum tantum colebatur habitatione, & inde creditur cauſa fuit infortunii.—In loco quo rex occubuit priſcis temporibus eccleſia fuerat conſtructa, ſed patris ſui tempore (ut prediximus) erat diruta. P. 469. 479. 4to.

[d] P. 268. He uſes the very words of Florence.

[e] Hic claudicat Ceſtrenſis;—ſecundum plures cronograſos & ſecundum communiorem opinionem multorum Rufus *regni* foreſtam perfecit, & feris replevit. Poteſt tamen ſtare quod incepit, & filius conſummavit. P. 2354. Quere if *regni* means here Ringwood ſuppoſed by Camden the *Regnum* of Antoninus; or is only ſynonymous to Bromton's *regia* foreſta.

[f] Hic Willielmus (Rufus) fecit foreſtas in multis locis per medium regni, & inter Southamtonam & prioratum de Twynam, qui nunc vocatur Chriſtis chyrke, proſtravit & extirminavit 22 eccleſias matrices, cum villis, capellis, & maneriis atque manſionibus; ſecundum vero quoſdam 52 eccleſias parochiales; & fecit de loco iſto Foreſtam novam, quam vocavit ſuum novum *herbarium*, & replevit eam cervis, damis & aliis feris, parcens illi (f. illis) per ſeptem annos primos. P. 2373.

[g] Tempore patris ſui omnes eccleſiæ cum tota illa *patria* in ſolitudinem ſunt redactæ, & fiebat ibidem regia foreſta. P. 468. ed. Gale. His account is in nearly the words of Florence, &c. *Patria* is the monkiſh word for a *country* or *tract of country*, and is not uſed in the antient claſſical ſenſe.

[h] Camden ſays the verſes aſcribed to biſhop White, who was biſhop of Wincheſter 1557-1559, *falſely* aſcribe the making this foreſt to *Ruſus*.

[i] Lib. II. p. 3. [k] Hiſt. l. II. p. 62. [l] *Tabidi aeris nebula.*

[m] "Locus eſt quem Willielmus pater, deſertis villis, ſubrutis eccleſiis, per 30 et eo amplius milliaria, in ſaltus & luſtra ferarum redegerat, infando prorſus ſpectaculo, ut ubi ante vel humana converſatio vel divina veneratio fervebat nunc ibi cervi & caprioli & ceteræ "illud genus beſtiæ petulanter diſcurſitent, nec illæ quidem mortalium uſibus communiter expoſitæ. Unde pro vero aſſeritur quod in "eadem ſylva Willielmus filius ejus et nepos Richardus filius Roberti comitis Normanniæ mortem offenderint, ſevero Dei judicio, ille ſa-"gitta pectus, iſte collum trajectus vel (ut quidam dicunt) arboris ramuſculo, equo pertranſeunte, fauces appenſus."

[n] P. 53. [o] P. 48. [p] It. VI. f. 100. [q] Carte.

was ſo antiently as the Saxon times. Teſtwood on the weſt of the Teſt, Nuttſhaling, Grove place, and Hurſley on the eaſt of the ſame river prove the ſame.

Let us now hear that authentic record Domeſday book, an actual ſurvey taken between A. D. 1083 and 1086 the 17th and 20th year of the Conqueror's reign [r]. This foreſt was already made at the time of compiling this ſurvey, two pages or four columns of which are taken up with the lands *In* NOVA FORESTA *& circa eam.* Five hundreds, *Rodbridge, Bovre, Rodedic, Egeiete* and *Ringvede*, are mentioned in it, and 52 places. Of the hundreds, the firſt and laſt anſwer to the preſent ſmall ones of *Redbridge* and *Ringwood*. Whether *Bovre* be a corruption of *Bower*, and implies a *covert of trees*, it lay ſomewhere in the centre of the preſent hundred of New Foreſt about *Bolderwood* and *Lindhurſt* [s], and took in *Truham*, the ſpot where Rufus was killed. *Egeiete* was the weſt part of Chriſt Church hundred, comprehending Chriſt Church then called only *Twinam*, and *Holceſt*, or Holderhurſt; as *Rodedic* was the ſouth-eaſtern part of the ſame, containing Middeltune [*Milton*], Ernemude [q. *Arnwood*], Herdel [*Hordel*], Puteſlei [q. *Batcheley*], Alwinetune [ ], Bile [ ], and Becheſley [*Bechley*]. The centre of Chriſt church hundred was then a diſtinct hundred called *Sirlei*, including Sopelei [*Sopley*] and Weringeton [*Winckton*]. Of the 52 places all but ten are ſaid in Domeſday to be *now* wholly or in part *in the foreſt*, and there are churches mentioned at two of them.

From a comparative abſtract in the note annexed * of the quantity of land in hides, virgates, and acres, and their reſpective values in the Confeſſor's and Conqueror's reigns, and the number of ploughs maintained on this land in Domeſday, it will appear that the land amounted

		hides.	virg.	acres.
In Edward's reign } to		94	1	—
In William's }		23	1	2
So that their appears to be loſt in the latter		70	5	22

And if from his quantity we deduct the parcels of land which are excepted from the afforeſted land, it ſeems that above two thirds of the cultivated land was loſt by the afforeſtation.

		£.	s.	d.
Value in Edward's time		159	15	0
in William's time		35	4	10
Difference		124	10	2
Ploughs	172½			

From the above abſtract it appears that the New Foreſt, properly ſo called, reached at that time no farther north than at preſent, on the eaſt was bounded by the river, and on the ſouth by the ſea. Knighton ſays the foreſt extended from Chriſt Church to Southampton. P. Vergil makes it extend from *Saliſbury* to the ſea [t].

Of the 22 [u], 36 [w], or 52 [x] churches which different writers pretend were deſtroyed to make this foreſt, the only one named or mentioned by any writer ſeems to be that on whoſe ſcite Rufus was killed; and in Domeſday are only two, *Broceſte* and *Melleſorde*, within the foreſt, whereas in the county at large are mentioned near 100. The firſt of theſe numbers ſeems to bear the beſt proportion to the extent of the ground occupied by the foreſt, which is 50 miles [y].

[r] He reigned about 21 years. Hen. Hunt.

[s] It will hardly be denied that a wood or foreſt is implied in the termination of *Lindhurſt*, from the Saxon hurt, as alſo in *Brokenhurſt*, another place in this hundred expreſsly mentioned in Domeſday;—a further proof of the antiquity of this foreſt, if names have any weight, as well as that what is aſcribed to the Conqueror or his ſon was rather an enlargement or extenſion of an antient foreſt.

[t] P. 209. Ed. 1651. [u] Knyghton ubi ſup.

[w] Walt. Mapes in Camden. Sandford makes Mapes add 4 *abbies*; ſed q. Salmon, New Survey of Eng. p. 778.

[x] Other writers. Knyghton. [y] Camden.

* Rodbridge Hundred.

		Before the Survey. Hid.	Vir.	At the Survey. Hid.	Vir.	Plo.	Value T.E.R. & poſt.	Preſent value.	Afforeſted except
Achelie	*Aſhley N. E.* or *W.*	1				4	ſhill. 50	l. s. d.	—
Falelei	*Fawley*	1	3			12	50		—
Truham	*Througham*	2½				4	60		—
Sclive		3				8	10		— a mead.
Leſteorde		1					40		— ⅓ vir. the
Svei	*Sway*	1			3⅓	1	9	3	— other 5 virgates
. . . . .							20	20	—
Bedeſlei	*Badeſley*	1			1	1			—
Oſelei	q. *Oſmundley*	1			1		1		— the 5 virgates
Ib.		1				2	40	3	
Trueham	*Througham*	2½				4	20		— 1 ac.
Wolnetone	*Wooton* or *Wood ditton*	½		½	1	1	60		— 1 ac. th
Lentune	*Linwood* or *Linford bottom*	1				1	15	10	— wood worth 4s
							15		— ½ h.
Eſſelei	*Aſhley*		5½		4½	3	50	26	— 1 v.
Bermintune			7		5	3	40	26	— the reſt.
Hentune	*Hinton*	1			3	3	18	18	— 1 v.
Bichelei	*Batchley* or *Beckley*	1			3	4	20	20	— 1 v.
Fernehelle	*Fernhill*	⅓			1	1	13	13	— the reſt.
Rodedic Hundred.									
A maner		2			5	3	40	30	
Herdel	*Hordel*	5		4		5	8l. 100	60	— the 5th hund.
Piſteſlei	*Pelley*		1½			1	10		— } 1 a. ½ of
Truham	*Througham*	1				2	30		— } mead.
Alwinetune		2				4	100		— 12 ac. of mead
Bile		1				4	4l.		— 4 ac. of mead.
Beceſlei	*Bechley*	1			3	2	15	4	
		33	4	9	3⅝	73	12 826	223 10	h. v. a. 2 5 2
							41. 6	11 3 10	
							12		
							53. 6		

The lateſt perambulation of the New Foreſt which I have ſeen is of 22 Charles II.[z] by which it is evident that it was antiently confined within the hundred of its name. That perambulation extends from Milton ſouth along the Avon weſt, to Bramſhire north, and within Southampton water, eaſt by Fawley and Boldre back to Milton. I am informed there is one in the Tower taken in the reign of Edward I. which differs very little as to the bounds.

The ſouth coaſt of Hampſhire appears to have been thinly inhabited at this time. For in a tract of near 25 miles from the mouth of Southampton water to the weſtern extremity of the county, the only towns or villages we find are Chriſt Church, Milton, Milford, Badſley, Hordell, and Fawley; and from the eaſt point of Hampton water to Suſſex, not more in Portſdown and Tichfield hundreds, which were then diſtinct as now.

In the preſent hundred of New Foreſt we have the pariſhes of Minſted, Fawley, and Boldre; the chapels or curacies of Lindhurſt, Beaulieu, Exbury, and Brokenhurſt: Beaulieu may have ariſen from king John's founding a Ciſtercian abbey there, the hall of which is the preſent church.

			Before the Survey. Hid.	Vir.	At the Survey. Hid.	Vir.	Plo.	Val. T.R.E. & poſt.	Preſent value.	Affor. exc.
Redbridge Hundred.									*l. s. d.*	
Hanforde			1				4	25	50	—
Depedene	*Debden*		5		2		4	10*l.*	paid	— 1 h.
Bocolt	*Buckholtram* or *Buckley*		1	1			6	100	100	—
Otreorde			1				2	21		—
Nutlei	q. *Netley*		½				2	25		
Otreorde			1	1			3	30		—
Gatingeorde	q. *Goare*		2				5	45		—
Teocreberie	q. *Tachbury*		2					40		—
Roweſte			1				2	15		—
Hardelie	*Hardley*		1	3			2	30		—
Egeiete Hundred.										
Hoburne	q. *Hourne*		1			1	1	20	15	
Rincvede Hundred.										
Herdebrige	*Harbridge*		5		3	1	4	4*l.* 10	70	
Bovre Hundred.										
Greteham			½		1			40		—
Achelie	*Aſhley*		1	3				40		— acres.
Bovreford	q. *Boldre*		1					10*l.*		— 2
Piſteſlei	*Pelley*		1					30		— 6
Wigareſtun			1				2	5		—
Bovre	q. *Boldre*		2				4	3*l.*		— 6
Cildeeſt			5				8	8*l.*		— 2
Truham	*Throughham*		1	2			4	4*l.*		—
Ib.			1				3	30		—
Ib.				1					12	— 1
Betramelei	*Battramſley*		2				5	3*l.*		— 1
Sanheſt	*Sandhill*						2	20		—
Ib.			½	2½			2	20		— 1
Piſteſlei	*Pelley*						2	15		— 3
Cocherlei	*Coughley*		½	3			2	3*l.*		—
Nutlei	q. *Netley*			1			1	6		—
Brochelei and Mapleham	*Brockley (King's)* q. *Mapley* mill on the Itchen		2				6	20		—
Hincelveſlei			½				2	20		—
Rodedic Hundred.										
Odetune			1				2	40		— 15
Oxelei	q. the ſame as Oſelei before		2				4	40		— 4
Godeſmaneſcap	q. *Godſhill*			1			1	4		—
Melleford	*Milford*			1		¾		3		—
Eſſelei	*Aſhley*		1			1	1	20	15	—
—— wood									5	—
Melleford de excambio foreſtæ	(a church)		1		½		1	20	20	—
Einforde	q. *Iford*		½		½		2	5	10	—
Uteſel				1½		1½	½	5	5	—
Ib.				3		3	1	10	10	—
—— wood								4		—
Broceſte	*Brokenhurſt* (a church)		1		½		1	40	4	—
Svei	*Sway*		1			1	2	10	15	—
Minteſtede	*Minſted*		3½		½		1	8*l.*	20	—
Beteſtre			3		2		3	60	40	—
Crone	*Crow*		2		2		2	40	25	—
			60	3	13	3¼	99½	£. s. 61 | 908	24 1	h. v. ac. 1 1 17
			33	4	9	3⅜	73	—	11 3 10	2 5 2
								459		
			94	1	23	1½	172½	61	35 4 10	4 0 19
								106.9		
								53.6		
								159.15		

In this computation 6 virgates are allowed to one hide in this county. Twenty-four acres is the allowance for a virgate.

[z] Printed at the end of the "Abſtract of the claims of this foreſt. Saliſbury, 1776," 8vo. The arbitrary juſtice-ſeats held for this foreſt were among the oppreſſions in the reign of Charles I. See Stafford's Letters, I. 467.

The

The parishes in New Forest hundred, two in that of Christ Church, one in Ringwood, two in Redbridge, and two in Fordingbridge hundreds, are all that now exist in the tract bounded by the bounds of the county on the west and north sides, by the sea to the south, and by Hampton water to the east, including a space of near 30 miles square.

Polydore Vergil is the first of our historians who insinuates that some ascribed the making of this forest to political motives, that the coast might be clear for the Normans to land again without opposition if they should ever happen to be driven out of the kingdom[a]. This reason seems of very little weight. The Conqueror had met with too little opposition on his first landing on the coast of Sussex to think of desolating so large a part of his dominions for a future landing; not to mention that no opposition formed against him by his new subjects had made any advances towards shaking off his yoke or driving out his troops. Let us agree then that this conjecture is the invention of a writer more florid than exact, and who lived 500 years after the event. Mr. Carte[b] justly observes, that such a reason should rather have occasioned this forest's being made before England was entirely subdued, and the nobility ruined; all which was done in the first five years of the Conqueror's reign. His horrible devastation of great part of Yorkshire, and all the counties belonging to England north of the Humber, was made that the Danes or Scots invading his kingdom that way might find no subsistence, and to punish the people for disaffection to his government, without regarding what numbers of innocent persons would be involved in that destruction. We are told even by one of the Norman historians[c], who speaks of it with horror, that above 100,000 men, women, and children, perished by famine in these ruined countries. The devastation was such that for above 60 miles where before there had been many large and flourishing towns, besides a great number of villages and fine country seats, not a single hamlet was to be seen: the whole land was uncultivated, and remained so till Henry II's reign[d].

If we date the making this forest at the same time with the publishing the forest laws, it will follow, that it was made merely for the pleasures of the chace. These laws were of Norman introduction among us. Harold had before restrained the game in our forests to his own use. But when William proceeded to establish formal laws in favour of beasts with grievous penalties annexed, no wonder it appeared as monstrous and tyrannic as it was novel even to his Norman subjects.

"In the Saxon times, though no man was allowed "to kill or chase the king's deer, yet he might "start any game, pursue, and kill it on his own estate. "But the rigor of these new constitutions vested the "sole property of all the game in England in the "king alone; and no man was intitled to disturb any "fowl of the air or any beast of the field of such "kinds as were specifically reserved for the royal "amusement of the sovereign without express licence "from the king of a chace or free warren; and "those franchises were granted as much to preserve "the breed of animals as to indulge the subject. "From a similar principle to which, though the forest "laws are now mitigated, and by degrees grown in-"tirely obsolete, yet from this root has sprung a "bastard slip, known by the name of the *Game* "*Law*, now arrived to and wantoning in its highest "vigor; both founded upon the same notions of "permanent property in wild creatures; and both "productive of the same tyranny to the commons; "but with this difference, that the forest laws esta-"blished only one mighty hunter throughout the "land; the game laws have raised a little Nimrod "in every manor. And in one respect the antient "law was much less unreasonable than the modern, "for the king's grantee of a chase or free-warren "might kill game in every part of his franchise; "but now, though a freeholder of less than £. 100. "a year is forbidden to kill a partridge upon his "own estate, yet nobody else (not even the lord of "the manor, unless he hath a grant of free-warren) "can do it without committing a trespass, and sub-"jecting himself to an action[e]."

Throughgham. The spot where Rufus was killed.

The place in the New Forest where Rufus was killed was called in Leland's time *Thorougham*, and there stood yet a chapel[f]. Modern tradition says he was killed near *Malwood* castle, and that the oak near it on the north side, which buds on Christmas day, and withers before night, and was ordered by Charles II. to be paled round, was the tree against which Tyrrell's arrow glanced. Neither chapel nor tree are now remaining. In place of the latter stands a triangular stone, about five feet high, surmounted by a ball, and having the following inscriptions on its three sides.

1. "Here stood the oak on which an arrow "shot by sir Walter Tyrrell at a stag glanced and "struck king William the second, surnamed Ru-"fus, in the breast, of which he instantly died "on the second of August, A. D. 1100."

2. "King William the second (surnamed Ru-"fus) being slain as is before related was laid in "a cart belonging to one Purkess, and drawn "from hence to Winchester, and was buried "in the cathedral church of that city."

3. "A. D. 1745, that the place where an "event so memorable had happened might not "be hereafter unknown, this stone was set up by "John lord Delawar, who has seen the tree grow-"ing in this place."

This stone is in Minsted parish near the pales of Malwood castle lodge, and about four miles from the great road. Many persons remembered to have gathered leaves from the oak on Christmas day: but there is another of the same kind two miles off, where some hundreds assembled and gathered leaves Jan. 5, 1745, and many more such are to be seen in this parish budding for a month before and after Christmas day. There are many families of Purkess in this neighbourhood. Constant tradition asserts, that when the king was killed near the oak there lived in a small hut a poor man and his family maintained by making charcoal, and that he lent his horse and cart to carry off the body, and

[a] Nonnemo tradit, Gulielmum idcirco voluisse ea loca vacare ut quia illuc ex Normannia recessus est commodus, ne essent qui suos Normannos litore arcerent, si forte aliqua ita usu veniret ut aliquando regno expellerentur.

[b] I. 437. [c] Ord. Vit. IV. p. 314, 515. See also f. 258, 259. sub an. 1069, and Ingulph. p. 79.

[d] Malmesb. III. f. 58. de Willielmo I. Lyttelton's Hist. of Hen. II. p. 56. 8vo.

[e] Blackstone's Comment. IV. 415. 8vo.

[f] It. VI. 100. This occurs three times in Domesday by the name of *Truham*. No such name appears at present. The monumental stone marks the spot to have been just on the west side of Malwood park, which is in Minsted parish, and abour a mile from Minsted church. Minsted is not one of the two places where Domesday puts a church, nor does it appear when the present church was erected. Leland says there was *yet* a chapel on the spot at Thorougham.

was rewarded with an acre or two round his hut. His immediate male descendants of the same name live here still, and all have and do yet carry on the same trade without one being richer than another for it. This family is deemed the most antient in the county[g].

Among our historians Gemeticensis, the Saxon Chronicle, the Annals of Waverley, Malmsbury, Bromton, Blesensis continuat. Ingulphi, Huntingdon, Walsingham in Ypod. Hemingford, and Wikes, say not a word of the tree as accessory to the king's death. No more does Knyghton, who gives the most circumstantial account of the whole affair[h]. Eadmer only says he was shot through the heart[i]. Symeon Dunelmensis, "Sagitta incaute di-"recta[k]; so also Hoveden. Matthew Paris[l] is the first who says "Exiit ergo telum, et *obstante arbore* in "obliquum reflexum faciens medium cordis regem "sauciavit;" which account is followed by Speed. Sandford[m], says the arrow glanced from a tree, or some say from the beam of a deer's horn[n], near a place called *Charingham*[o]. Eadmer and Sir John Hayward say it was doubted whether the arrow was shot at him, or, as most affirm, slew him by his falling down upon it[p], and the latter is insinuated by Malmsbury and Robert of Gloucester's account that he broke off the wood of it before he fell. The name of the person who carried off the dead body occurs in no historian; but the tradition of the horse and cart is confirmed by Malmesbury and Knyghton: "Pauci rus-"ticanorum cadaver in rheda caballaria compositum "Wintoniam devexere." and "Rex super redam ca-"ballariam impositus." Matthew Paris[q] calls it "biga *carbonatoris* cujusdam fragilis." The rest say only a horse. Speed[r] says, it was a *Collier's* cart drawn by one silly lean beast, which broke down in a deep miry road, so that they were forced to leave the corps behind, and it was not brought to Winchester till some time after. Baxter quotes Alanus de Insulis to prove that Tirrel was engaged by Anselm designedly to shoot Rufus, which deed Alan, who in the reign of Henry I. was promoted to the divinity chair at Paris, extols as "pulcherrimum facinus[s]."

In this forest are nine walks, and to each a keeper. It has also two rangers, a bowbearer and a lord Warden[t]. This last office belonged by inheritance to the lords Arundel in Leland's time, was afterwards given to the earl of Portsmouth, and is now held by the duke of Bolton.

About thirty years ago a large parcel of Celts were found in the New Forest, two varieties of which are engraved in Pl. VIII. of Archæologia, V. fig. 9 and 10.

Malwood castle.

Malwood castle banks are not very great. Some oaks and beeches grow on them[u]. Its area contains many acres.

Lymington.

Lymington is an antient borough, corporation, and market town, but has only a chapel. Great quantity of salt was formerly made here. I have a brass coin of Tetricus sen. rev. LAETITIA AVGG. found hereabouts. Near 200 lb weight of coins of the Lower Empire were found here in two urns 1744[x]. About one mile from it is *Buckland* castle, or the *Rings*; two camps three furlongs asunder. One is triple trenched on a steep hill defended on three sides by nature. Across the river facing its south east angle is *Windmill Nap*, probably a beacon. This camp contains ten acres. The other about seven, on a lower ground, defended on one side by the river with a ditch and vallum half round. The land between them is called *Ambrose farm*, and an arm of the sea running up to the latter *Ambrose dock*. Tradition says that three miles west of these camps was fought such a battle between the Saxons and Danes that a rivulet now called *Danes stream* is said to have run with blood. It seems highly probable that these camps were a principal station of Aurelius Ambrosius, whom Camden mentions here[y]. These camps are engraved in Pl. XI. fig. 1.

Buckland castle.

Lymington harbour is called in Domesday *alias Balderwater*, q. d. *Boldre water*.

Beaulieu abbey.

"At the head of a creek was *Bewley*, an abbey of "white monkes, a tounlet, and a certen territorie of "grounde privileged with sanctuarie[z]." King John having quarrelled with the Cistercians, and insulted several of their abbots, who came to be reconciled to him, they contrived to terrify him to found an abbey at *Beaulieu* for thirty of their order 1204. Its revenues exceeded £. 300 *per annum*. The walls of the abbey are said to inclose 20 acres, which they call *Cowmore*, a corrupt contraction from *Colgrunesmore* in the foundation charter. The church was not consecrated till 1246[a]. The antient hall is the present parish church, and has been so probably since the dissolution, and has a curious pulpit. Two west piers of the old church remain, and a tomb was found in the fields, supposed of Isabel, third daughter of William Marshall earl of Pembroke, wife of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and afterwards of Richard Plantagenet second son of king John. It now lies in the church. The town stands high and surrounded by wood; but the forest hereabouts is rather a heath or moor, from the flowers of which the bees gather in August fourteen pounds of coarse honey *per* day. The chief trade of this place is the cannon foundery in its neighbourhood. The late duke of Montague fitted up the prior's moted house, whose hall is elegantly vaulted. His grace had projected a small town on this manor to be called *Montague* town, with two sea baths: of which a plan was drawn and engraved by W. Williams. About three miles south-west from this abbey and one from Sowley pond are large ruins of the grange and chapel, and a stone barn 225 feet by 75[a].

Hurst castle.

"At the west point of Southampton harbour is a "strong castle a late builded called *Caldshore*, com-"monly *Cawshot*[b].—*Hurst* castle is set almost right "against the farther end of the land of the isle of "Wight[c]." *Hurst* and *Calshot* castles are rather blockhouses with garrisons, in the former of which Charles I. was confined three weeks till he was brought to London to his trial. These two castles with those of St. Andrew (in Hamble parish) and Netley, both now deserted, were a perfect security to Southampton harbour[d].

On *Compton* heath between Winchester and Southampton, the labourers employed about a new turnpike road removing a heap of earth, found a

[g] Account communicated by Mess. Lock and Crespigny to the Society of Antiquaries.
[h] Col. 2373.
[i] Lel. Coll. II. 222.
[k] Ib. 200.
[l] P. 54.
[m] P. 21. Gemetic. p. 296. & Gesta Duc. Norm. p. 213.
[n] Whether the arrow grazed on a deer's back or on a tree or not. Carte I. 109. *Super dorsum feræ setam radens* rapide volavit. Gemet.
[o] Q. if a corruption of Thorougham. Hayward spells it *Choringham*.
[p] Quæ sagitta utrum, sicut quidam aiunt, jacta ipsum percutlerit, an, quod plures affirmant, illum pedibus offendentem superque ruentem occideret disquirere otiosum putamus. Eadmer Lib. II. p. 54.
[q] P. 54.
[r] P. 443.
[s] Salm. Survey, p. 439. Baxter Pref. ad Glossar. Brit.
[t] Lel. It. VI. 100.
[u] Aubrey.
[x] G.
[y] Mr. Wright in Phil. Trans. 475.
[z] Lel. VII. 78.
[a] Mon. I. 926.
[b] Mr. Grose's account under his view of it.
[c] Lel. Ib. 77.
[d] Ib. 79.
[d] Mr. Grose's account under his view of Hurst.

human

human ſkeleton, and near it about ten ounces weight of ſilver coins of Henry II, ſome of them cut into half and quarters [d].

All antiquaries ſince our author have allowed the claim of *Old Southampton* to CLAUSENTUM. Baxter and Salmon [e] derive it from *Clauz*, a Britiſh word for a fortreſs, q. d. the fortreſs on the Anton. The place where Roman coins have been dug up is now a dock for building men of war. A gold coin was once found there [f]. The ſtation ſeems to have been at *Bittern*, though the Roman town might have extended on both ſides the water. Such plain proofs of a ſtation and a military way leading to it ſhould not be eaſily quitted, however at firſt ſight the numbers of the Itinerary might raiſe ſome ſcruple, which profeſſor Ward ſolves by obſerving the ſhortneſs of computed miles in this county, and that the Itinerary numbers anſwer to the ſhorteſt ſcale in Camden's map, juſt twenty between Chicheſter and Southampton [g]. I cannot with all due deference to biſhop Gibſon help ſuppoſing that the Saxon names of Hantun and Hamtunſcýre, which he imagines of pure Saxon original, may have had a reference to *Antona*, eſpecially if that name is ſynonymous with *Auſona*, and that with *Avon* the general Britiſh name of rivers: and thus *Triſanton* or *Traeth Anton*, q. d. the bay or ford of the river, points out this as the principal river in this county, eſpecially if we continue it in Southampton water; and *Terſtan* in the lives of Saints mentioned by Camden may as eaſily have been contracted into *Terſt* or *Teſt*, as *Traeth*, into *Tris* and *Terſt*.

"The town of *Old Hamtune*, a celebrate thing for "fiſhermen and ſome merchants, ſtood a quarter of a "mile or thereabouts from *New Hamton* by north-"eaſt, and ſtretcht to the haven's ſide. The plotte "wherein it ſtood beareth now good corn and graſs, "and is named St. Maryfield by the church of St. Ma-"ry ſtanding hard by it. Some men yet alive have "ſeen divers houſes (eſpecially up into the land of Old "Hampton) within the field itſelf now called St. "Maryfield. Some think that the great ſuburbe with-"out the eaſt gate of New Hampton, and joining to "St. Maryfield was part of Old Hampton. There is "a chapel of St. Nicholas, a poor and ſmall thing, yet "ſtanding at the end of St. Mary church in the great "cemetry, where conſtant fame is the old pariſh "church of Old Hamton ſtood. One told me there "that the littleneſs of this church was cauſe of erecting "the great church of our Lady there now ſtanding by "one Matilde queen of England, who, or ſome other "good perſones following, had thought to make this "a collegiate church, but this purpoſe ſucceeded not "fully. Yet nevertheleſs St. Mary church at this "day, in token of the auncientneſs of Old Hampton, "is mother church to all churches in New Hampton. "The old town of Hampton was burnt in time of war, "ſpoyled and raſyd by French pirates. This was the "cauſe that the inhabitants there tranſlated them-"ſelves to a more commodious place, and began "with the king's licenſe and help to builde New "Hampton, and to waulle it in defence of the ene-"mies. There be in the fair and right ſtrong waulle "of New Hampton eight gates. Over Barr gate by "N. is the *domus civica*, and under it the town "priſon. There is a great ſuburb without it, and a "great double dyke welle watered on eche hand "without it. The Eaſt gate [g] is ſtronge, not ſo large "as Barre gate, and in its ſuburb ſtands St. Mary's "church. To the South gate [g] joins a caſtelet well or-"dinauncid to beat that quarter of the haven. There "is another mean gate a little more ſouth called "*God's houſe* gate, of an hoſpital founded by two "merchants joined to it, and not far beyond it is "Water gate [g], without which is a key. Weſt gate is "ſtrong, and has a key without it. There are two "more gates. The glory of the caſtle is in the "dungeon, that is both large, fair, and ſtrong, both "by work and the ſite of it. There be five pariſh "churches in the town. Holy Rood church ſtandeth "in the chief ſtreet, which is one of the faireſt ſtreets "that is in any town in England, and it is well "buildid for timber building [h]. There be many fair "merchants' houſes, and in the ſouth-eaſt part was "a college of Gray Friars. Here was alſo an hoſ-"pital called God's houſe founded by two merchants, "impropriated ſyns to Queen's college Oxford [i]."

Southampton is at preſent a flouriſhing town, both by its trade with Jerſey, Guernſey, and Newfoundland, and the reſort of company to bathe in the ſea here. The proſpect of recovering by pleaſure what they had loſt in commerce allured certain adventurers to puſh the plans for amuſement and diſſipation beyond their due bounds, and to their certain defeat. A polygon of houſes was begun to be erected without the town, but ſoon came to nothing. The town conſiſts of one very broad well-built ſtreet ending at a handſome key, though not yet properly opened to it, near which to the ſouth-eaſt is a fort with ſome guns built by Henry VIII. 1542. It has alſo a ſtrong wall; and next the ſea, which almoſt ſurrounds it, is a ſtrong bank of ſea ore. Edward VI. deſcribes this town as handſome, and having, for the bigneſs of it, as fair houſes as be at London; the citizens had beſtowed for his coming great coſt in painting, repairing and rebuilding of their walls. They made great cheer, and many of them kept coſtly tables [k].

It has five churches, and an hoſpital or *Maiſon Dieu* founded in the 13th century by two merchants of the place as before mentioned by Leland, and now maintaining eight poor men and women. In the chapel, dedicated to St. Julian, were buried Richard earl of Cambridge, lord Scroop, and ſir Thomas Grey, beheaded here for conſpiring againſt Henry V. juſt as he was ſetting out on his expedition againſt France. Here was alſo an houſe of Franciſcans or Grey Friars, founded 1240, perhaps reformed to Obſervants by Henry VII. An hoſpital of Mary Magdalen for lepers was founded before 1179 [l]; St. John's hoſpital for a miniſter and ſix boys, and a third founded by alderman Taunton, 1670. Edward VI. founded a freeſchool, and a charity ſchool was opened 1713. The town was incorporated by Henry II, and Henry VI. made it a county by itſelf. It gave title of earl 1 Edward VI. to *Thomas Wriotheſley*, lord chancellor of England t. Henry VIII. whoſe great grandſon *Thomas* was lord high treaſurer to Charles II. and dying 1667 without iſſue male, the

[d] Antiq. Soc. minutes.
[e] New Survey, p. 764.
[f] Hartley, p. 441.
[g] Engraved by Mr. Groſe.
[h] Leland It. III. 74, 75, 76.
[i] Ib. 78. See Tan. 167.
[k] Letters of Edw. VI. to Barnaby Fitzpatric printed by Mr. Walpole, p. 10.
[l] Tanner, 164.

title became extinct[m]. *Charles Fitzroy*, eldeſt ſon of the ducheſs of Cleveland, had the title of duke of Southampton conferred on him 1675, 27 Charles II. which expired with his ſon *William* 1774. That of baron Southampton has been revived 1780 in the honourable *Charles Fitzroy* of the ſame family, and brother to the preſent duke of Grafton.

Bevis mount. *Bevis mount*, or *Padwell*, the ſeat of the late ſir John Mordaunt on the banks of the Itchen, has a conical mount, ſaid to have been thrown up by the Saxons under Bevis to oppoſe the paſſage of the Danes over the river. The late earl of Peterborough made an ice houſe under the mount, and a ſummer-houſe on it. Not far hence on the river two miles above the town is St. Dionyſius' priory, founded by Henry I. 1124, for Black canons, valued at £. 80 *per ann.*[n] The weſt end only remains[o]. At a farm houſe on the ſcite were many ſtone coffins uſed as troughs.

Priory of St. Dionyſius.

Southampton haven. "The breadth of the mouth or entry of South-"ampton haven is by eſtimation two miles from ſhore "to ſhore. It ſhorith up ſeven miles on the weſt "ſide till it comes to Hampton town ſtanding on the "other ſide, and here by eſtimation the trajectus is "a mile from land to land. Thence it goes up fur-"ther three miles to Redbridge, and ebbs and flows "a mile above that, and to this ſalt arm as the higheſt "and principal head of the haven reſort both Teſt "river and Stokebridge water in one bottom[p]." Mr. Warton ſays in a note on Shakſpeare[q], that this branch of the ſea going up to Redbridge, now called *Weſtport*, was once a level plain or down, on which the army of Henry the Fifth was encamped at one of his embarkations from this port into France: and that there is a minute account of this encampment in the corporation archives.

Bittern. *Bittern* or *Bythern* was a caſtle belonging to the biſhop of Wincheſter, whereof ſome ruins remained in Leland's[r] time, when it was a farm of the biſhop's.

Hamble. At *Hamble*, or *Hamelriſe*, a good fiſhar town in Leland's time, now a ſmall village near Southampton, was an alien priory of Ciſtertians, cell to Tirone abbey in France as early as biſhop Blois[s].

Netley. At *Netley* (called alſo *Letley* and *Edwardſtow*, Henry III. 1239, founded a Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £. 100 *per annum*[t]. Sir Thomas Pope by charter enfeoffed Trinity college in Oxford, with Northley, one of its manors in Oxfordſhire. "Scant a mile "from the mouth of Hamelriſe creek lyithe *Letelege* "on the ſhore upward in the mayne haven. Here a "late was a great abbay in building of White "monkes[u]." After the diſſolution it ſerved as a manſion for an earl of Hertford or Huntingdon, whoſe kitchen (probably an antient crypt) is ſtill ſhewn, and the roof of the church, on whoſe vaultings are ſtill remaining ſeveral coats of arms in ſtone, was entire till 1700. Theſe moſt pictureſque ruins, celebrated in a pleaſing elegy by Mr. Keate, are now the property of Mr. Dummer, who has ſecured them from further dilapidation. At ſome diſtance are large mounds formerly ſerving as heads to fiſh-ponds, and a few paces to the north nearer the river, is the ſhell of a fort which was built by Henry VIII.[x]

Andover. *Andover* is now a populous corporation, and has a freeſchool founded by John Hanſon 1569; an hoſpital for ſix poor men, built and endowed by John Pollen[6], one of the repreſentatives of this town in the reign of William III. and a charity ſchool for 30 boys. It had an hoſpital for poor men and women as early as Henry III.[y] and its church was a cell to St. Florent of Salmur in Anjou in the Conqueror's time[z]. Its chief trade is malt, and its manufacture ſhalloons. It gives title of viſcount to the earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire. Dr. Stukeley[a] ſays it is the *Andaoreon* of Ravennas.

The treaty between Ethelred and Anlaf was made here A. D. 994, and Anlaf kept his word never to commit hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh; ſo that the Danes who ravaged the coaſts three years after muſt have been parties over whom he had no influence[b]. Half a mile from Andover is an oblong Roman camp called *Barkſbury*[c], and half a mile from this ſouth-weſt of Andover in Upper Clatford another large one called *Bury hill*, double trenched, ſeeming to be admirably well fortified[d]. Bark. Bury

Near *Worten*, one mile from Andover, is a great ſquare camp called *Wincleſbury*, where Roman coins have been found[e]. But query if this be not confounded with one of the former by Mr. Aubrey. Winc.

There is a third a few miles to the north called *Egbury*, rather between St. Mary Bourn and Lichfield on the north ſide of the Roman road called the Portway, which paſſes by Silcheſter and Andover weſt-ward. Egb.

On *Quarley* hill by *Stockbridge* is a great camp with quadruple works on the ſouth ſide; about the middle a little work, where perhaps was a well. The two outward trenches are very diſtant: from the ſecond to the outer is ſixty paces, from the ſecond to the third thirty-ſix paces. 'Tis Britiſh, and anſwered by a great Roman camp at *Dunbury* near Grately and Wallop toward Andover[f]. Qua. Dun.

Near Andover in *Huſband's Prior* pariſh is *Down Huſbands*, the ſplendid ſeat of the earl of Portſmouth. Dow. band.

Whitchurch adjoining is a mean market town, borough and corporation; and ſouth of it in Cranborn wood is a camp on *Tidbury hill*. Whi.

A little weſt of Andover on the ſkirt of the down called Salisbury plain, ſtands the little almoſt deſolate village of *Weyhill*, where is annually held the greateſt fair in England for ſheep, cheeſe, and hops. Wey.

Whorwell was a Benedictine nunnery founded by Elfrida, whoſe huſband Athelwold was ſlain in *Warewell wood*[g]. Beſides his death, and that of king Edward, ſhe had been acceſſary to that of Brithnot, firſt abbot of Ely[h]. She was buried in this houſe, to which Pope Gregory IX. granted great privileges[i]. Its revenues were £. 340 *per annum*[k]. Here was lately the ſeat of lord Delawar, to whoſe anceſtors the ſcite was granted at the diſſolution. Wh.

Lower down on the ſame river is *Stockbridge*, a borough town, noted only for its inns and a declining market. Near it Aubrey puts a Roman camp. Here, ſays he, one might gueſs the engagement began on the weſt ſide of the river: the great barrows ſhew the flight was weſtward. The north ſide of this camp is 210 paces, the ſouth 240, the weſt 290, the eaſt ploughed up. Q. if *Dunbury*, Sto.

[m] Dugd. Bar. II. 383. [n] Lel. III. 78. Tanner, 158. [o] Engraved by Mr. Groſe. [p] Lel. 78.
[q] Ed. 1778, vol. VI. p. 66. [r] Lel. 77. [s] Tan. 163. [t] Ib. 167. [u] Lel. 78.
[x] Mr. Groſe has engraved views both of the fort and abbey.
[z] Ib. 158. [a] It. I. 172. [b] Saxon Chron. p. 129. [6] G. [y] Tanner, 168.
[c] Taylor's map. Aubrey calls it *Bere hill*.
[d] Stuk. I. 172. [e] Aubrey. [f] Aubrey. Taylor's map. [g] *Harewood*. Tan. 157. ex Rot. clauſ.
[h] Hiſt. Elienſ. in Ang. Sac. I. 606. [i] Mag. Brit. [k] Tan. 157.

South

South of which are 12 barrows. East of Stockbridge on Sandy Down is *Woolbury ring*.

Lower to the north-west is *Mottesfont*, where William Briwere, t. John, founded a priory of eleven Austin canons, which being reduced to three 1494, Henry VII. obtained a bull for its suppression; but it subsisted to the dissolution, when its revenues were near £.150. *per annum*[l]. It is now the seat of sir Henry Mill, bart. and all its remains are pieces of a cloyster, and three large stewponds.

The river *Wallop* gives its name to three villages on it, which belonged as early as the Conquest to a family of the same name. Sir John Wallop 1513 fitted out several ships, and with 800 men burnt 21 villages in Normandy, and many ships in several ports, in revenge for the French burning Brighthelmston 1506. His nephew sir Henry distinguished himself in queen Elizabeth's Irish wars. His lineal descendant *John* was created by George I. baron Wallop of Farley Wallop near Basingstoke, where the family seat is, and viscount Lymington, and 1743, 16 George II. earl of Portsmouth; which titles are now enjoyed by his grandson *John*, third and present earl.

The military way from Winchester to Old Sarum by *Broughton* has been traced by Mr. Gale. The numbers in the Itinerary must be transposed and read thus; BRIGE VIII. SORBIODUNUM XI. which suit the present distances with the utmost exactness[m]. Broughton is a mean but populous village. Salmon places BRIGÆ on a hill near Broughton[n]. Mr. Gale in a MS. note says he saw 1719 very large banks, the remains of this town, in a wood near Broughton in the way to Salisbury.

Romsey abbey was founded by king Edward the elder, or Ethelwald a Saxon nobleman. King Edgar placed Benedictine nuns in it. Its annual revenues were near £.400[o]. Its church remains a fine specimen of Saxon architecture, in which were buried king Edward the elder, his son Alfred, and daughter Eadburga. The town is large, has a corporation and market, is pleasantly situated on the road between Southampton and Salisbury, and much inhabited by clothiers. It gave birth 1623 to sir William Petty ancestor to the earl of Shelburn, and he is buried in the church. Lord Palmerston has a handsome seat near it at *Broadlands*.

On *Flackerly* heath west of the town is a camp called *Dunwood* camp[p].

At *South Badesley* was a preceptory of Knights Templars, afterwards of St. John of Jerusalem, valued at £.118. *per annum*, restored to the Hospitalers by Mary. The scite is occupied by a mansion house of William Chamberlayne, esq; solicitor to the treasury and mint, which was burnt down about ten years ago, and rebuilt. The church is mean and has a brick tower.

Redbridge is in *Eling* parish, and principally eminent for its wharf, where timber is shipped. In Domesday it gives name to a hundred.

The river which Camden supposes to have been antiently called *Alre*, from *Alresford*, is now commonly called the *Itchin*, from a village of that name at its head[q].

"Alresford river first beginnith of a great number "of fair silver springs a good mile above Alresford, "and these reporting to a botom make a great broad "lake, commonly called *Alsford pond*. At a village "or place called *Worthey* it breaks into arms and "those again into other armlets that serve Win-"chester[q]." The pond, a noble one, belongs to the bishop.

Alresford has a market chiefly for sheep. On May day 1690 the town was entirely destroyed by fire, which broke out in several parts of it at once. Before this calamity the inhabitants were in so flourishing circumstances that there was not one almsman in the parish[s]. A Roman road goes hence to Alton, and serves as a bank or head to a large pond called *Cut pound* at the head of the town[s]. Nearer the head of the river are *Chilton Candover*, a house built by sir Richard Wriothesley, late belonging to the Worsleys[t]; the *Grange*, the seat of the earl of Northington, (who takes his title from an adjoining village) built by Inigo Jones for sir Robert Henley. It is not a large house, but is by far one of the best proofs of Jones's taste. The hall which opens to a small vestibule with the cupola and staircase adjoining are beautiful models of the purest and most classic antiquity[t]. *Abbotston* another house here, now in ruins, was built by Charles first duke of Bolton.

Alresford.

Chilton Candover.

Grange.

Abbotston.

At *Alton* was born 1590 John Pitts, the noted biographer, who died 1616.

Alton.

The family of Tichborn gave several sheriffs to this county before the Reformation. They are still seated at *Tichborn*, in a very antient mansion.

Tichborn.

At *Selborn*, which gives name to a hundred near Alton, was a priory of Black canons founded by bishop de Rupibus 1233, suppressed and granted to bishop Wainflete[s]. Here was also a house of Knights Templars.

Selborn.

At *Colmore* near Alton was born 1602 the learned Professor Greaves, who died 1652.

Colmore.

Three miles south-west from Winchester is *Hursley*, where the bishops of Winchester had a park, and a castle called *Merdon*, of which some small ruins or tokens remained in Leland's time[t]; the site is now a farm house, surrounded by immense earthworks. Hursley came to Oliver Cromwell's son Richard, who married 1643 the eldest daughter of Richard Major lord of that manor, and was buried in the church[u], which, as well as the house, was elegantly rebuilt by sir William Heathcote, father of sir Thomas the present possessor.

Hursley.

Name, distance, and uninterrupted tradition, concur with the discovery of pavements and coins to fix VENTA BELGARUM at *Winchester*.

"The soyle betwixt Saresbyri and Winchester is "of white clay and chalk. The town of Winchester "is by estimation a mile and half in cumpace withyn "the waulles. The length of it lyith from east to "west, the bredth from north to south. Ther be in "the waulles vi gates; by east one, by west another, "the third by south, the fourth by north, the fifth "is caulled the King's gate, and is between the "south gate and Wolvesey the bishop's palace. The "sixth is between north gate and east gate, no great "thing, but as a postern gate named Bourn gate. "The castle joineth hard to the south side of the

VENTA BELGARUM. Winchester.

[l] Tanner, 165. [m] Horsley, 459. [n] Ubi sup. 777. [o] Tanner, 157. [p] Map.
[q] G. [r] Leland It. III. 73. [s] G. [t] G. [u] G.
[s] Walp. An. of Paint. II. 177. [s] Tanner, 166. [t] Lel. It. III. 74.
[u] See the letters that passed between the two fathers on this marriage at the end of Harris's Life of Cromwell, Append. p. 518—534. They were found at Pusey in Berkshire the seat of the Dunches, of whom John, son of Samuel of N. Baddesley in this county, married Major's other daughter.

" weſt gate. The cathedral church and the cloſe " lyeth on the ſouth ſide of the town, and is in com- " paſs with the cæmitery near half a mile, and one " ſide of it hemmith in the town as the wall of it even " almoſt from the king's gate to the very wall of Wol- " veſey palace. The palace is well toured and for " the moſt part watered. St. Mary's abbey, a little by " eaſt withyn, is well watered with an arm of Alsford " river that runnith through it, and after to Wol- " veſey the biſhop's palace. There is a fair chapel " on the north ſide of St. Mary abbey church, in an " area thereby to which men enter by certain ſteppes; " under it is a vault that is for a carnarie. One " Inkpen was founder of it; there be three marble " tombs of prieſts cuſtodes of this chapel. Entring " into Wincheſter by the eaſt gate there was hard " within the gate on the right hand an houſe of Grey " friars," [founded by Henry III.[x]], " and hard by on " the ſame hand a little more weſt a fair hoſpital of " St. John, where pore ſick people be kept." This hoſpital was founded by William Lambe 1554, but ſeems to have been before founded by biſhop Brinſtan. The corporation now meet here[y]. " The black friars college ſtood ſomewhat to the " north within the town. [Dominicans founded after " 1221 by biſhop de Rupibus[z]]. The white friars, " [founded 1278[a]]. The Auguſtin friars, [ſettled here " t. Edward I.[b]] without the ſouth gate on the left " hand in the way to Hampton. St. Swithin's [the " cathedral] now called the Trinity, ſtandeth in the " ſouth ſide of the town. A chapel with a carnary " at the weſt end of the cathedral church. The new " college lieth without the town wall by eaſt, hard " againſt the cloſe wall. The college of St. Eli- " zabeth of Hungary made by Pontiſſera, biſhop of " Wincheſter, lieth ſtrait eaſt upon the New college, " and there is but a little narrow cauſey between " them. The main arm and ſtream of Alsford water " divided a little above the college into two arms " runnith on each ſide of the college. Within theſe " two arms, not far from the very college church of " St. Elizabeth, is a chapel of St. Stephen. There " was an hoſpital for poor folks, a very little without " the king's gate, maintained by the monks of St. " Swithin, now ſuppreſſed. [It adjoined to the pre- " ſent college on the weſt[c].] The ſtaple houſes for " wool lay from the weſt gate in a back way to the " north gate. There is a ſuburb at the eaſt gate, of " ſome called the *Soken*, the biggeſt of all the ſuburbs " belonging to the city. In it are two pariſh churches, " and a little without it eaſtward on the top of a hill in " the way to London is the chapel of St. Gyles, that " ſome time as appears has been bigger, where " Waldavus, earl of Northumberland, a noble Saxon " or Dane, was beheaded by command of William the " Conqueror. There is alſo a little ſuburb within " the weſt gate, and in it a church. In this ſuburb " ſtood the great abbey of Hyde, and hath yet a " pariſh church. This abbey was ſince called *New-* " *anminſtre*, and ſtood in the cloſe hard by St. " Swithin's, otherwiſe then called *Eatdenminſtre*. " But when it was tranſlated thence to Hide it bare " the name of Hyde. The bones of Alfred king of " the Weſt Saxons, and of Edward his ſon and " king, were tranſlated from Newanminſtre, and laid " in a tomb before the high altar at Hyde; in the " which tomb were of late found two little tables of " lead inſcribed with their names, and there alſo lay " the bones of St. Grimbald and Judoce. On the " ſouth ſide of Hyde abbey betwixt it and the wall is " a meadow called *Denmark*, where the fame is that " Guido earl of Warwick killed great Colebrand the " Dane *ſingulari certamine*. There is yet a pariſh " church in Hyde ſuburb. There is a fair ſuburb " without the king's gate called King's Street: there " lieth alſo a little ſuburb without the ſouth gate, and " hereabout was a fair church of St. Faith taken " down amongſt others by biſhop Fox, and the pariſh " annexed to St. Croſs. There was a very fair " chapel of St. Catharine on a hill ſcarce half a mile " without Wincheſter, endowed with land but ſup- " preſſed [by Cardinal Wolſey][d]."

Tradition aſcribes the caſtle to king Arthur. William Rufus was crowned in it; as were Edgar and Edward the Confeſſor in the city. In 1630 it remained a ſquare building with a tower at each corner, being the ſeat of ſir William Waller, who took it from the king in the civil war, and it was then demoliſhed, except the old hall, a magnificent building, in which the aſſizes are now held as formerly in the caſtle. In this alſo hangs Arthur's Round Table. Near the ſite of this caſtle (whoſe keep, with foundations of flint walls, ſtill remains) Charles II. 1683 laid the foundation of a palace, of which only the ſhell was finiſhed. A cupola was deſigned thirty feet above the roof, which would have been ſeen at ſea, and a ſtreet was to have led from the front to the cathedral. The length of the whole is 328 feet; a park of ten miles circumference was intended. The beſt materials have ſince been diſpoſed of, and the whole was converted into a priſon in the laſt war[e], as it ſtill continues. It is in contemplation to fit up this palace for a barrack to hold four regiments of foot.

Some pretend here was a monaſtery founded by king Lucius, A. D. 196, ſucceeded by the cathedral, which was begun by Kinegils, the firſt Chriſtian king of the Weſt Saxons 611, and probably finiſhed by his ſucceſſor Kenwalch 646, to which the ſee of Dorcheſter was transferred 660 under biſhop Wina. Biſhop Ethelwold 963 removed the ſeculars, and ſubſtituted a convent of Benedictines. About 1079 biſhop Walkelyn began the preſent edifice, and built the tower, choir (except the low ailes at its eaſt end, of later workmanſhip), tranſepts, and probably the weſt end[f]. Biſhop Edindon undertook to repair the nave; but Wickham entirely rebuilt it 1394[g]. The whole is 545 feet from eaſt to weſt[h], including Lady chapel which is 54. The choir is 136 by 40, the tranſept 186 feet long, the centre tower 150 high, the nave above 300 feet long, and with the ailes 87 wide. The ſtalls of the choir were built by Prior Silkſtede before 1524. The choir under the tower was vaulted in the reign of Charles I. The altar ſcreen (the nobleſt in England), ſide-walls, roof of the presbytery, and its ailes were built by biſhop Fox 1525: the ſcreen at the entrance of the choir was the work of Inigo Jones. Beſides thirteen Saxon kings, whoſe bones are as much diſperſed as their monuments, having been tumbled out of the cheſts in which biſhop Fox lodged many of them, and reſtored

[x] Speed. Tan. 168.
[y] Tan. 157. Deſcription of Wincheſter, p. 12.
[z] Tan, 166.
[a] Speed. Tan. 169.
[b] Tan. 169.
[c] Tan. 170. Deſc. 14.
[d] Lel. It. III. f. 70. 72.
[e] G. Deſc. of W. 7—11.
[f] Ib. 169, 170.
[g] Lowth's Life of Wickham, 216—221.
[h] Deſc. 83.

without

without diſtinction after the Reſtoration, here were buried the kings Lucius, Canute, Hardicnute, and William Rufus: queen Emma, and Richard, third ſon of the Conqueror. The tomb of Rufus in the choir was opened in the civil war, and a gold ring ſet with rubies found on his thumb, ſaid to be worth £. 500.[i]; his bones were put into one of biſhop Fox's cheſts. Here were buried twenty biſhops, of whom have handſome monuments Cardinal Beaufort, Edindon, Wainfleet, Wickham, Fox, Gardiner, Langton, Pontiſſara, Toclive. The font is a ſquare baſon of jet coloured marble, adorned with very antient bas reliefs repreſenting ſome miracle of the patron or founder of the church, and probably of Saxon antiquity[k]. The dean and chapter were eſtabliſhed at the Reformation. The revenues of this convent were £. 1530. *per annum.*

All that remains of the monaſtic buildings is the prior's hall, now made into different apartments for the deanery and a piece of a prebendal houſe. The cloiſters and old chapterhouſe are gone[l]. The walls at the weſt end of the cathedral, which Mr. Camden took for part of the old college where Conſtans was monk, are rather part of the Saxon foundation[m], perhaps of Leland's chapel and carnary. Wolveſey palace, built by Henry de Blois 1137, with almoſt all the prebendal houſes, was deſtroyed in the civil wars 1646, except the chapel. Biſhop Morley built a new but plain palace 1662. Some maſſy fragments of Wolveſey remain. The cloſe is ſurrounded on the ſouth and weſt by a lofty flint wall originally belonging to the convent.

Newminſter was at firſt only a houſe and chapel for the learned monk Grimbald; but Alfred afterwards projected, and by his will ordered a noble monaſtery on the north ſide of the cathedral in the ſame cloſe. His ſon Edward erected it 901 for ſecular prieſts, whom biſhop Ethelwold expelled, and brought in Benedictine monks 963. It was removed by Henry I. 1100 to *Hide*[n], and was a mitred abbey with a revenue of £. 865. *per annum.* In this ſtately church was buried the illuſtrious Alfred, with many more Saxon kings and biſhops[o]. At preſent the bare ſite remains, deformed with heaps of ruins daily dug up to burn into lime. The pariſh church, now called Hyde church, originally ſtood within its precincts[p]. The Benedictine nunnery of St. Mary, founded by Alſwitha wife of Alfred A. D. 900, and valued at £. 179. *per annum*, is now reduced to a ſingle heap of ſtones[q]. The four houſes of friars mentioned by Leland have not even theſe remains. The college of St. Elizabeth was founded by biſhop Pontoys about 1300, and endowed with £. 112. *per ann.*[r] The college of St. Mary was founded 1387 by biſhop Wickham, for a warden, 10 fellows, one ſchoolmaſter, one uſher, three chaplains, 70 ſcholars, three clerks, and 16 choriſters, and conſiſts of two quadrangles, with a noble chapel, hall, library, and cloiſter[s], beſides a ſpacious quadrangle contiguous to the college where the commoners or ſcholars not on the foundation live in a collegiate manner under the firſt maſter[t]. On the weſt ſide of the cloſe is a commodious hoſpital for ſix old men, one woman, and four boys, founded by William Symonds 1607. On the north ſide of the cathedral a decent college for ten clergymen's widows founded by biſhop Morley 1672; and three charity ſchools[u]. Here is alſo a county hoſpital, the firſt of the kind in England, opened 1759[x]. In biſhop Pontiſſara's regiſter 1281 are enumerated, within and without the walls of this city, 47 churches and chapels; 15 more might be added from Wickham's[y]. Biſhop Andrew's regiſter mentions only 32. Theſe are now reduced to eight[z]. The market croſs in the middle of the high ſtreet is a handſome Gothic ſtructure 43 feet high, erected t. Henry VI. which narrowly eſcaped being pulled down 1770[a]. On St. Catharine's hill is a Daniſh fortification, in the area of which was the chapel mentioned by Leland. It is ſingle trencht, neither exactly round nor ſquare but according to the hill[b]. On the downs hereabouts are three or four barrows and other earthworks.

A mile eaſt from the city is the hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen, founded for lepers ſoon after the Conqueſt, ſubject to the biſhop of Wincheſter, who put in both the maſter, brethren, and ſiſters, who are now eight in number; the preſent income £. 88. 19 *s.* The chapel was ſpacious and handſome. The building was ſo ruined in the Dutch war 1665, by lodging the priſoners, that the then maſter purchaſed ſome houſes within the city, which are inhabited or let for the benefit of the poor people[c]. A great fair is now kept in the environ of this hoſpital chiefly for cheeſe.

St. Croſs's *hoſpital.*

Half a mile ſouth of the town ſtands St. Croſs's hoſpital, founded by biſhop Blois 1136, for 13 poor men, with 100 others to dine here daily; which laſt part of the inſtitution was ſoon abrogated and replaced with four prieſts, 13 ſeculars, and four choriſters. Biſhop Toclive, the founder's ſucceſſor, added 100 more in 1185. In 1370 the revenues were valued at £. 400. *per annum.* In 1444 Cardinal Beaufort made ample addition for two prieſts, 35 brethren and three ſiſters, calling his conſtitution *the almſhouſe of noble poverty*, with an endowment of £. 500. *per annum* by Henry VI.[d] This well-endowed houſe now maintains only a maſter and nine poor brethren, and four out-penſioners[e]; and the reſt of the revenue which by the double foundation amounts to £. 900. *per annum*[f], goes to the maſter. John de *Camden* was appointed maſter by Wickham[g]. The church is a venerable and curious remain of Saxon architecture, in form of a croſs with ailes: the nave 150 feet long, the tranſepts 120. The lodgings of the poor people join to the church, and form the weſt ſide of an extenſive quadrangle. The north ſide conſiſts of the maſter's houſe, which is ſpacious and elegant, the refectory, and magnificent gateway, over which laſt is a figure of the founder Beaufort kneeling; the eaſt ſide conſiſts of a cloiſter, over which are ruined apartments ſuppoſed to have belonged to the poor on Henry de Blois's foundation[h].

During the war between Stephen and Maud the whole city with Hyde abbey, and 20, or ſome ſay

[i] Deſc. 90. [k] Ib. [l] Deſc. of W. 75—77. [m] Ib. 77.
[n] Tan. 156. [o] Deſc. 13. [p] Ib. [q] Ib. 14. Tan. 155.
[r] Tan. 170. [s] Ib. [t] Deſc. 67. [u] Ib. 12. [x] Ib.
[y] Hiſt. and Ant. of Winch. II. 237. [z] G. Deſc. 11. [a] Ib. 13. [b] Aubrey.
[c] Hiſt. and Ant. of Winch. II. 155—211. [d] Deſc. 17. Hiſt. 227.
[e] Decayed tradeſmen put in by the maſter.
[f] Tan. 161. ſays an addition to the amount of £. 158. *per ann.* was made t. Henry VI. by Beaufort or his executors; yet the whole antient income was returned 26 Henry VIII. only £. 84. In archbiſhop Sancroft's MS. Valor it is £. 281. which deducting the ſeveral payments reduces it to that.
[g] Hiſt. II. 226. [h] Ib. 211. 230.

40 churches, was burnt 1141 by the partiſans of biſhop Blois, who firſt deſerted his own brother Stephen, and then took his part againſt the empreſs, and involved the whole kingdom in a civil war [i]. The account of the burning of Hyde abbey by biſhop Blois is not explicitly ſtated in Camden's or Dugdale's authorities. The latter only ſays [k], that after holding it five years and a half, he cauſed the church to be burnt, which did great miſchief to it *in officinis & ornamentis*; and the monks gave him next year out of the aſhes 510lb. of ſilver, and 15lb. of gold, beſides jewels and other ornaments, and the plate which he embezzled. Perhaps he wanted the pretence of a fire to get the wealth of this church, or to humble this abbey, which was becoming a rival to his cathedral, which he wanted to erect into an archbiſhoprick, and this into a biſhoprick ſubject to it [l]. Edward III. fixed the woolſtaple in this city 1353, but 10 years after transferred it to Calais [m]. Several parliaments were held here. Here Mortimer earl of March was beheaded 1330. Here Henry IV. married his ſecond wife Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne. Here Arthur eldeſt ſon of Henry VII. was born, and here Mary was married to Philip of Spain; and the chair ſhe ſat in remains near the altar of the Lady chapel. The city at preſent has but little trade, but is inhabited and reſorted to by many polite and wealthy families [n]. See in Archæologia I. p. 91. a curious record of its decline in the reign of Henry VI. who granted them the profits of certain goods, ſold among them for their relief [o]. In 1780 it was made a garriſon-town by act of parliament.

The ſtory of Guy's combat can be no more than a monkiſh legend.

Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, had married the Conqueror's niece Judith, and though he was acquitted of any ſhare in the conſpiracy againſt William, was ſoon afterwards, by the intrigues of his wife, who Ingulphus ſays wanted another huſband, brought to the block here 1075, and buried on the ſpot. His corps was taken up a fortnight after quite freſh and bleeding, and depoſited in the chapter-houſe at Croyland, to which abbey he had been a great benefactor, though his gifts were reſumed by the king. Ingulphus adds, that when his widow laid a ſilk pall on his tomb it was puſhed off as by hands, of which himſelf and the whole convent were witneſſes [p]. He gives a pleaſant account of his tranſlation after the fire which burnt the whole abbey 1091 [q].

The title of marquis of Wincheſter is now enjoyed by *Henry Powlet* duke of Bolton, 11th in ſucceſſion from William the firſt marquis.

Upham. At *Upham* near Biſhop's Waltham was born in 1684, Dr. Young, author of the Night Thoughts, who died 1765.

Hamelhook. "Three miles from *Hamelehook* that lyeth as at the "eaſt point of [Southampton] haven, goeth a creke "by north-eaſt up into the land, called commonly Hamel *creek*. "*Hamelle* creek, and of ſome *Hamelle* haven, wherein "is a very fair road for great ſhips. It takes name Hamelriſe. "of a good fiſher town called *Hamelriſe*, that lieth "about a mile inward from the creek mouth, on the "left by weſt. The town now longeth to the New "college in Wincheſter. It longid afore to a priory "of religious men in the ſame town [r]." This was a Ciſtertian priory, cell to Tirone in France [s].

"Three miles above Hamelriſe at the very head "of the creke is a good village called *Budley* or Budley "*Botley*, and to this creke by my eſtimation reſorteth "the water coming from *Biſhops Waltham*, a praty Biſhops Waltham "townlet three miles off [t]. Here the biſhop of Win- "cheſter hath a right ample and goodly maner place "motid about, and a praty brooke running hard by "it. The maner place hath been of many biſhops "building: moſt part of the three parts of the baſe "court was buildid of brik and timber by biſhop "Langton; the reſidew of the inner part is all of "ſtone [u]." It was "a fair old houſe, in times paſt "the biſhop of Wincheſter's, and now my lord trea- "ſurer's [x]". It ſtood in the middle of a large foreſt of its own name, and was the favorite reſidence of Wickham, who repaired it, and died here. It was demoliſhed in the civil war, and there now remain only the ivy-grown walls of the great hall, 66 by 27, and 25 feet high, and a broken tower 17 feet ſquare. The park is now a farm [y].

The little but neat village of *Wickham* which Le- Wic
land calls "a praty townlet [z]," gave birth 1324 to the munificent prelate and ſkilful architect William of Wickham, who died biſhop of Wincheſter 1404.

At *Titchfield* Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Win- Tit
cheſter 1231, founded an abbey for Premonſtratenſian canons, endowed with £. 249 *per annum*, and granted at the diſſolution to Sir Thomas Wriotheſley [a], who built here "a right ſtatelie houſe embattelid, "and having a goodely gate and a conducte caſtelid "in the middle of the court of it, in the very ſame "place where the monaſtery ſtood [b]." This gate and fountain with a fine neglected hall are ſtill remaining: the other apartments are pulled down, and what was the antient baſe court and offices ſerves for a houſe for Peter Delmè, eſq. its preſent owner. Adjoining to it is a noble antient pile of ſtabling. Here was a park, and a grammar ſchool by the river [c]. Mr. Wriotheſley abovementioned, ſon of Thomas Wriotheſley, York herald, was, after various other preferments, advanced to the office of Lord High Chancellor, and knighted 36 Henry VIII. and 1 Edw. VI. created earl of Southampton. He died 1581, and was buried with his wife, ſon, and other deſcendants in this church, where he has a handſome monument with effigies. The title ended with his great grandſon *Thomas* 1667 [d]. On his death this eſtate came to Edward, firſt earl of Gainſborough, by marriage with Elizabeth daughter and coheir of the ſaid earl, whoſe ſon dying without iſſue male, it deſcended to two daughters coheirs [e]. Elizabeth marrying Henry Bentinck the firſt duke of Portland carried it into that family, and the preſent duke ſold it to Mr. Delmè father of the preſent proprietor. Here Charles I. was concealed in his flight from Hampton Court 1647, and from hence he was conducted by col. Hammond to the Iſle of Wight. It gives title of marquis to the duke of Portland 1716.

"The caſtelle of *Portcheſter* ſtandith three miles P
"by water from Porteſmouth toune [c]."

[i] Godwyn. [k] Mon. I. 210. [l] Willis, mit. ab. I. 123.
[m] Deſc. II. 86, 87. [n] Ib. p. 96. [o] Hiſt. II. 248. [p] P. 72. [q] P. 101.
[r] Lel. III. 77. [s] Tan. 163. [t] Lel. Ib. [u] Ib. 83.
[x] Letters of Edw. VI. before quoted.
[y] Account by Mr. Groſe, who has engraved a view of it.
[z] Lel. III. 81. [a] Tan. 166. [b] Lel. III. 79. [c] Ib. 79.
[d] Dugd. Bar. II. 383. [e] Lel. III. 80.

Henry I. founded at Portcheſter a priory of Auſtin canons, removed to Southwick, valued at £. 257.[f] "Southwike is a good bigge thorough fare but no "celebrate market. The fame of it ſtood by the "priory of blake Chanons ther, and a pilgrimage to "our Lady[g]." The caſtle is a ſquare of 440 feet, the area above four acres; the walls ſix feet thick, and in many places 16 feet high, having 13 towers, beſides the keep, which has four; the pariſh church in the ſouth-eaſt corner of the area has great marks of antiquity: a curious font and a monument of ſir Thomas Cornwallis, groom porter to Elizabeth and James I. The caſtle belongs to Mr. Thiſtlethwaite, who leaſes it to the crown for French priſoners[h].

"The towne of Porteſmuth is moved from the "eaſt tour a forough lenght, with a mudde waulle "armid with tymbre, whereon be great peaces "both of yren and braſen ordinauns, and this "peace of the waulle having a diche without "it renneth ſo far flat ſouth ſouth-eaſt, and is "the place moſt apte to defende the towne ther "open on the haven. There runneth a ditch "almoſt flat eaſt for a ſpace, and within it is a "wall of mud like to the other; and ſo then goeth "downward about the town to the circuit of a "mile. There is a gate of tymbre at the northeſt "end of the town, and by it is caſt up an hille of "erth dichid, wherein be gunnes to defend the en-"terance into the toun by land. There is one fair "ſtrete in the toun from weſt to north-eaſt; there "is but one paroche chirche in the town. There "is alſo in the weſt ſouth-weſt part of the toun a "fair hoſpitale, ſumtyme erected by P. de Rupibus "biſhop of Wincheſter[i], wherein were a late XII "poore men, and yet VI be in it. I learnid in the "toun that the two towers in the haven mouth were "begun by king Edward IV. and ſette forward in "building by Richard III. Henry VII. ended them "at the procuration of Fox biſhop of Wincheſter. "King Henry VII. at his firſte warres into France, "erected in the ſouth part of the toun 3 great bru-"ing houſes to ſerve his ſhippes. The toun is bare "and little occupied in time of peace. The ground "is made an iſle by this means; there brekith out "an arme of the mayne haven, about a three mile "above Porteſmuth, and goith up a two miles or "more by mariſch ground to a place caullid *Portes-"bridge* two miles from Porteſmuth. Then brekith "thereout another creek out of the mayn ſea or "*Avant* haven and goith up alſo to Portebridge[k]."

Portſmouth has received continual improvements ſince our author's time as to the extent, ſtrength, and magnificence of the fortifications and dock. Charles II. enlarged the works which have been continually extended to the preſent time. The preſent works are ſo extenſive that £. 20,000 has been already expended, and though begun 1770 they are not yet completed. In time of peace the uſual garriſon in the town is 200 invalids. Henry VIII. built South ſea caſtle to defend the entrance of the harbour; one of the largeſt of his many caſtles on this coaſt. The harbour is ſafe from every wind, and deep enough for a firſt rate man of war. It is one of the principal ſtations for the royal navy of England, and is furniſhed with docks wet and dry, ſtorehouſes, ropewalks, and all the conveniences for fitting out a powerful fleet, as well as with houſes and accommodation for a commiſſioner, and all the ſubordinate officers and artiſans. It gave title of ducheſs to Louiſe de Querouaille, ſo created by Charles II. 1673, and counteſs of Fareham; and of earl to *John Wallop*, whoſe grandfather was created baron Wallop of Farley Wallop, and viſcount Lymington 1720, 6 Geo. I. and earl of Portſmouth 1743 16 Geo. II. In the reign of Richard II. the French burnt this town; but ſix years after the inhabitants fitted out a fleet which beat the French at ſea, and went up the Seine. In that of Henry VIII. Francis I. ſent a fleet to ſurprize it, and engaged the Engliſh fleet lying there, but could only land on the Iſle of Wight. Our admiral's ſhip was ſunk by the over-weight of her own metal, and the French king cauſed his ambaſſadors to notify to his allies that he had made himſelf maſter of Portſmouth. A view of the town with the above event painted on the wall of the dining parlour at Cowdry was engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, and deſcribed by Sir Joſeph Ayloffe[l].

Edward VI. who viſited this place 1551, thus deſcribes it in his letter to his favourite Barnaby Fitz-Patrick: "We went to Portſmouth toune, and there "viewed not only the toune itſelf, and the haven, "but alſo divers bulwarkes as *Chatertone*, *Haſelford*, "with other. In viewing of wich we find the bul-"warkes chargeable, maſſie, wel rampared, but il "fauored, il flanked, and ſet in unmete places; the "toune weake in compariſon of that it ought to be, "to houge great, (for within the walles are faire "and large cloſes, and much vacant rome), the haven "notable, great, and ſtanding by nature eaſie to be "fortefied. And for the more ſtrenght thereof we "have deviſed two ſtrong caſtles on either ſide of "the haven at the mouth thereof. For at the mouth "the haven is not paſt tenſcore over, but in the "middel almoſt a mile over, and in lenght a mile and "a hauf, hable to beare the greateſt ſhip in Chriſten-"dome[m]." The duke of Buckingham was ſtabbed here by Felton 1628; and Charles II. was here married to Catharine of Portugal. It is a corporation, a borough, and market town. The ſtreets are broad and well-paved. A kind of ſuburb has been built without the walls to the north on the Common, larger and more populous than the town, and having its own chapel ſubject to the pariſh church of *Kingſton*. "Ther is a round ſtone towr with ordinaunce at the "ſouth-eaſt point of the mouth of Portſmuth haven "almoſt double in ſtrength and quantity to that on "the weſt ſide of the haven right again it, and there "is a mighty chain of iron to draw from towr to "towr. About a quarter of a mile above this towr "is a great dock for ſhips, and in it lyith part of the "ribs of the Henry Grace of Dieu, one of the largeſt "ſhips that hath been made *in hominum memoria*[n]." The ſafe and ſpacious road of *Spithead* between Hampſhire and the Iſle of Wight is 20 miles long, and in ſome places three broad.

On the oppoſite ſide of the harbour is *Goſport*, a little village of fiſhermen in Leland's time[o], and though a different pariſh, yet conſidered as part of Portſmouth. It is a handſome market town of great extent and conſiderable trade, has a freeſchool, and a noble hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen erected on a ſpot antiently called *Haſtar* Farm; and was firſt Goſport.

[f] Tan. 162.
[g] Lel. III. 82.
[h] Groſe's account under his view of it.
[i] Tanner, 165.
[k] Lel. III. 81, 82.
[l] Archæol. III. p. 261 & ſeq.
[m] Letters before cited, p. 11.
[n] Lel. III, 80.
[o] Ib.

fortified 1746. Its church is only a chapel of eaſe to Alverſtoke.

Warblington. *Warblington* near Havant is a village chiefly noted for its lords of the ſame name, ſheriffs and knights of the ſhire in the reigns of the three Edwards[p]. Here was a fair houſe of Sir Richard Cotton's[q].

Fareham. *Fareham*, two or three miles north-weſt of Portcheſter, is a ſmall and pretty market town; in Leland's time it was "a fiſchar vilage[r]."

Haling. At *Haling* or *Haringeye* was a Benedictine priory cell to Jumieges in Normandy[s].

Iceni. In theſe parts Dr. Gale[t] places about the river Itchen a people of the ICENI diſtinct from thoſe commonly known by that name. Cæſar[u] ſpeaks of the *Icenimagni* or *Cenimagni*, deſcended probably from the Cenimanni in Gaul, as neighbours to the *Segontiaci*; and Dr. Gale ſuppoſes the names of *Meanſtoke*, *Meanborough*, and *Mean*, to be the remains of the antient name of Cenimagni[12]. He adds that Ptolemy places *Portus Magnus* among the Icenimagni, which is not true, for Ptolemy never mentions them. Mr. Horſley reads *Iceni*, *Cangi*, or *Iceni Regni*[x].

Warnford. At *Warnford* remains a ſhell 52 by 48 and near 30 feet high, with four well-proportioned columns with their baſes and capitals entire, and the doors round arched. It is called *King John's houſe* and the *Old Houſe*, and ſtands in lord Clanricard's garden, about 20 yards weſt from the preſent church, whoſe walls run nearly parallel with it. Mr. Windham, in his account of it accompanied with elevations and a plan[y], ſuppoſes it the original church of this place, built by Wilfrid archbiſhop of York, when he retired to theſe parts 679, from the reſentment of Egfrid king of Northumberland, and that Port rebuilt it on a new plan. On the north ſide of the preſent pariſh church is this inſcription:

Ade hic de Portu ſolis benedicat ab ortu
Gens cruce ſignata per quem ſic ſum renovata.

Three lines over the ſouth porch in deep cut capitals, partly Saxon partly Roman, ſhew Wilfrid to have been the original builder of this church:

Fratres orate, prece veſtra ſanctificate
Templi factores, ſeniores, & juniores.
Wilfrid fundavit, bonus Adam ſic renovavit.

Adam de Port, baron of Baſing, lived t. Henry II. and John: his grandfather Hugh held 55 manors in this county at the ſurvey[z].

W. Meon. Droxford. The churches of *Weſt Meon* and *Droxford* are curious Saxon remains.

Petersfield. *Petersfield* is a market and borough town, and a great thoroughfare from London to Portſmouth. It gave title of baroneſs to the ducheſs of Portſmouth t. Charles II. At *Butſer* hill, two miles ſouth of this place, Aubrey places a great camp.

Mr. Camden as well as later antiquaries muſt have uſed very incorrect copies of Alfred's will; the real words running thus: ⁊ ic com ꝼyndiȝ to þam hiꝩ æt ceodre ꝑ hyhme ceoꝛan on þa ȝenaþ þe þe aeꝓȝecpeden hæꝑdon, &c. "And I am a ſuppliant to "the convent at Ceodre, that they him [ ] "will elect on the conditions that we formerly agreed "upon with the land at Kiwton, and that which "thereto belongeth." Then follow Cantucton, Bedwinde, Peveſey, Heyborn, Sutton, Leodride, Awelton[a].

Baſing is famous for a bloody battle 871 between the Saxons under king Ethered and his brother Alfred, and the Danes, who got the victory[b]. *William Paulet* earl of Wincheſter died 1572 aged 97, having ſeen 103 perſons deſcended from him[c]. He was created treaſurer by Mary, and held the office 30 years; and being aſked how he preſerved himſelf in that place through ſo many changes of government replied, "by being a willow and not an oak[d]." He was buried in the church here, as were his deſcendents. His great grandſon *John* marquis of Wincheſter made his noble houſe here (the largeſt of any ſubject's) a garriſon for Charles I. It endured a two years ſiege under its lord, and being at length taken by treachery 1645, was plundered, and burned to the ground. All that now remains is the ſcite, which is circular like a keep with an area in the middle, and the garden walls. The marquis died 1674, and was buried at Engleſield in Berks adjoining, where his family had another magnificent houſe, ſo much moderniſed by a deſcendant of his by his ſecond wife as ſcarce to be known for what it once was. His ſon *Charles* was created *duke of Bolton*, and that honor is enjoyed by his lineal deſcendant.

Baſing. *Baſingſtoke* adjoining is a good market town, a corporation, and great thoroughfare, inhabited by cornfactors and malſters. It has a handſome church, built under the auſpices of biſhop Fox, on the ſpandrils of whoſe north chancel door is the inſcription engraved in pl. XI. fig. 2. The chancel (whoſe portico preſerves the date of the new nave) with the veſtry and library adjoining are parts of the old church. The library was the chapel of St. Stephen. In this church lies buried the mother of Walter de Merton, biſhop of Rocheſter, the munificent founder of Merton college, with others of his kindred. A chantry was founded for them in St. Stephen's chapel. Walter de Merton had large property and connections here. Sir George Wheeler, the great traveller into the Eaſt, was vicar of this church. The advowſon, having been parcel of Selbourn priory, was granted to Magdalen college, Oxford, by the founder biſhop William of Wainflete.

Henry III. founded an hoſpital at Baſingſtoke at the deſire of Walter de Merton, for aged prieſts, particularly from his college at Oxford after its foundation[e]. Of this collegiate hoſpital, founded in 1261, part of the chapel roof lately remained, pannelled with Merton college arms in the interſections, and one of the Gothic windows ſtopped up. The walls were of flint. Every mark of its antiquity was deſtroyed by a new brick building about 1778. Mr. Warton in 1770 communicated to the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Loggan, head maſter of Holy Ghoſt ſchool at Baſingſtoke, who died about 1775, and had made large collections for a hiſtory of Hampſhire, ſome charters and other notices of this ſociety. Here was born John de Baſingſtoke, a learned Grecian, archdeacon of Leiceſter, and intimate friend of Matthew Paris and biſhop Groſthead, who firſt introduced the Greek numerals into England, and died 1252[f]; and Richard White, profeſſor at Douay, who wrote the early Britiſh Hiſtory in eleven books, ſeven of them printed at Arras 1597, 12mo[g]. The river Lodon riſes weſt of the town.

Weſt of this town, and north of the road, Au-

[p] Mag Brit. [q] Edw. VI. letters, ib. [r] III. 80. [s] Tan. 159.
[t] Ant. It. p. 309. [u] B. G. V. 19. [12] G. [x] See Camden, art. *Iceni*.
[y] Archæol. V. p. 357. [z] Dugd. Bar. I. 463. [a] See Wiſe's Aſſer, p. 76.
[b] Saxon Chronicle. [c] Camden, Hiſt. of Eliz. [d] Dugd. Bar. II. 376.
[e] Tanner, 168. [f] Math. Par. 1684. p. 721. Tan. B. B. 430. [g] Pits, p. 806.

Fig. 4. p. 141.

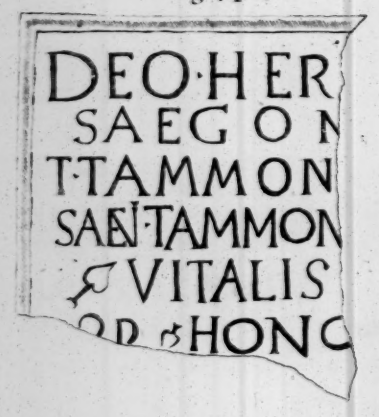


Fig. 6.

p. 142.

Fig. 5. p. 141.

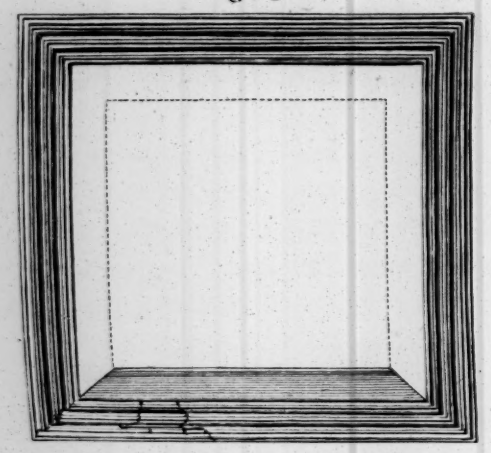
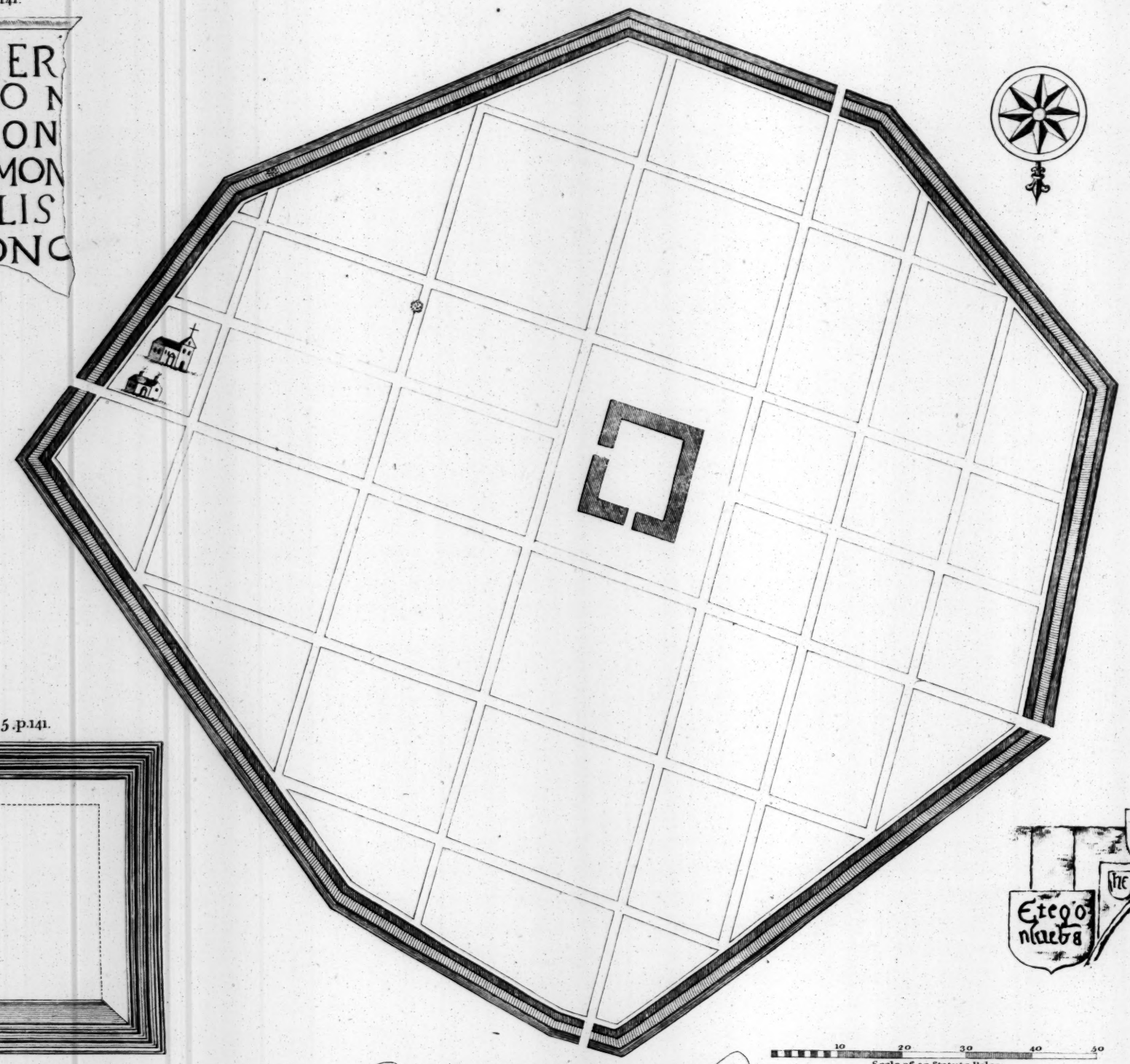


Fig. 3. p. 141.



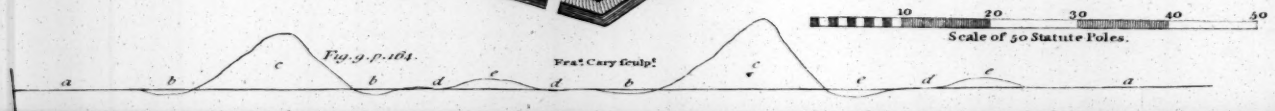


Fig. 9. p. 164.

Fras. Cary Sculpt.

XI·KL: MARTII: OBV: LLOING· PRESBI

Vol. I. Pl. XI. p. 147.

Fig. 8. p. 164.

Fig. 1. p. 132.

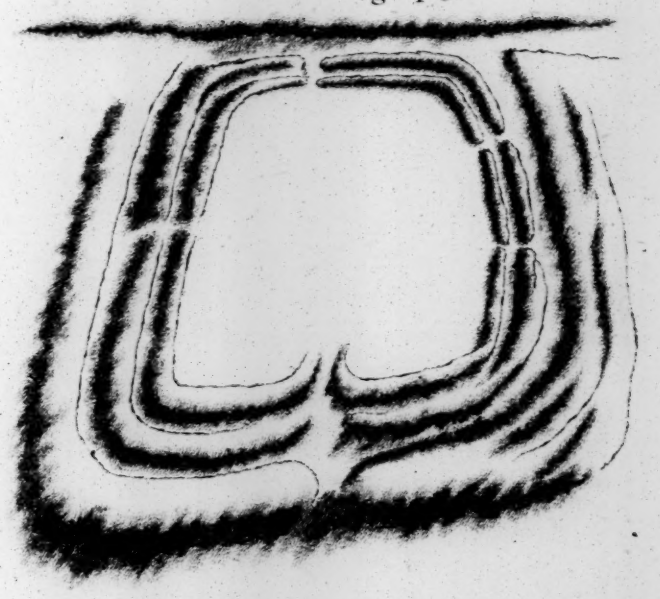


Fig. 7. p. 144.

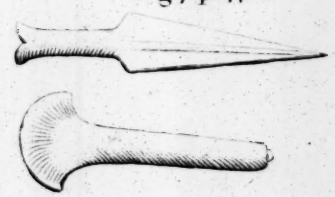


Fig. 2. p. 140.

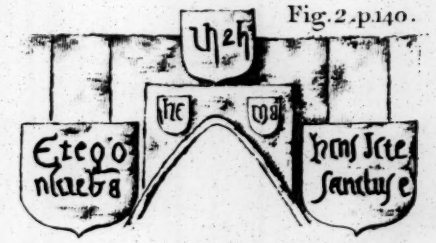
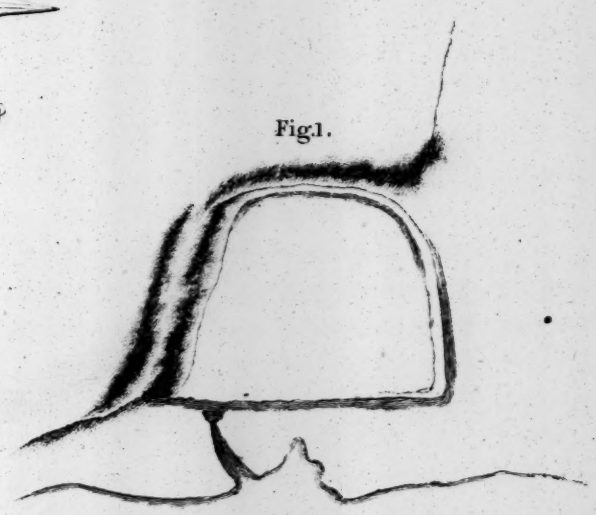


Fig. 1.



Roman name, but the great Roman remains. Leland says the wall is about two miles in compass, with four gates, and contained 5 fields or so more within, with the manor place itself, and the church. The houses stood without the walls. The corn in these fields is now very rank to the eye, and ready to fleer overfaced it decayeth, owing to the foundations on which it grows. On the wall grow some oaks of ten cart load the piece: the ground within almost level with the wall: the wall without is in some places five or seven feet high." Mr. Ward, who surveyed it in 1748, and whose plan we have copied Pl. XI. fig. 3. makes the circumference near one mile and a half, and the area above 100 acres.

Dr. Stukeley says it is a parallelogram 1600 by 2600 feet, facing the cardinal points, the south wall most entire. The wall consists of nine unequal sides, built of rows of stones and flints alternately, and some in the herring bone fashion; its greatest height is about 18 feet, and its thickness 15 feet. The ditch in some places 10 or 20 yards over. It has 4 gates, and openings lately made for waggons on the north-east side. The streets are traceable of which the four principal lead to the gates, and foundations on each form one area which they inclosed, probably the forum, was 27 feet by 16, and its foundations of freestone three feet thick, as of a larger structure, in or near which were foundations of an altar about three feet by four and three high, surrounded with wood-ashes and coals; other rooms 33 by 28. Mr. Ward mentions traces of a fountain, and an arch of a sewer or sally port called *Onen Pole*. A stone was found here with this imperfect inscription:

DEO HER
SAEGON
T. TAMMON
SAEN. TAMMON
VITA
OB HONO.

thus supplied by Mr. Ward:

"Deo Herculi Segontiacorum Titus Tammonius
Sengen Tammonius Titulli [illegible] honoris
" caussa fecerunt," or rather "Saenii Tammonii
Titulli filius ob honorem," &c. which not only
fixes Vindomum the city of the Segontiaci at this
place, but shews that Tammonius was a name of consideration in this town. This stone was inclosed in a brass frame and border, which were found afterwards, and all together seem to have been fixed to the temple whose foundations are above described. Mr. Foote rector of Yoxal by Lichfield had both one of Dr. Mead's collection, and they are now in the possession of Mr. Thane. (See Pl. XI. fig. 4 and 5. The inscription given by Camden was afterwards corrected according to Horsley's by Mr. Ward, with the remarks communicated from that place at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1733, as they were grubbing up a hedge on the top of the wall, they found this imperfect inscription:

IVLIAE AVG
VIC. MAT. SE
CARTHO.
BRITANNIS
VICTOR OB

which

Fig. 4. p. 141.

DEO HER
SAEGON
TTAMMON
SASTAMMON
CVITALIS
ORSHONC

Fig. 3. p. 141.

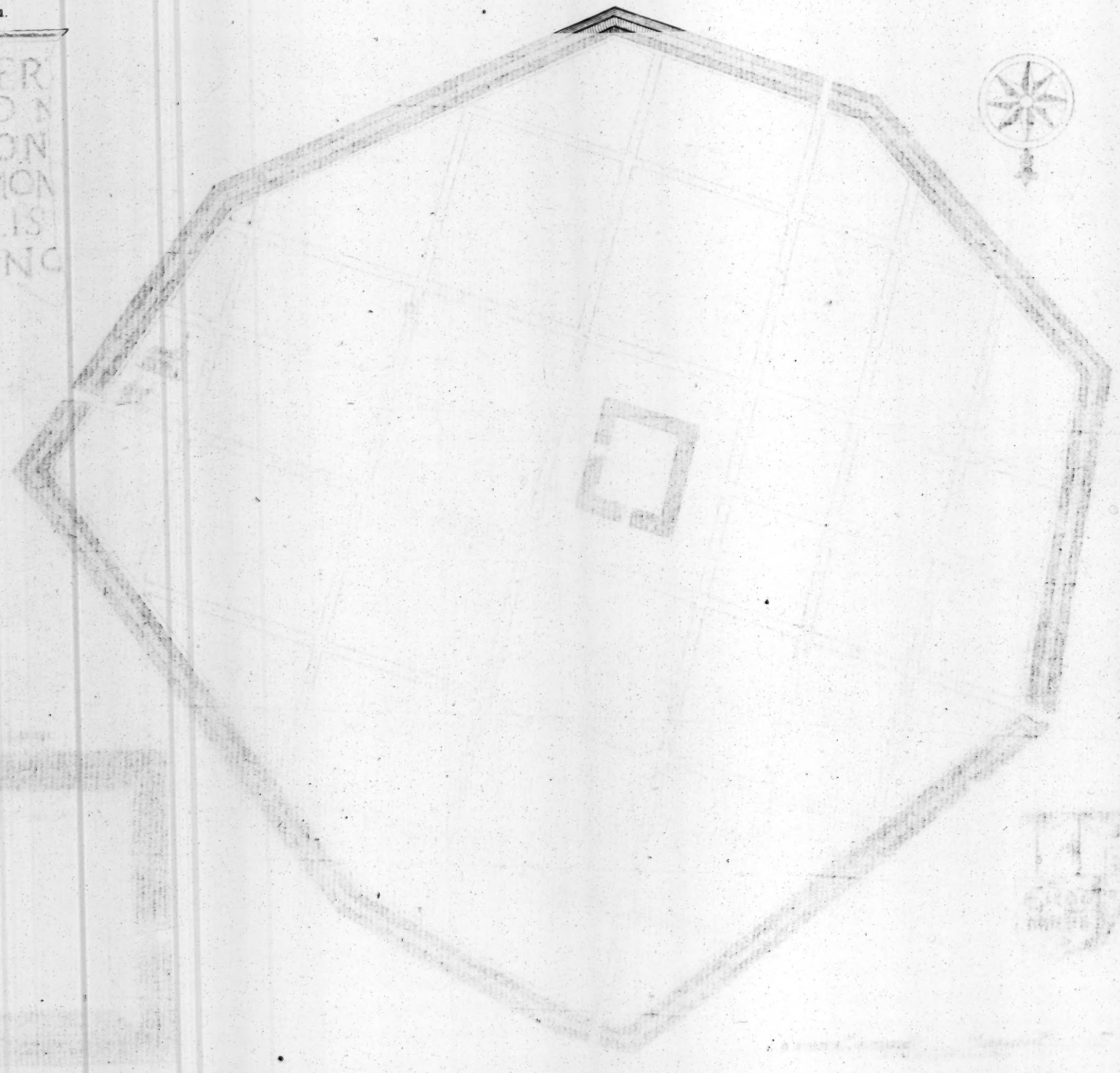


Fig. 8. p. 164.

XI·KL: MARTII: OBᵛ: ELDINGᵍ· PRESBIᵀᴱᴿ

Vol. I. Pl. XI. p. 141.

brey[h] puts a Roman camp. It is Daniſh, and what Taylor's map calls *Winclerſbarrow*, properly *Winclerſbury*; and the ſame map puts a camp on the hills over Chilton Candover.

Hackwood, near this town, is the ſeat of the duke of Bolton, with a beautiful park.

The Vine was poſſeſſed by the family of Brocas, till *William* firſt lord *Sandes* recovered it, and built the houſe here, and the chapel of the Holy Ghoſt at Baſingſtoke, where he was buried 1542. His great grandſon *Henry* loſt his life in the king's cauſe 1644, and the title being extinct has been claimed by the family of *Mill* of Mottisfont, of whom ſir John married Margaret daughter of Henry abovementioned and ſiſter of Edwin laſt lord Sandys of the Vine, who left him his whole eſtate.

Sir William Sandes, knight, (chamberlain and privy counſellor to Henry VIII. who created him lord Sandes), and biſhop Fox, obtained the king's leave to found at Baſingſtoke a free chapel and guild of the Holy Ghoſt, with a prieſt to officiate in the chapel and teach in the ſchool. It was diſſolved 37th of the ſame reign. Cardinal Pole reſtored its eſtates, and they were again ſeized in the civil war, but reſtored again with the ſchool 1670 by the care of biſhop Morley. The chapel has been in ruins ever ſince the civil war; only part of the eaſt and ſouth wall remain, with a once beautiful hexangular tower and ſtaircaſe at the ſouth-weſt corner. Here are no remains of a tomb for its founder, and both the ſchool and chapel have been too much neglected ever ſince 1673[i]. The late erection of this chapel ſeems to have made Mr. Camden take notice of the paintings, which otherwiſe were not uncommon on older chapel roofs. The building was moſt elegantly finiſhed in the ſtyle of the florid Gothic.

At *Weſt Sherburn* near Baſingſtoke was a priory of Benedictines, cell to St. Vigor's abbey at Ceraſy, Normandy, to which it was given by Adam de Port, one of the barons of the exchequer t. Henry I.[k]

At *Oakeley* in this neighbourhood was born William Wareham, archbiſhop of Canterbury from 1504 to 1534[l].

Se ſeems to have been affixed to *Onion* the antient name of Silcheſter for euphony, and ſo it was called Segont; or the name of the river might be *Seiont*, as in Caernarvonſhire; and both cities are aſcribed to Conſtantine; or it may have been called *Se Went*, *Se Wont*, *Se Gont*; for that word ſeems to have begun with a W. and ſo Winander in Lancaſhire will be the lake of the Segontii[m]. Dr. Gale on Antoninus, p. 135, ſays the MSS. read *Vindini* from *Vindinum* in Gaul, the chief city of the *Aulerci Cenemagni*, who ſettled here, and that the firſt ſyllable of this name is retained in many places hereabouts beginning with *Win*. He thinks Conſtantine jun. might have been proclaimed emperor here from the number of his coins found here, and that this may be Ravenna's ANDAOREON[n], q. d. ARDAONEON, from *Oneon* and *Arduenna*, Celtic for a foreſt; whence *Sylcheſter*, q. d. *Sylvecheſter*. This is poor etymology blending Roman and Saxon. Better is that which derives it from *Sel*, great, q. d. the Great city or fortification. Horſley in his eſſay on the Itinerary[o] transfers VINDONIS to *Farnham*, and gives *Silcheſter* the name of CALLEVA. Whatever was its Roman name, here are great Roman remains. Leland[p] ſays the wall is about two miles in compaſs, with four gates, and contained 3 fields or 80 acres within, with the manor place itſelf, and the church: the houſes ſtand without the wall: "the corn in theſe "fields is marvellous fair to the eye, and ready to ſhew "perfecture it decayeth, owing to the foundations on "which it grows. On the wall grow ſome oaks of "ten cart load the piece: the ground within almoſt "level with the wall: the wall without is in ſome "places ſix or ſeven feet high." Mr. Ward, who ſurveyed it 1748, and whoſe plan we have copied Pl. XI. fig. 3. makes the circumference near one mile and a half, and the area above 100 acres[q].

Dr. Stukeley ſays it is a parallelogram[r] 2600 by 2000 feet, facing the cardinal points; the north wall moſt intire. The wall conſiſts of nine unequal ſides, built of rows of ſtones and flints alternately, and ſome in the herring bone faſhion; its greateſt height is about 18 feet, and its thickneſs 15 feet. The ditch in ſome places 10 or 12 yards over. It has 4 gates, and 2 openings lately made for waggons on the north-eaſt ſide. The ſtreets are traceable, of which the four principal lead to the gates, and foundations on each ſide: one area which they incloſed, probably the forum, was 27 feet by 16, and in it foundations of freeſtone three feet thick, as of a larger ſtructure, in or near which were foundations of an altar about three feet by four and three high, ſurrounded with wood-aſhes and coals; other rooms 33 by 28. Mr. Ward mentions traces of a fountain, and an arch of a ſewer or ſally port called *Onion hole*. A ſtone was found here with this imperfect inſcription:

DEO HER
SAEGON
T. TAMMON
SAEN. TAMMON
VITALIS
OB HONO.

thus ſupplied by Mr. Ward:

"Deo Herculi Segontiacorum Titus Tammonius "Sænius Tammonius Vitalis cornicularius honoris "cauſa dedicarunt," or rather "Sænii Tammonii "Vitalis filius ob honorem," &c. which not only fixes Vindonum the city of the Segontiaci at this place, but ſhews that Tammonius was a name of conſideration in this town. This ſtone was incloſed in a braſs frame and border, which were found afterwards, and all together ſeem to have been fixed in the temple whoſe foundations are above deſcribed. Mr. Foote rector of Yoxal by Lichfield had both out of Dr. Mead's collection, and they are now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Duane. See Pl. XI. fig. 4 and 5. The inſcription given by Camden was afterwards at Coningtoon, according to Horſley[s]; but it is not with the remaining ones from that place at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1732, as they were grubbing up a crabtree on the top of the wall, they found this imperfect inſcription:

IVLIAE AVG
VST. MAT. SE
NATVS ET
CASTRO.
M'SABINVS
VICTOR OB

[h] Mon. Brit. [i] See Loggon's Hiſtory of it, 1742. 8vo. [k] Tan. 160. [l] Godwin.
[m] Gale MS. n. [n] Which Stuk. It. I. 172. places at *Andover*. [o] P. 58. [p] It. VI. 54.
[q] There is a later plan in Taylor's map of the county.
[r] It. I. 170. which is a groſs miſtake; for it is ſeptangular.
[s] P. 332. who miſread Tam. *Tamphiolus*.

which Mr. Ward[t] says is now at Trinity College, Cambridge, and refers to Julia Domma, wife of Severus, or Julia Mammea, mother of Alexander, who both have these titles on coins and inscriptions. Stair, who keeps a public house at Aldermaston adjoining, has a great collection of coins, both brass and silver, from Julius Cæsar to the latest emperors found hereabouts, and some gold and silver British: two onyx seals, one with a cock picking out of a cornucopia, the other only ZACP. Of the Roman coins found here one of the rarest is a gold Allectus, rev. Apollo with a whip and globe, at his feet two captives ORIENS AVG. ML. and gold ones of Valentinian and Arcadius. One spot called *Silver hill*, where are foundations of some large buildings, has yielded a great quantity of silver coins. In or near the temple above-mentioned, Stair told me he found twelve or more pedestals without inscriptions, and fragments of stone statues too imperfect to bring away. He shewed me a small alabaster head of a man, with curled hair about three inches high, and said Mr. Gregory of Newbury had the lower part of another of lead and copper mixed, and that many copper penates had been found; he had a sword with two serpents encircling the hilt found within the walls.

Here are also found pieces of lead pipes, keys, thimbles, swords, mason's tools, saws, bells, necklaces of blue beads or links, and pieces of pillars used as mill stones; and I saw several bits of gutter tiles in a field just within the south gate. A fibula found here is engraved Gent. Mag. 1774, p. 512. "The house just by the castle is called the Castle "farm; the castle is in *Mortimer* parish[u]." Near the farm house door I saw a large capital; another stood by the barn, and a mill-stone which seems to have been part of a pillar. Just without the wall, at the north-east corner, and 100 yards[x] Pl. XI. fig. 6. off, is an amphitheatre, like that at Dorchester, now a pond; both the wall and seats a mixture of clay and gravel; the wall about 20 yards thick below the seats, and decreasing gradually to four yards at the top. There are five rows of seats above one another at the distance of six feet on the slope: it has two entrances, one towards the town, the other opposite, and the area is about 50 yards by forty. A military road called *Lonbank* and *Grimsdike*[y], pitched with flints, runs from the south gate of the town to the north gate of Winchester[z]. Another called the *Portway* leads from the south gate of Silchester by Andover by the camps at Egbury and Quarley, crosses the river at Port town, and goes in a line to the east gate of Old Sarum[a]. A considerable one on Mortimer heath runs at right angles to the Bath road, and points to the town, sided by tumuli, of which numbers are in the neighbourhood. On digging for gravel on Mortimer heath were found horns of stags and elks, a flint ax, and subterraneous timber. The same discoveries have been made in digging for peat in *Brimton-marsh*, about three miles off.

"The lordship yn hole without that that lyith "without the waulles is a £. 37. by the yere. This "lande, after the conqueſt, cam to one Blueth, and "then one of the Bluethes levyng no sunnes, the "land not entaylid to the heyre male cam by mar- "riage to one Peter de Cusance, knight, and after "to one Edmund Baynard, comyng out of the house "of the Baynards of Essex[b]."

At about 300 yards from the walls is a bank and ditch covering near two thirds of the city, and about one mile and half to the north-west near a small village called *the Soak* are remains of a camp, and half a mile from that village a bank and ditch of several miles extent, which may be part of a Roman road to Spinæ.

Lichfield is a village remarkable only for having Lich
the same name and etymology with the city and bishoprick. A camp and seven barrows in this or the next parish of *Burrough Clere* are signs of a battle[c]. This camp is that probably on Ladle hill mentioned by Gibson and Stukeley[d], a square Roman one in a park within half a mile of Sidmanton, where grows *Polygonum Germanicum*, German knotgrass or Knawel, and *Hieracium murorum*, French or Golden Lungwort[e].

Within a mile of *King's Clere* is an antient square Kin
camp, and some remains of a large building said to have been a castle[13]. By it *Fremantle* in a park where Fre
king John much hunted[f]. Here is a place called *King John's Bower*. Near *East Woodhay*, north-west East hay
from hence, on the edge of Berks, four miles from Newbury, is a square camp called *Wallborough*, or *bury*, by Aubrey *Corn hill*. The other camp at Burgh Clere he places on Beacon hill near *High Clere*, and justly puts both these last on the line of the hill. From the last of these is a very clear prospect north to Cuckhamslow hill, where was another beacon, east to Reading, and south to Hampshire and Wight[14]. Dr. Stukeley[g] says just before he descended the great ridge of hills overlooking Andover he crossed a ditch like Wansdike extending as far as he could see with a small toss and great bank on its south side, which he supposed some division among the antient Britans. Of this sort might be the Silchester or Soak ditch before mentioned.

In the north-east corner of the county at *Hartley* Wi
Wintney, near *Hartford bridge*, was a Cistertian nunnery, founded in the Conqueror's reign, valued at £. 43. *per annum*.[h]

At *Elvetham* adjoining was the seat of the earl of Elv
Hertford, where queen Elizabeth was magnificently entertained in her progress 1591, of which an account was printed that year. It belongs now to Sir Henry Calthorpe, knight of the Bath, who has considerably reduced the old mansion.

Bramshill house adjoining, built by the last lord Be
Zouch in a bleak and barren plain, and part destroyed by fire in Fuller's time, is a noble mansion of the same age belonging now to the Reverend Sir Richard Cope, bart. D. D. In this park archbishop Abbot hunting, 1620, accidentally shot the keeper, who bled to death in an hour's time.

At *Andewell*, or *Enedwell*, between Basingstoke A
and Hartford bridge, was an alien priory, cell to Tyrone in Normandy, as early as John or Henry III[i]. It now belongs to Winchester college.

In the reign of Ethelbert 860 *Osric* is supposed to E
have been earl of Southampton[k], though the Saxon Sc
Chronicle and Simeon Dunelm. only call him ealdor- to

[t] MS. addit. to Horsley. Vaillant Num. præst. Spon Rech. Cur. diss. 12, p. 182. Gruter CCLXXI. 6. Horsley Cumb. li. Occo. Grut. CCLXIX. 5. CCLXV. 2.

[u] Hearne from Mr. Loveday. Lel. It. VI. 524, where by the *castle* he means the station or Roman town.

[x] 500 feet. Stuk. [y] Stuk. [z] Ward, Phil. Transf. 574. [a] Lethieullier in Archaeol. I. 57.

[b] Lel. ubi sup. [c] Taylor's Map. [d] It. I. 171. [e] Ray's Syn. p. 45. Aubrey Mon. Brit.

[13] G, [f] Holland. [14] G. [g] It. I. 171. [k] Tanner, 159.

[i] Ib. 169. [k] Dugd. Bar. I. 16.

man

man Hamtunſcire and *dux Hantunienſium*, when he defeated the Danes.

Thomas Wriotheſley, whoſe father and uncle were both heralds as himſelf was Falcon herald, being created earl of Southampton 1 Edward VI. roſe through ſeveral high poſts to the office of chancellor on the death of lord Audley 36 Henry VIII. which was taken from him 4 Edward VI. in which year he died, and was buried firſt at St. Andrew's, Holborn, but removed by his ſon *Henry* to Tichfield, where both he and his ſon, who died 1581, 23 Elizabeth, have fair monuments. His grandſon *Henry* figured in the Low country wars, and died at Bergenopzoom 1624, 22 James I. His ſon *Thomas* was lord high treaſurer of England 12 Charles II. and died 1667 leaving no iſſue male though thrice married[l]. *Barbara Grandiſon* dutcheſs of Cleveland, who died 1709, being created counteſs of Southampton 27 Charles II. the title of duke of Southampton, with thoſe of baron of Newbury and earl of Chicheſter, was conferred by the king on *Charles Fitzroy* her ſon[m], who died 1730, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon *William*. He died 1774, and the title is extinct.

[l] Dugd. Bar. II. 383—385.

[m] Ib. II. 484.

WIGHT.

CAMDEN'S etymology of the name of this iſland is not univerſally agreed to. For though Ninnius a Britan calls it *Guith*, it was after the coming in of the people whom our hiſtorians call *Jutæ*, and the Saxons Jotaſ and Jutna cynn: and at the ſame time all agree that this iſland fell to their ſhare on the expulſion of the Britans. Bede expreſsly names them *Vitæ*, which the Saxon idiom would make Ƿitæ: and Bede's tranſlator calls the Jutes who came over Geatаſ, which points out their original from the Getæ, or Goths of Germany. In Edward the Confeſſor's laws[a] they are called *Guti*, which Spelman[b] (as we have already ſeen) obſerves by the cuſtom of changing *Gu* into *Wy* or *Wi* becomes *Wyti* or *Witi*, and with the Saxon aſpiration Ƿiht and Ƿihtland. If the names may be thus reconciled without ſtraining, we may naturally imagine that this people would call their *Diviſion* after their own name: as the Saxons and Angles, the two other ſharers, conferred their names on their reſpective allotments[i]. Cedwalla, king of the Weſt Saxons, ravaged the iſland A. D. 686.

Mr. Horſley[c] doubts if Veſpaſian really atchieved all that has been aſcribed to him in this iſland, as it muſt from the progreſs of the Roman arms have been done after Claudius quitted Britain, or by a detachment, which indeed is no more than Suetonius' words imply[d].

The air of this iſland is pleaſant and healthy, and the inhabitants live to a great age. The ſoil is remarkably fruitful; the north part affording excellent paſture, and the ſouth being a fine corn country. A ridge of downs runs through the middle from eaſt to weſt, which feeds great numbers of ſheep remarkable for the fineneſs of their wool. Among the natural productions is here found the milk-white tobacco-pipe clay, of which large quantities are annually exported, and a fine white ſand for drinking glaſſes; and in Alum bay on the north ſide of the Needles conſiderable quantities of native alum. Here are alſo ſeveral mineral ſprings. This iſland is obſerved to bear more corn in one year than the inhabitants can conſume in eight, ſo that they annually export great quantities of it. Here are two parks well ſtocked with deer, but only one foreſt of *Parkhurſt* conſiſting of about 3000 acres, which obliges the inhabitants to import wood. The river *Mede*, which empties itſelf into the ſea between Eaſt and Weſt Cowes, whoſe two caſtles (the former now entirely demoliſhed) defended its harbour[e], divides the iſland into two hundreds. It contains three market towns, thirty pariſhes, and about 18000 inhabitants. The government of the iſle is conſidered as a poſt of great truſt and honour, and moſt commonly veſted in a perſon of the firſt military rank as general or admiral, and at leaſt a regiment is kept in garriſon in different parts. Mede r.

The principal poſſeſſors of lands in this iſland at the making of Domeſday ſurvey were the king, the biſhop of Wincheſter, the church of St. Nicholas, the abbies of Lyra and Wilton, William Fitz Stur, William and Goſceline Fitz Azor, &c.

Newport is a corporation, market and borough town, well ſituated on Cowes river nearly in the centre of the iſland. It is famous for the treaty between Charles I. and the parliament commiſſioners held in the freeſchool 1648, ſoon followed by his trial. It gave title of earl to *Mountjoy Blount*, natural ſon of Charles Blount earl of Devon. He was ſo created 4 Charles I. having been made lord Mountjoy of Ireland by James I. and 3 Charles I. lord Mountjoy of Thurveſton in the county of Derby. *George* Blount his ſon ſucceeded him 1664, and his brother *Charles* ſucceeded him, and was ſucceeded by his brother *Henry*. The laſt died unmarried 1679, and the title became extinct[f]. *Thomas Windſor Hickman*, ſon of Thomas earl of Plymouth by a ſecond wife, was, by William III. created viſcount Windſor in Ireland, and by Anne, lord *Mountjoy* in the iſle of Wight. He died 1738, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Herbert*, with whom the title became extinct 1758. Near Newport was a priory or hoſpital of St. Croſs ſubject to the abbey of Tirone in France[g]. Newport.

At *Merewell* near Newport was a college of four prieſts, founded by biſhop Blois, and augmented by his ſucceſſors; and in the church in the park here was a chantry[h]. At *St. Croſs* was an hoſpital, cell to Tirone abbey in France before 1155[i]. Merewell. St. Croſs.

Cariſbrook caſtle is ſeated on an eminence overlooking Cariſbrook.

[a] c. 35.
[b] Gloſſar. in voce. In ſupport of the opinion that this iſland was the *Ictis*, to which Diodorus Siculus ſays the Britans carried the tin; ſee ſir R. Worſley's Hiſt. of Wight, p. 14-17.
[c] P. 31. [d] Veſp. c. 4. [e] Worſley, p. 47.
[f] G. Le Neve's MS. n. on Dugd. Bar. I. 521. pen. Editor. Worſley, p. 15. [g] Worſley, p. 181. [h] Tan. 163.
[i] Ib.

its

its village. If we believe Dr. Stukeley, it was built by and called after Carauſius. We have the evidence of Domeſday [k] that it was built ſoon after the Conqueſt; indeed ſome have ſuppoſed by Richard de Rivers, whoſe ſon held it out againſt Stephen. The French beſieged it in vain 1377. It was the burial place of Witgar 534 [l], and the ſcene of Charles I's impriſonment 13 months [m]. Some great repairs were done to the caſtle by queen Elizabeth, as the date 1598. E. R. 40 ſhews over the outer gate. The area is about one acre and a half; the old door and wicket opening into the yard ſtill remain. Here is a diſuſed chapel and burial ground: the revenues of this chapel ariſe from a farm in the iſland, whoſe tythes are £. 12. *per annum*. The caſtle itſelf makes the pariſh of St. Nicholas. In a ruinous exterior wall on the north-weſt they ſhew the window whence Charles twice attempted to eſcape. The governor's houſe, which has ſeveral handſome apartments, has ever ſince the laſt war been converted into an hoſpital for ſoldiers. The keep is aſcended to by 72 ſteps, and affords a moſt extenſive proſpect, except to the Weſt. The well, ſaid to be 300 feet deep, is now filled with rubbiſh. In the ſouth-eaſt angle are remains of another tower called *Montjoy's*, whoſe walls in ſome places are eighteen feet thick. Theſe towers appear much older than the reſt of the caſtle: the ramparts between them are about twenty feet high and eight thick. Here is another well upwards of 200 feet deep; a pin thrown into it is near four ſeconds in falling, and ſends up a ſurpriſing loud ſound when it ſtrikes the water. The old caſtle is included in a more modern fortification probably built by queen Elizabeth, ſaid to be a mile and half in circumference; an irregular pentagon with 5 baſtions and a deep ditch [n]. Here is ſtill a governour and a garriſon. Here was a convent of Black monks, founded by William Fitz Osborne, cell to Lyra, afterwards to Montgrace in Yorkſhire, and to Sheen in Surrey [o].

Newton. *Newton* is a mean market and borough town, with the beſt haven in the iſland.

Yarmouth. *Yarmouth* is a well built and populous town, being a corporation and borough, and having a market and caſtle.

Sherpnor *caſtle.* *Sherpnor* caſtle, or *Cary's Sconce*, built by ſir George Carey, is about a mile weſt of Yarmouth, oppoſite to Hurſt caſtle.

Appledre-comb. At *Appledrecomb* in *Godſhill* pariſh was a cell of Benedictine monks, founded by Iſabella de Fortibus about the end of Henry III.'s reign, ſubjected to Monteſburg abbey in Normandy, and diſſolved among the alien priories by Henry V. [p] It is now the ſuperb ſeat of ſir Richard Worſley, bart.

Godſhill. *Godſhill* is mentioned in Domeſday. The church, ſituate on a hill, has ſeveral monuments of the Worſleys, an antient Lancaſhire family, who ſettled here in the reign of Henry VIII. [q]

Burton. At *Burton* near Weſt Cowes was a priory of Auſtin canons as early as Edward I. But in the year 1275, this houſe was made a college, or *oratory*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for a ſociety of chaplains, or prieſts, under the government of an arch-prieſt. Mr. Warton has a copy of the ſtatutes of this latter foundation, dated 1275, which are long and curious. They gave their lands to St. Mary's college Wincheſter, t. Henry VI. [r]

St. H. At. *St. Helen's* point, which gives name to a ſpacious road where men of war often ride, was an alien priory of Cluniac monks before 1155 [s].

Brad. *Brading*, ſouth-weſt of St. Helen's, was once a market town.

Sand. caſtle. Two miles ſouth of it is on a bay of its own name ſtands *Sandown* caſtle, the ſtrongeſt in the iſland, and well garriſoned.

The town of *W. Cowes* indifferently built but well peopled, owes its origin to its excellent harbour.

The lofty white rocks called the *Needles* have been diſjoined from the weſt point of the iſland by the waſhing of the ſea. They were formerly three in number; but about ſeven years ago the talleſt of them called *Lot's Wife*, which roſe 120 feet above low water mark, and in ſhape reſembled a needle, being undermined by the conſtant efforts of the waves, overſet and totally diſappeared [t].

St. C. rine. On *St. Catharine's* hill above *Chale*, 750 feet above high water mark, at the back of the iſland, is St. Catharine's tower, an octagon building, ſquare within, 27 feet high, the ſides four feet wide, which ſerved the purpoſe of chapel tower and beacon and here had been an hermitage before 1312 [u].

Quar. At *Quarrer*, or *Arreton*, Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devon, founded 1132 a houſe of Ciſtertians, val. £. 134. *per annum* [x]. The refectory remains intire converted into a barn [y]. The quarries near this place furniſhed ſtone for building Wincheſter cathedral both to Walkelyn and Wickham [z].

Arr. We have engraved in Pl. XI. f. 6. two braſs weapons found 1735-6, with ſeveral others of different ſhapes near a marle pit about the middle of the iſland on Arreton down in *Arreton* pariſh, and Haſeley manor belonging to Richard Fleming, eſq. They lay in regular order, the axes on the ſpear heads, about a foot deep on the brow of a hill, about 200 yards from the front of an intrenchment ſuppoſed Roman; and at ſome diſtance on the ſame hill are two large barrows, which may be preſumed to contain the remains of the owners of theſe arms, which may be Gauliſh, and have belonged to the Roman auxiliaries [a]. Mr. Cay comparing theſe with ſuch inſtruments on Roman altars in the north, found them agree, and thence inferred they were Roman. In 1759 were found juſt under ground at Newport two Roman coins, one inſcribed, TIBERIVS CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI. FIL. AVGVSTVS. Rev. PONTIFEX MAXIMVS. The other had on one ſide a galley with a croſs at the ſtern, and on the reverſe a cippus ſurmounted by a globe croſs; a coin of the lower empire.

In digging down the bank to fill up the moat round *Stenbury* houſe 1727 were found ten urns of different compoſition, ſhape, and ſize, filled with aſhes and burnt bones [b].

[k] P. 52. b. It is there called *Alwineſtune* [Avington] on which manor it is. Worſley, p. 41. ap. x. p. vi. [l] Saxon Chronicle.

[m] The ſpurs laſt worn by this prince, and taken off by the under keeper of this caſtle when he was removed to Hurſt, were ſhewn by Mr. Brereton to the Society of Antiquaries 1775. Spurs were worn in thoſe days as the appendages to the dreſs of a gentleman. Theſe were of braſs, and had been gilt, but plain and unornamented. The bow was of very narrow dimenſions, which ſhews the king's foot was ſlender, the rowels large, but very blunt and of braſs, as were alſo the buckles and ſwivels.—James Worſley, eſq; of Stenbury has the watch which the king gave him as the army were carrying him to Hurſt caſtle.

[n] Worſley. Ib. p. 41. 45. [o] G. Tanner, 159. [p] Tanner, 168. Worſley, p. 218.

[q] Worſley, p. 212. [r] Tan. 169. Worſley, 177. [s] Tan. 163. Worſley, 180. 199, 200.

[t] Worſley, p. 274. [u] Tan. 170. Worſley, p. 246. Gent. Mag. 1757. p. 176. [x] Tan. 161.

[y] Worſley, p. 177. [z] Ib. p. 7.

[a] Letter from Benj. Cook, eſq; to Mr. Collinſon at Newport, July 1, 1736-9. Archaeol. IV. 113.

[b] Worſley, p. 220.

Rare Plants found in Hampſhire.

Agaricus *fimetarius*. Egg Agaric; On dunghills and rubbiſh, and in meadows: between *Roodlane* and *Somerſet-bridge*, *Portſmouth*.

Alopecurus *ariſtatus* Monſpelienſis. Bearded Fox-tail graſs; in the moiſt paſtures of this county, near the ſalt-works, and an antient houſe called *Drayton*, about two miles from *Portſmouth* over againſt the Iſle of *Wight*.

Atriplex *littoralis* β. A variety of Graſs-leaved Orach; on rubbiſh, and on the ſea ſhore: at *Portſmouth*.

Atropa *Belladona*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in *Up-Park*.

Bromus *erectus* β arvenſis. Corn Brome-graſs; at *Southampton* among corn.

Caucalis *latifolia*. Purple flowered great baſtard Parſley; in corn fields: about *Crux Eaſton*.

Cineraria *alpina*. Mountain Ragwort; in mountainous meadows: near *Baſingſtoke* and *Andover*.

Conferva *pellucida*. Tranſparent Conferva;
—— *multifida*. Tufted Conferva; } on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

Convallaria *multiflora*. Solomon's ſeal; in the woods near *Bramdean*.

Daphne *Mezerium*. Spurge Olive; in the woods near *Andover* plentifully.

Drofera *Anglica*. Great Sundew; on boggy ground.

Frankenia *lævis*. Smooth ſea Heath; in ſea marſhes of a clay ſoil: near *Portſmouth*.

Fucus *abrotanifolius*. Jointed Fucus;
— *fibroſus*. Fennel-leaved Fucus; } on the ſhores.
— *albidus*. White Fucus;
— *bifidus*. Bifid Fucus;
— *criſpatus*. Branched Laver;
— *multifidus*. Multifid Fucus;
— *ovalis*. Ovate Fucus; } on ſubmarine rocks andſtones.
— *canaliculatus*. Furrowed Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: at *Goſport*.

Galium *ſpurium*. Gooſe graſs with ſmoother ſeeds; in corn fields: at *Liphook*.

Gentiana *filiformis*. Marſh Centaury; in marſhes.

Herniaria *glabra*. Smooth Rupture-wort; on ſandy ſhores: near *Portſmouth*.

Hypericum *elodes*. Marſh Saint Peter's wort; on a rotten mooriſh ground not far from *Southampton*.

Inula *chrithmoides*. Golden Sampire; in a marſh near *Hurſt caſtle*.

Lavatera *arborea*. Sea tree Mallow; on ſea ſhores: at *Hurſt caſtle*.

Lichen *plicatus*. Common hairy Liverwort, or Tree Moſs; in *Woodcot wood*.

Lycoperdon *Tuber*. Solid Puff-balls, or Truſles; on the Downs.

Melittis *melliſſophyllum*. Baſtard Balm; in the *New foreſt*.

Mercurialis *annua*. French Mercury; on the Beach near *Ryde* in the Iſle of *Wight*.

Narthecium *oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire, or Baſtard Aſphodel; in a bog on a heath in the midway between *Sariſbury* and *Southampton*.

Orchis *abortiva*. Purple Bird's-neſt; found in the border of a field called *Marborn* near *Habridge* in *Haliborn*, a mile from *Alton*.

Orobanche *ramoſa*. Branched Broome-rape; in corn fields and dry paſtures.

Phyteuma *orbiculare*. Horned Rampions, with a round head or ſpike of flowers; in the incloſed chalky hilly grounds by *Mapledurham* near *Petersfield*, and on the Downs.

Pinguicula *villoſa*. Cornwall Butterwort; in marſhes.

Polypodium *thelypteris*. Marſh Fern; in a very wet bog called *White-row-moor*, where peat is dug up, a mile from *Peterſfield*.

Pulmonaria *officinalis*. Bugloſs Cowſlips, or Sage of Jeruſalem; in a wood by *Holbury-houſe* in the *New foreſt*.

Schœnus *albus*. White flowered Ruſh-graſs; in marſhes.

Scirpus *holoſchoenus*. Round-headed Bull-ruſh; on ſea ſhores.

Splachnum *ampullaceum*. Common Splachnum; on turfy bogs: about *Itchen Ferry* near *Southampton*.

Thecium *linophyllum*. Baſtard Toad-flax; on mountainous paſtures, eſpecially of a chalky ſoil: at *Baſingſtoke*.

Trifolium *arvenſe* β. A variety of Hare's foot Trefoil; in ſandy corn fields and meadows: at *South-ſea Caſtle*.

Ulva *capillaris*. Capillary Laver; on ſea rocks and ſtones: near *Chriſt Church*.
—— *filiformis*. Filiform Laver;
—— *purpureſcens*. Purpliſh Laver; } on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: near *Chriſt Church*.
—— *rubra*. Red Laver; on ſubmarine ſtones: near *Chriſt Church*.

Viola *paluſtris*. Marſh Violet; in a bog near *Liphook*.

Xanthium *ſtrumarium*. Leſſer Burdock; on dunghills and rich land: three miles from *Portſmouth* in the road to *London*.

MAP

ROAD

OXFORD

Oxford

Wolvercot

Whitehan

Port Mead

Bisney

Wood End

Botley

North Hinksey

Cumnor

Cumnor Hurst

South Hinksey

Eaton

Great Bradley

Lit. Bradley

Bowe Hill

Kennington

Wooton

Dry Sandford

Sunningwell

Radley

Radley Hall

Abingdon

Shippon

Culham

Drayton

Sutton Courtney

Appleton

Besselsleigh

Tubney

Oakley

Kingston

Bagpuize

Fyfield

Marcham

Pusey

Cherbury Camp

Garrard

Hinton Waldridge

Buckland

Longworth

Duckford

Harrowdown Hill

Dragon Farm

New Bridge

Harts Ferry

Bablick Hithe Ferry

Radcot

Isis River

LEECHLADE

Eaton

Bufcot

Basset Wick

Mud House

Eaton Wood

Englishan

Farringdon

Badburrow Hill

Coleshill

Great Coxwell

Little Coxwell

Shellingford

Hartford

Stanford

Charney Bassett

Lyde

Garsington

East Hanny

Weston

Steventon

Green

Dilton

Didcot

Harwell

East Hagbourn

Upton

Chilton

Blewbury

Little Moore

Sandford

Newnham Wood

Burcot

Clifton

Radley

Abingdon

Culham

River Isis

Little Wittenham

Long Wittenham

North Moreton

Harrowdown Hill

Coxwell Marsh

Thorney

Littlewort

Farringdon Moor

Yellow

Longworth Lodge

South Moor

Pasture

Hat

A MAP of Berkshire from the best AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS

1 Farringdon	11 Morton
2 Shrivenham	12 Theal
3 Lamborn	13 Reading
4 Kintbury	14 Charlton
5 Ganfield	15 Sunning
6 Oke	16 Wargrave
7 Horner	17 Cookham
8 Wanting	18 Bernersh
9 Compton	19 Bray
10 Faircrofs	20 Ripplesmore

HIRE

BUCK

SHIRE

SURREY

Thames River

Thaines River

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1° Longitude West 55 from London

E. Noble delin.t et cuzavit.

A

THE *Be*
diſuſed,
ſays the natio
names, theſe
the maritime
therefore, wit
as well as amo
relates, ordere
ſeeing at a diſt
purſuit. Whe
thoſe who dedu
enough for me

THE co
tiently
by the Saxons
nevenſis deriv
grew plenty
(which the
tical times, t
about their a
is watered b
ſtream of th
divides it fro
The ſouth ſi
river Kenne
weſt ſide, w
as alſo in th
produce ; y
valley called
of a white
The eaſt
barren, or
wide with f
On the
ground ſtan
formerly fo
againſt Ste
bloody affa
the leaſt tr
I find in th
in 1202 "
"appurte
"order."
Hence
paſſes by

' W. Ne
' Hiſt. A

Theſe ma

ATTREBATII.

THE *Belgæ* had for neighbours both in Gaul and Britain the ATTREBATII, which name being now diſuſed, the place of their reſidence is commonly called *Berkſhire*. For it is agreed that, as Cæſar ſays the nations from Belgic Gaul poſſeſſed themſelves of our ſea coaſt and retained their own country names, theſe our *Attrebatii* were a colony of the *Attrebates* of Gaul, who occupied, according to Ptolemy, the maritime parts of Gaul on the Seine, which, in ſome ſort lies oppoſite to our Attrebatii. It was not, therefore, without grounds that Cæſar writes that Comius the Attrebatian had great influence in theſe parts, as well as among his own countrymen, and that after his defeat by Cæſar he fled hither, having as Frontinus[a] relates, ordered his ſails to be unfurled while his ſhips were aground, and diſappointed Cæſar's purſuit, who, ſeeing at a diſtance the ſails ſpreading, concluded he had borne away before the wind, and declined the purſuit. Whence theſe Atrebatii derive their name is diſputed; for I very much miſtruſt the etymology of thoſe who deduce it from *Attrech*, which, in the antient Gauliſh language ſignifies the *Land of Bread*. It is enough for me to have ſhewn how they came hither. Let others find out the origin of their name.

[a] Stratag. II. c. 13.

BARKSHIRE.

THE county which we call *Barkſhire* was antiently named by the Latin writers *Bercheria*, by the Saxons Beɲɲoc-ɾcyɲe, which name Aſſer Menevenſis derives from *Berroc*, a certain wood where grew plenty of box; others from an oak diſbarked, (which the word *Beroke* means), at which, in critical times, the inhabitants uſed to meet to conſult about their affairs. The north ſide of this county is watered by the winding but pleaſant and gentle ſtream of the *Iſis* (afterwards called *Tamiſis*), which divides it from Oxfordſhire, and afterwards from Bucks. The ſouth ſide towards Hampſhire is watered by the river Kennet till it falls into the Thames. On the weſt ſide, where it adjoins to Wilts, and is broadeſt, as alſo in the middle, it is laviſh of its wealth and produce; yielding plenty of corn, eſpecially in the valley called *the Vale of White Horſe*, from a figure of a white horſe ſuppoſed to be cut on a whitiſh hill. The eaſt part bordering on Surrey is abſolutely barren, or being of a poorer ſoil is covered far and wide with foreſts and woods.

On the weſtern edge not far from the Iſis on high ground ſtands *Farendon*, now remarkable for its market, formerly for a caſtle built by Robert earl of Glouceſter againſt Stephen[a], who took it, however, after a bloody aſſault, and razed it ſo completely that not the leaſt traces of it now appear. The ſcite of it, as I find in the Chronicle of Waverley abbey[b], king John in 1202 "by divine admonition granted with all its "appurtenances to build an abbey of the Ciſtercian "order."

Hence the Iſis, taking a great wind to the north, paſſes by ſeveral inconſiderable villages, till returning and meandering with a divided ſtream, it reaches *Abendon*, a beautiful and populous town, called by the Saxons firſt Sheouephamc, afterwards *Abbandune*, doubtleſs from the abbey rather than one *Abben*, an unknown Iriſh hermit, as ſome write. "It was, as the old book of Abbendon deſcribes it, "a place "moſt charmingly ſituated on the level ſummit of a "hill, a little beyond the village now called Sunig- "gwelle between two very pleaſant ſtreams, which "incloſing the place as it were in their boſom, make "it moſt delightful to behold, and moſt convenient "for its inhabitants. Sheoveſham, as it was for- "merly called, is a famous city, charmingly ſituated, "wealthy, ſurrounded with rich fields, verdant meads, "extenſive plains, and milky herds. Here was the "royal reſidence, and hither the people reſorted to "aſſiſt at the debates on the great and weighty con- "cerns of the realm." As ſoon as Ciſſa, king of the Weſt Saxons, founded the monaſtery or abbey here, it gradually dropt its older name, and began to aſſume that of *Abbandun* and *Abbington*, q. d. the town of the abbey. But this abbey had not flouriſhed long before it was ſuddenly deſtroyed by the Danes. It recovered itſelf, however, preſently by the liberality of king Edgar, and afterwards by the aſſiſtance of its Norman abbots attained gradually to that degree of ſplendor as to have ſcarce an equal in Britain for wealth or extent, as its ruins now teſtify. The town, though long ſupported by the abbey, yet ever ſince the year 1416, when Henry V. built a bridge over the Iſis (as appears by ſome lines * in a window of St. Helen's church there) and turned the road hither by a ſhorter way, became ſo much

Abendon.

[a] W. Neubrig. I. 13.
[b] P. 167. ed. Gale.
[c] Hiſt. Ab. *Seovvchesham*, or *Seuſham*, not *Seukeſham*, as Leland.

* *Henricus quintus quarto fundaverat anno*
Rex pontem Burford ſuper undas atque Culhamford.

Theſe may be the lines mentioned by Hearne, Lel. It. VII. p. 79. 3d Ed. only quoted memoriter.

reſorted

reſorted to that it is ranked among the principal towns of the county, has a mayor, drives a great trade in malt, which the Greeks called [Βυη] *Byne*, and has in the middle of the market place a croſs of uncommon elegance ſaid to have been built t. Henry VI. by the Brotherhood of Holy Croſs inſtituted by that prince.

As Ciſſa founded this monaſtery, ſo I find in an antient MS. [d], "Cilla, ſiſter [e] of king Ceadwalla that
Helneſtow. "built a houſe for nuns at *Helneſtow* near the Thames,
"where ſhe herſelf preſided, and which was afterwards
Witham. "removed to *Witham*. In the heat of the war between
"Offa and Kinulph, the nuns retired, upon a caſtle
"being built there. For on the defeat of Kinulph
"Offa made himſelf maſter of all his dominions from
"the town of Walingford ſouth from Ichenelde ſtreet
"to Eſſebury *, and north to the Thames."

Lee. Near this town to the north-weſt lies *Lee*, which came by a daughter of the knightly family that took from it the name of *De Lee* to the family of *Beſiles*,
Beſiles Lee. whence it came to be called *Beſiles Lee*, and from them by marriage to Richard *Fetiplace*, whoſe anceſtor Thomas conveyed honour to his poſterity by his marriage with Beatrix natural daughter of John I. king of Portugal, from whom they are deſcended.
Ock river. But to go back—Near Abendon the little river *Ock*, which waſhes the ſouth ſide of the town, and had formerly a bridge over it built by ſir John de *St. Helen* knight of the garter, falls gently into the Iſis. It riſes in the vale of White Horſe ſcarce a mile or two
Kingſton Liſle. from *Kingſton Liſle*, formerly the eſtate of Warin *de inſula* or *de l'Iſle*, a famous baron. From him John *Talbot* younger ſon of John the brave earl of Shrewſbury deſcending by the mother's ſide, was created firſt baron *L'Iſle* or *de inſula* "as *Warin de Inſula* was "before," (on account of his holding this eſtate to which the dignity was in a manner annexed) and afViſcount *Liſle.* terwards viſcount L'Iſle. By the favour of ſucceeding kings his poſterity in almoſt uninterrupted ſucceſſion have enjoyed the title. For to give a ſhort view of them; on the death of *Thomas Talbot*, ſon of John before-mentioned, without children from a wound he received in the mouth with an arrow as he was defending his eſtates againſt lord Berkley, *Edward Grey*, who had married his ſiſter, had the title beſtowed on him by Richard III. He had a ſon named *John*, whoſe daughter being betrothed by Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon conveyed the title to him, but ſhe dying before her marriage the title expired with him. Henry VIII. afterwards gave it to *Arthur Plantagenet*, natural ſon of Edward IV. who married Elizabeth, ſiſter of John Grey, viſcount L'Iſle and widow of Edmund *Dudley*. He dying without iſſue male, the ſame king gave it to *John Dudley*, ſon of Edmund Dudley by the ſaid Elizabeth Grey. He being attainted queen Elizabeth reſtored in blood his ſon *Ambroſe* before ſhe created him earl of Warwick, creating him the ſame day baron L'iſle. His ſiſter's ſon *Robert Sidney*, illuſtrious for his noble deſcent and diſtinguiſhed by his own virtues, was by king James created baron *Sidney* of *Penſhurſt*, and appointed chamberlain to his beloved conſort Anne; he having before in 1605 conferred on him the additional title and ſtyle of viſcount *L'iſle*.

Puſey. The Ocke beforementioned runs between *Puſey*, which the family of that name ſtill hold by a horn given to their anceſtors by king Canute the Dane; and by both the *Denchworths*, where two noble an- *Dench*
tient families have long flouriſhed, that of *Hide* at *South*, and that of *Fetiplace* at *North Denchworth*, which ſeem deſcended from the ſame common anceſtor, both uſing the ſame arms. The Ock afterwards receives a ſmall nameleſs river riſing in the ſame vale at *Wantage*. This place, called by the *Wanta*
Saxons Wanatinʒ, was antiently a royal vill, and gave birth to the illuſtrious king Alfred, who, at his death, left it to Alfrith. Long after it became a market town by the means of Fulco *Fitz Warin* the great warrior, to whom Roger *Bigod*, earl marſhal of England, gave it for his valour. The Bourchiers earls of Bath, deſcendents of the *Fitz Warins*, are now lords of it, and ſeveral of the family are buried here.

The Iſis, leaving Abendon, receives the Tame (of which elſewhere) from Oxfordſhire, and under the compound name of *Tamiſis*, firſt viſits *Sinodun*, a *Sinodu*
high hill, defended by a ſtout ditch, where certainly was an antient Roman camp: the plough in breaking up the ground within frequently diſcovers Roman coins in proof of its antiquity. At the bottom of this hill at *Bretwell*, if not on the hill itſelf, was a caſtle *Bretw*
taken by Henry II. a little before his peace with [*Brig*
Stephen. From hence the Thames makes for the chief town of the antient Attrebatii, called by Antoninus GALLEVA ATTREBATUM, by Ptolemy GALEVA, but erroneouſly by both, from the negligence of tranſcribers for GALLENA, inſtead of which we have *Gal*
from the ſame negligence in ſome Greek MSS. Ναλνια by tranſpoſition of letters. I ſuppoſe it to have been antiently called *Gallena*, from the Britiſh *Guall hen*, q. d. the *old fortification*, which name it retains with the additional termination *Forde*, from the ford acroſs the river, being called by the Saxons Ƿuallenʒaforo and Ƿallenʒaforo, and now by con- *Wall*
traction *Wallingford*. It was accounted a borough in the Confeſſor's time, and "had, according to Domeſday book [f]," 276 *hagæ* or houſes, yielding £. 11. tax [*de gablo*], and the inhabitants did ſervice to the king, with horſes or by water [g]. Eight of the *hagæ* were deſtroyed for the caſtle." It was formerly ſurrounded with walls, which, as appears by the track of them, were a mile in compaſs. The caſtle ſtands on the river ſide, ſpacious, and formerly ſo ſtrong as to encourage the defenders by its impregnable appearance. Accordingly we find that in the univerſal confuſion that then reigned in the kingdom Stephen beſieged it in vain. Its ſize and magnificence uſed to ſtrike me with aſtoniſhment when I came thither a lad from Oxford, it being a retreat for the ſtudents of Chriſt Church. It is environed with a double wall and double ditch, and in the middle on a high artificial hill ſtands the citadel, in the aſcent to which by ſteps I have ſeen a well of immenſe depth. The inhabitants believe it was built by the Danes: I rather think it was begun by the Romans, afterwards deſtroyed by the Saxons and Danes, when Suene ravaged the country hereabouts, and that it afterwards revived under William I. is clear from Domeſday book, which mentions eight *hagæ* or houſes demoliſhed to make way for the caſtle, as was before obſerved. William Gemeticenſis, indeed, ſays nothing of this caſtle, when he writes that William the Norman, after defeating Harold, marched immediately to this *city*, as he calls it, and fording the

* Now Aſhbury near White Horſe hill.

[d] Biſhop Tanner, p. 12. The Hiſtory of Abingdon in the Monaſticon makes her ſiſter to Heane and neice to Ciſſa.

[e] See Chron. Abbend. in Mon. Ang. I. 97. 99, but Camden did not copy this.

[f] P. 56.

[g] The record adds, "as far as Blidbery, Redding, Sutton, Beſington, and to thoſe who did this the *prepoſitus* or ſheriff paid "wages not at the king's expence, but his own."

Thames, encamped here before he proceeded to London, at which time Wallingford owned for its lord Wigod an Engliſhman, who had an only daughter married to Robert *D'oyley*, by whom he had Matilda, his ſole heir, who was firſt married to Miles Criſpin, and on his death given by Henry I. to Brient *Fitz Count*. This nobleman trained to the field, and following the intereſts of the Empreſs Matilda, bravely defended this caſtle againſt Stephen, who had raiſed a fort oppoſite to it at *Craumeſh*, till the peace ſo much deſired by the whole kingdom was concluded here, and that deſtructive diſpute for the crown between Stephen and Henry II. was terminated. Brient and his wife found themſelves ſo inſpired with the love of God, that renouncing all frail and ſublunary purſuits, they devoted themſelves to Chriſt, and this *honour* of Wallingford fell to the crown. This appears from an old inquiſition in the Exchequer to this effect; "The "Conſtable of Wallingford to his well-beloved lords "the Juſtices of our Lord the king and the barons "of the Exchequer, greeting. Know ye, that I "have made diligent enquiry by the knights of my "balliwic, purſuant to the king's precept tranſ-"mitted to me by the ſheriff, and this is the reſult of "the Inquiſition: Wigod de Wallingford held the "honour of Wallingford in the time of king Harold, "and afterwards, in the time of William I. and had "by his wife a daughter whom he gave in marriage "to Robert D'Oyly. The ſaid Robert had by her a "daughter named Matilda, who was his heir. Milo "Criſpin married her, and had with her the aforeſaid "honour of Wallingford. On Milo's death our "lord king Henry I. gave the aforeſaid Matilda to "Brientius Fitz Count, &c.*" Afterwards, however, it belonged, t. Henry III. to the earls of Cheſter, and then to Richard king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, who repaired it, and to his ſon Edmund, who founded a collegiate chapel in the inner court; but he dying without iſſue, it reverted to the crown, and was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, from which time it has fallen to decay. About the time of the dreadful plague which followed the conjunction of Saturn and Mars in Capricorn, and raged all over Europe, A. D. 1348. ſo many perſons died here, that from being a populous town, and having 12 churches, it has now but one or two. The inhabitants, indeed, refer this deſertion to the bridges built at Abingdon and Dorcheſter, over which the road was turned.

From hence the Thames flows gently ſouth among pleaſant grounds on both ſides through *Moulesford*, which Henry I. gave to Giraldus Fitz Walter, from whom is deſcended the noble family of Carew, who derive much honour from their marriage with the noble family of Mohun, Dinham, and others, both in Ireland and England. Not far off is *Aldworth*, where are tombs and figures lying on them larger than life, which the ignorant vulgar ſtare at as giants, whereas they repreſent ſome of the knightly family of *De la Beche*, who had a caſtle here, and whoſe male line is ſuppoſed to have ended in the reign of Edward III. The Thames at length meets the *Kennet*, which watering, as was before obſerved, the ſouthern edge of the county, on its firſt approach, after leaving Wilts, paſſes below *Hungerford*, antiently *Ingleford Charmam ſtreet*, a ſmall town in a marſhy ſituation, yet giving name and title to the illuſtrious family of the barons *Hungerford*, firſt raiſed by *Walter* Hungerford, who being ſteward of the houſhold to Henry V. had by that prince for his valor conferred on him the caſtle and barony of *Homet* in Normandy, "to "hold to him and his heirs male by the homage and "ſervice of furniſhing to the king and his heirs at "his caſtle of Rouen one lance with a fox's bruſh "hanging to it†:" which jocular tenure I thought not undeſerving a place among more ſerious matters. The ſame perſon, t. Henry VI. being made high treaſurer of England and baron *Hungerford*, encreaſed his eſtate by his ſingular prudence and his marriage with Catharine *Peverell*, a deſcendant of the *Moels* and *Courtenays*. His ſon Robert[h], who married the daughter and heireſs of lord *Botereaux*, and died 1459, made a conſiderable addition to it; and his ſon Robert, who married Eleonor daughter and heireſs of William *Molines* (whence he was diſtinguiſhed among our nobility by the title of lord *Molines*) made another great addition to it, and loſt his head at Newcaſtle in the civil wars of York and Lancaſter[i]. His ſon *Thomas*, ſlain[k] at Saliſbury, in his father's life-time left an only daughter *Mary*, whom *Edward* lord *Haſtings* married, and ſo became poſſeſſed of the fine eſtate. *Walter*, brother[l] to Thomas, had *Edward* Hungerford, father of that Walter whom Henry VIII. created baron *Hungerford of Heyteſbury*, and afterwards condemned for an heinous[m] crime. Queen Mary, however, reſtored his children to all but the barony. Not far from hence to the ſouth is *Widehay*[n], long the reſidence of the barons of *St. Amand*[o], whoſe eſtate paſſed by marriage to *Gerard Braybrook*, whoſe ſon *Gerard's* eldeſt daughter *Elizabeth* conveyed it by marriage to *William Beauchamp*, who had ſummons to parliament by the ſtyle of *William Beauchamp de St. Amand*, and bore a conſiderable rank among the barons, as does his ſon *Richard*, who has no lawful iſſue.

Hungerford.

Lords *Hungerford.*

Widehay. Barons *St. Amand.*

Beauchamp de St. Amand.

Thence the Kennet runs between *Hempſted Marſhall*, formerly held by the Rod of the Marſhal, and belonging to the Marſhalls of England, where Thomas *Parry*, treaſurer of the houſehold to queen Elizabeth, built a fine houſe; and *Benham Valence*, ſo called from its having belonged to William de *Valence*, earl of Pembrook. It comes next to SPINÆ, an old town mentioned by Antoninus, which ſtill retains its name, and is called *Spene*; but inſtead of a town is reduced to a very ſmall village ſcarce a mile from *Newbury*, a famous town, which has ariſen out of its ruins. Newbury ſignifies in England *the New Town*, with reſpect to that older place *Spinæ* now ruined, whoſe name remains in a part of Newbury ſtill called *Spinham lands*. This, if nothing elſe, proves that Newbury roſe out of *Spinæ*, that the inhabitants of the former acknowledge the little village of Spene for their mother town, though Newbury is far more conſiderable than Spene for buildings and populouſneſs[p], for its wealthy woollen manufacture, its convenient ſituation in a plain, through which the

Hemſted Marſhall.

Benham Valence.

SPINÆ.

Spene.

Newbury.

Spinham lands.

* Teſta de Nevil in the Exchequer concerning the honor of Wallingford.
† 1 Pars dupl. Pat. Norm. 6 H. V.
§ This Robert and his wife Margaret founded Hungerford chapel on the north ſide of the choir at Saliſbury, of which ſee before p. 105.
i 3 Edward IV.
k *Tried* and *beheaded* at Saliſbury 8 Edward IV. Dugd. Bar. II. 211. ex MSo penes com. Huntingd.
l By his father's ſecond wife. Ib. 212.
m *Infandum crimen.* He was charged with practiſing Sorcery about the king's life. Dugd. Ib. 212.
n *Wodhay*, Aſhm. o Dugd. II. 19—21.
p *Cultu*, furniture, Holland; neatneſs, biſhop G. but certainly *populouſneſs*, from *colere* to inhabit.

river Kennet ſpreads itſelf. This town, at the Norman Conqueſt, fell to the lot of Ernulph de *Heſdin* * earl of Perche, whoſe great grandſon Thomas earl of Perche being killed at the ſiege of Lincoln, the biſhop of Chalons his heir ſold it to William Marſhal earl of Pembrook, who alſo held the neighbouring *maner of Hempſted* before-mentioned, as did his ſucceſſors marſhals of England, till Roger *Bigod* by his obſtinacy loſt both the honor and eſtates of the earl marſhal, though he afterwards recovered them for life by ſtrong interceſſion.

Lamborn. Hence the Kennet proceeds, and receives the little rivulet *Lamborn*, which gives name to a little market town at its riſe that antiently belonged by king Alfred's will to his kinſman Alfrith, afterwards to the *Fitz Warins*, who obtained a market for it of Henry III. It now belongs to the knightly family of Eſſex, deſcended from William *de Eſſex* deputy treaſurer of England t. Edward IV. [q] and from thoſe who bore the ſame ſurname and formerly made a conſiderable figure in the county of Eſſex. *Dennington caſtle.* Thence it paſſes under *Dennington*, called by others *Dunnington*, a ſmall but elegant caſtle on the top of a woody hill, commanding a pleaſant proſpect, and lighted by windows on every ſide. It is ſaid to have been built by Richard de *Aberbury*, knight, who founded below it a Maiſon Dieu for certain poor. It was afterwards the reſidence of Chaucer, then of the *De la Poles*, and in the laſt age of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk.

Aldermaſton. The Kennet having now made a long courſe by *Aldermaſton*, which Henry I. gave to Robert *Achard*, from whoſe poſterity it came by marriage by the *De la Mares* to the knightly family of the *Foſters*, falls at length into the Thames, after having encompaſſed *Reading.* with its divided ſtreams, the greateſt part of *Reading*. This little city or town, called by the Saxons Rheabyge from *Rhea* a river, or the Britiſh word *Redin*, fern, which grows here in plenty, may vie at preſent with the other towns of the county for the beauty of the ſtreets and buildings, its wealth and woollen manufacture, though it has loſt its greateſt ornaments, a beautiful church and a very antient caſtle. Aſſer ſays the Danes were maſters of this caſtle when they threw up a fortification between the Kennet and Thames, and retreated to it after king [r] Ethelwulf *Inglefield.* had defeated them at *Inglefield*, a little neighbouring village which gave name to a noble and antient family. But Henry II. deſtroyed it ſo completely for ſheltering Stephen's ſoldiers that nothing now remains of it but its name in the adjoining ſtreet. A ſmall nunnery founded in its neighbourhood by queen Elfritha to atone for her crimes was pulled down by Henry II. who built a moſt magnificent abbey for monks, endowing it with ample revenues. This prince, in the words of his charter, "becauſe three "abbies had been deſtroyed in England for their "ſins, Reading, Chelſea, and Leominſter, which had "long been in lay hands, by the advice of the clergy "built a new monaſtery at Reading, and gave to it "Reading, Chelſea, and Leominſter." Here was buried the founder himſelf, Henry, with his daughter Matilda, according to the hiſtory of the houſe, though ſome will have her to be buried at Bec [s] in Normandy. She, like Lampido the Lacedemonian lady mentioned by Pliny [t], was daughter, wife, and mother of a king; daughter to this Henry I. king of England, wife to Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and mother of Henry II. king of England. On this circumſtance take the verſes inſcribed on her tomb, in my opinion conceived in no unpoetical ſtrain.

Magna ortu, majorque viro, ſed maxima partu,
Hic jacet Henrici filia, ſponſa, parens.

Noble by birth, by marriage greater ſhe,
But moſt ennobled by her only child,
Daughter, wife, mother unto Henries three,
Here to relentleſs Death is forc'd to yield.

She derived, indeed, moſt eminence as well as moſt happineſs from her ſon Henry II. he being, according to Johannes Sarisburienſis †, a contemporary writer, "the beſt king in Britain, the moſt ſucceſsful "duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and ſuperior to all "for extent of dominion and eminent virtues. His "bravery, his magnificence, his prudence, and his "moderation from his very infancy, as I may ſay, "envy can neither conceal nor diſguiſe, his exploits "being recent and notorious, and the fame of his "valour extending from the extremity of Britain to that "of Spain." And in another place he writes thus of the ſame prince: "Henry II. the greateſt king of Britain, "thundered about the Garonne, beleaguering Toulouſe "in a moſt ſucceſsful manner, ſtriking terror not only "into the natives as far as the Rhone and Alps, but "razing their fortifications, reducing the nations, and, "as if he had aimed at univerſal conqueſt, he made the "kings of France and Spain tremble." I ſhall add, with the reader's leave, a paſſage or two from Giraldus Cambrenſis [u] concerning the ſame prince. "This our "Weſtern Alexander ſtretched out his arm from the "Pyrenean mountains to the Weſtern and extremeſt "bounds of the northern Ocean. He carried his con-"queſts as far as Nature has extended the land in our "parts of the world. If we ſeek the limits of his "career, we ſhould ſooner find the end of the "world. Countries may be wanting as objects of "his gallant ambition, but his victories can never "fail, and ſubjects of triumph will ſooner ceaſe than "his triumphs. What an acceſſion to his titles and "triumphs is the new world of Ireland! With what a "laudable valor has he ranſacked the depths and re-"ceſſes of the ocean!" But the following old line on his death comprehends in brief all theſe particulars and the glories of his ſon Richard I.

Mira cano, ſol occubuit, nox nulla ſecuta eſt.

Wondrous to tell our ſun is ſet;
Nor night his ſetting has ſucceeded yet.

For Richard was ſo far from bringing on night that he enlightened this country with his victories in Cyprus and Syria. But this by the by. To return from perſons to places. This monaſtery in which Henry I. was buried is now turned into a palace with a fine range of ſtables adjoining furniſhed with excellent horſes for the king's uſe. But of this place hear the poet's deſcription of the Thames as it paſſes by here.

Hinc videt exiguum Chawſey, *properatque videre*
Redingum *nitidum, texendis nobile pannis.*
Hoc docet Ælfredi noſtri victricia ſigna,
Begſcegi cladem, calcata cadavera Dani:
Utque ſuperfuſo maduerunt ſanguine campi.
Principis hic Zephiro Cauroque parentibus orti
Cornipedes crebris implent hinnitibus auras,
Et gyros ducunt, greſſus glomerantque ſuperbos,
Dum cupiunt noſtri Martis ſervire lupatis.
Hæccine ſed pietas? heu dira piacula, primus

* Lib. Inquiſition.
† De nug. curial. VI. 18.
[q] He died 1508. Dugd. Bar. I. 252.
[r] *Earl.* Sax. Chron.
[s] Others at Rouen, where he died, aut. cit. by Sandford's Geneological Hiſtory, 36. See alſo the Hiſt. of Bec abbey, 1779, 12mo.
[t] N. H. VII. 40.
[u] Hibernia expugn. I. c. 46.

Neuſtrius Henricus ſitus hic, inglorius urnâ
Nunc jacet ejectus; tumulum novus advena quærit
Fruſtra; nam regi tenues invidit arenas
Auri ſacra fames, regum metuenda ſepulchris.

Now little *Chawſey* left, it haſtes to crown
Fair *Reading*, famous manufact'ring town;
Where Alfred's vict'ries, in our annals fam'd,
With banners waving in the wind proclaim'd
The death of Begſcey and the ſlaughter'd Danes,
Whoſe richeſt blood the fields adjoining ſtains.
Here the fleet courſers, offspring of the wind,
With their loud neighings leave the field behind;
They wheel, and paceing in the lofty prance,
Proud of the royal hero's curb, advance.
Is this devotion? or has ſome curſt hand
Hurl'd from his tomb the lord of Norman land.
Great Henry's aſhes ſcatter'd from their urn
In vain the ſtranger ſeeks who comes to mourn.
Curſt love of gain, (the greateſt monarchs' dread)
Can rend the ſlighteſt covering from the dead.

Scarce half a mile from Reading in beautiful meads the Kennet unites with the Thames, which now ſpreads itſelf in a wider channel through the little village of *Sunning*, which you would be ſurpriſed to think, though aſſerted in hiſtory, was once the ſeat of eight biſhops who preſided over this county and Wilts. It was afterwards removed by Herman to Sherburn, and at laſt to Salisbury, to which this place ſtill belongs. Not far from hence is *Laurence Waltham*, where are to be ſeen foundations of an old caſtle, and Roman coins are frequently dug up. Then the Thames paſſes by *Biſtleham*, now by contraction *Biſham*, firſt the property of the knights Templars, then of the *Montacutes*, who built a little abbey here, and afterwards of Sir Edward *Hobey* an illuſtrious knight, and my worthy friend, whoſe many and great favours I often recollect with pleaſure, and cannever forget.

The Thames leaving Biſham retreats to a ſmall town called in the laſt age *Southealington*, now *Maidenhead*, from the veneration paid here to the head of I know not what Britiſh virgin, one of thoſe 11000 who returning home with Urſula from Rome were martyred at Cologne in Germany by Attila that Scourge of God. This place is of very antient date; for about two centuries ago the paſſage over the river was higher up at *Babham's end*; but after a wooden bridge was built here it began to have ſeveral inns, and to outvie its neighbour and mother-town *Bray*, which is much older, and gives name to the whole hundred. This I formerly ſuppoſed to have been occupied by the BIBROCI, who ſubmitted to Cæſar, and I think I have good grounds for ſuch a ſuppoſition. The remains of the name are very evident. *Bibractè* in France is now contracted into *Bray*; and not far from this place Cæſar croſſed the Thames with his army (as ſhall be ſhewn in a proper place) when theſe people ſubmitted to him. I believe the moſt diligent ſearcher after the Bibroci elſewhere would be diſappointed.

Among theſe Bibroci ſtauds *Windſor*, called by the Saxons, perhaps from the windings of the bank, Pyndleſhopa, as it is in the charters of Edward the Confeſſor, who gave it to Weſtminſter in theſe words: "To the honor of Almighty God I have "given for a portion and perpetual inheritance for "the uſe of the ſervants of God *Windleſhora* with "its appurtenances." This is the oldeſt account I find of Windſor. The monks did not hold it long; William the Norman recovering it by exchange. So ſays his charter. "By the conſtitution and fa-"vour of the venerable abbot of Weſtminſter, I "have agreed for *Windleſora* for the king's uſe, the "place appearing proper and convenient for a royal "retirement on account of the river and its nearneſs "to the foreſt for hunting, and many other royal "conveniencies; in exchange for which I have given "Wokendune and Feringes." A pleaſanter ſituation a palace can hardly have. It ſtands on the gentle ſlope of a high hill, and commands a beautiful proſpect all round. In front it overlooks a ſpacious valley chequered with corn fields, meadows, and woods, and watered by the gentle Thames. Behind it riſe ſeveral hills, not rugged or ſteep, but covered with woods, and deſigned as it were by nature for hunting. Our princes allured by the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation frequently retired hither, and here was born that conqueror of France, that potent monarch Edward III. who built this caſtle from the ground like a city, ſtrongly fortified with ditches and battlements of hewn ſtone: and ſoon after on the reduction of France and Scotland kept two kings, John of France and David of Scotland, confined here at the ſame time. This caſtle conſiſts of two courts; the inner facing the eaſt is the royal palace, the apartments of which exceed deſcription. On the north ſide next the river queen Elizabeth added a very pleaſant terrace. The outer court at its entrance has a noble church dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. George of Cappadocia by Edward III. but advanced to its preſent magnificence by Edward IV. The firſt of theſe princes, to confer a ſuitable reward and luſtre on military valor, formed the moſt noble ſociety of knights, whom from his own garter, which as ſome ſay he gave for the ſignal in a battle which he won, he ſtyled knights of the Garter. They wear on their left leg a little below the knee a blue garter with this French motto embroidered on it in gold letters, HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENS, and faſtened with a golden buckle in token of Concord, as a bond of the cloſeſt amity, that there might be as it were an aſſociation and intercommunity of virtues between them. Others will have it derived from the garter of the Queen, or rather of Joan Counteſs of Salisbury, a lady of remarkable beauty, which fell off as ſhe was dancing, and was taken up by the king, which creating no ſmall mirth in the circle of nobles, the king ſaid "it ſhould not be long before the higheſt reſpect ſhould be paid to that garter." This is the common ſtory, nor is this a contemptible original, ſince the poet* ſays,

Order of the Garter.

Nobilitas ſub amore jacet.
The nobleſt birth muſt yield to Love.

Some make the inſtitution of this order much older, referring it to Richard I. and think it was only revived by Edward III. how truly I know not; for in the original book of the inſtitution which was ſhewed me by William Dethick, garter king at arms, a perſon perfectly acquainted with all that relates to honor and nobility, I find that "when Richard in his expedition againſt the Turks and Saracens, attacked Cyprus and Acon, tired of the delay and great trouble of the ſieges, and receiving freſh courage by the inſpiration of St. George, as was generally believed, it occurred to him that he might faſten round the legs of ſome choice ſoldiers a leather ſtrap, the only thing then at hand, which by the hope of future glory if

* Ovid. Epiſt. Phædræ Hippol. l. 161.

they

they came off victorious might animate their valor and activity, according to the practice of the Romans, who had variety of crowns to beſtow on their ſoldiers on various accounts to awaken them from their lethargy, and excite their valor and courage to blaze forth with greater vigour." Be this as it may, the moſt eminent princes in Chriſtendom have accounted it the greateſt honor to be choſen into this order; and ſince its firſt inſtitution near 22 kings beſides thoſe of England who are accounted ſovereigns of the order, not to mention dukes and other eminent perſonages, have been choſen into this order, which conſiſts of 26 knights. I ſhall ſet down the names of thoſe who were firſt admitted into it, and are commonly called *Founders of the Order*; that the fame of thoſe who were at that time diſtinguiſhed among the few for military valor, and on that account admitted to this honor, may not be forgotten.

Founders of the Order.

Edward III. king of England	Hugh Courtney
Edward his eldeſt ſon Prince of Wales	Thomas Holland
Henry, duke of Lancaſter	John Grey
Thomas, earl of Warwick	Richard Fitzſimon
Capdall[y] de Buche	Miles Stapleton
Ralph, earl of Stafford	Thomas Walle[z]
William Montacute, earl of Salisbury	Hugh Wriotheſley
Roger Mortimer, earl of March	Nigel Loving
John de L'Iſle	John Chandos
Bartholomew Burgwaſh	James de Audley
John Beauchamp	Otho Holland
John Mohun	Henry Eme
	Zanchet [Sanchet] Dabridgecourt
	William Paganell[a]

To the left of the chapel are the houſes of the dean and 12 prebends. To the river is a kind of *Prytaneum* for the maintenance of 12[b] aged ſoldiers of reputable families, who wear a ſcarlet gown reaching to their heels with a purple mantle over it, and are bound to attend divine ſervice daily and pray for the knights of the order. Between both courts riſes a hill, on which ſtands a round tower. Near it is another high tower, called *Wincheſter* tower, from William Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter, whom Edward III. made overſeer of the work. Some ſay Wickham after he had built this tower cauſed to be inſcribed on the inſide of the walls theſe words, *This made Wickham*, the force and turn of which the Latin language will not reach; but in the Engliſh, which has few diſtinctions of caſes, it is ſo ambiguous as to leave it uncertain whether he made the caſtle or the caſtle him. It was alledged by his enemies who envied him, as if Wickham arrogated to himſelf all the honor of the building. The king reſenting this, and reproaching him with it, he replied that he had not aſſumed to himſelf the honour of ſuch a magnificent and royal building, but that he owed his own advancement to the building. "I, ſaid he, did not make this caſtle, but this caſtle made me, and raiſed me from a low rank to the king's favour, to wealth and honor." Below the caſtle to the weſt and ſouth lies the town, large and populous, which began to be conſiderable from the time of Edward III. as another ſomewhat removed from it, now called *Old Windſor*, began gradually to decline, in which t. William I. were as we find in his ſurvey[c], "100 *hagæ* or houſes, whereof 22 were [d] free from tax, the reſt paying 30*s*." Here is nothing elſe remarkable except that oppoſite to Windſor, on the other ſide of the Thames, over which here is a wooden bridge, ſtands *Eton*, and in it a fine college and a famous ſchool for polite literature, built by Henry VI. in which beſides a provoſt, eight fellows, and the choir, 60 ſcholars are maintained, taught grammar, and in due time removed to the univerſity of Cambridge. But this place is reckoned in Buckinghamſhire. Nothing remains to be added of Windſor but that it gives name to the illuſtrious family of barons *Windſor*[e] who derive themſelves from Walter Fitz-Other, caſtellan of Windſor t. William I. from whom alſo Robert Glover, Somerſet herald, a perſon excellently well verſt in the heraldic art, has proved the *Fitz Geralds* of Ireland, earls of Kildare and Deſmond, to be deſcended. The reader may not be diſpleaſed to run over theſe lines about Windſor from a poem written ſome years ſince on the marriage of Thame and Iſis, in which father Thames attempts to celebrate the dignity of the place and the majeſty of its royal inhabitant queen Elizabeth.

Old Windſor.

Eton.

Baron Windſor.

Jam Windeſoræ ſurgunt in culmina ripæ
Turrigeræ, celſo lambentes vertice cælum.
Quas ubi conſpexit† doctæ gratatus Etonæ,
Quæ fuit Orbiliis nimium ſubjecta plagoſis,
Cæruleum caput ille levans, ita farier infit.
Aërias moles, gradibus ſurgentia templa,
Ferratos poſtes, pinnas, vivaria, vere
Perpetuo lætos campos, Zephyroque colono
Florentes hortos, regum cunabula, regum
Auratos thalamos, regum præclara ſepulcra,
Et quæcunque refers, nunc, Windeſora, referre
Deſine. Cappadocis quanquam ſis clara Georgî
Militiâ, procerumque cohors chlamydata nitenti
Cincto periſcelidi ſuras, te lumine tanto
Illuſtret, tantis radiis perſtringit & orbem,
Ut jam Phryxæum ſpernat Burgundia vellus,
Contemnat cochleis variatos Gallia torques,
Et cruce conſpicuas pallas, Rhodos, Alcala & Elba,
Solaque militiæ ſit ſplendida gloria veſtræ:
Deſine mirari, lætari deſine tandem;
Omnia concedunt uni, ſuperatur in uno
Quicquid habes; tibi major honos, tibi gloria major,
Accola quod noſtræ ripæ ſiet incola vobis
Elizabetha (ſimulque ſuo quaſi poplite flexo
Tamiſis, en! placide ſubſidet, & inde prefatur):
Elizabetha ſuis Diva & Dea ſola Britannis,
Cujus inexhauſtas laudes ſi carmine noſtro
Complecti cuperem Melibocco promptius Alpes
Imponam, numeremque meas numeroſus arenas.
Si quaſdam tacuiſſe velim, quamcunque tacebo
Major erit: primos actus, vetereſque labores
Proſequar? ad ſeſe revocant præſentia mentem.
Juſtitiam dicam? magis at Clementia ſplendet.
Victrices referam vires? plus vicit inermis.
Quod Pietas floret, quod non timet Anglia Martem,
Quod legi nemo, quod lex dominatur, & omni,
Quod vicina truci non ſervit Scotia Gallo,
Exuit atque ſuos ſylveſtris Hibernia mores,
Criniger Ultonius quod jam miteſcere diſcit,

[y] Piers, capitow [f. capitoul, capitain] de la Bouch. Aſhmole confeſſes himſelf at a loſs about his hiſtory, p. 687.
[z] Wale: his ſtall firſt of all the founders became vacant. Aſhm. p. 700.
[a] Walter Paveley.
[b] They were at firſt 24 and 26 united to the college, but 22 Edward IV. ſeparated, and by queen Elizabeth in purſuance of Henry the VIII's will, reſtabliſhed in number 13; their houſes being built t. Philip and Mary. Aſhm. 158—163. They are now 18, 13 of royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire in the reign of James I.
[c] P. 56. b.
[d] 26. Orig.
[e] It ended with *Thomas* 1642, and was revived in his eldeſt ſiſter's ſon *Thomas* 1645, who was created earl of Plymouth 1682 34 Ch. II. His lineal deſcendant *Other* is the preſent and 5th baron and earl. See before, p. 53.

Laus ſibi ſola cadit, nil non debetur & illi:
Crimina quae pellunt, tanta quæ principe digna,
Omnes templa ſuo poſuerunt pectore Divæ.
Religio ſuperos ſanctè monet eſſe colendos;
Juſtitia utilibus ſemper præponere juſtum
Edocet; ut præceps nil ſit Prudentia ſuadet;
Temperies ut caſta velit cupiatque pudica
Inſtruit; immotam mentem Conſtantia firmat.
Hinc EADEM SEMPER recte ſibi vendicat illa.
Proferat undoſo quis tantas carmine laudes?
Sola tenet laudum quicquid numerabitis omnes.
Sit felix, valeat, vivat, laudetur, ametur;
Dum mihi ſunt fluctus, dum curſus, dum mihi ripæ,
Angligenum felix princeps moderetur habenas;
Finiat una dies mihi curſus, & ſibi vitam.

Now on the towery bank to Heaven ariſe
Fair Windſor's towers that ſeem to reach the ſkies.
Old father Thames from Eton's learned haunts,
That tremble at pedantic maſters' taunts,
His azure head uprearing thus began:
"Thy lofty towers, thy high aſpiring fanes,
Thy fenced poſts, thy bulwarks, parks, and plains,
Bleſt with eternal ſpring thy gardens gay
That Zephyr dreſſes in his rich array;
Nurſery of monarchs, monarchs' nuptial bower,
And monarchs' tomb, with all thy boaſted ſtore!
Ceaſe, Windſor, ceaſe to boaſt, and ceaſe to paint
The honours of Saint George, thy patron Saint,
Thy gaudy band of purple-veſted knights,
Whoſe garter-circled knee ſo much delights;
And while along thy walls its glories blaze,
Its radiance to the world around diſplays.
Burgundia now no more its fleece can boaſt
Sink all the eſcallopt[e] wreaths of Gallia's coaſt,
Rhodes, Alcal, Elva's croſſes, empty names;
Thy order from the reſt all glory claims.
Yet ceaſe thy joy and wonder at the paſt;
All yield to one; by one is far ſurpaſt
Thy every boaſt; for now thy greater pride,
Thy greater honor is that here beſide
Our bank, with thee Eliza deigns reſide."
Then in ſubmiſſive awe his knee he bow'd;
And thus reſum'd the father of the flood.
"Elizabeth! whom we with rapture ſtyle
Goddeſs and patroneſs of Britain's iſle;
Exhauſtleſs ſubject of thy river's ſong;
Sooner my numbers as they float along
Could count my ſands, or I eſſay to bear
And poiſe the Alps aloft in empty air,
Than ſound thy praiſe. The taſk ſhould I decline,
Each glory I conceal'd would brighter ſhine.
But where begin? Thoſe of thine earlier reign
Should I attempt, the preſent aſks the ſtrain.
Or is thy juſtice preſent to mine eyes,
Thy clemency that juſtice ſtill outvies;
Then if the conqueſts of thine arms I tell,
The conqueſts of thy grace the reſt excel.
Thy holy zeal, thy kingdom's peaceful ſtate,
Thine equal law, none for thy law's too great.
Scotland no more controul'd by haughty Gaul;
Hibernia's rougher ſpirit now muſt fall;
And ſhaggy Ulſter civiliz'd by thee
A laſting trophy of thy fame ſhall be.
Each pureſt character of race divine
Has choſe thy breaſt to fix its favourite ſhrine,
To purge the land of crimes, and make their virtues thine.
Religion bids thy thoughts aſpire to Heav'n;
'Twixt gain and right to hold the balance even
Juſtice inſtructs; ſtrict Prudence zeal reſtrains;
Temperance of each deſire directs the reins;
And Conſtancy the mind unmov'd maintains.
True to her motto is my ſovereign ſeen,
And ſtill the ſame, a moſt conſiſtent queen!
Sole miſtreſs ſhe of each divided praiſe;
How weak to praiſe her are my feeble lays!
Yet while my ſtreams, my courſe, my banks remain
With health, life, happineſs, Eliza, reign.
Bleſt queen of Britain, reign ſerene, unmov'd,
By all thy ſubjects prais'd, reſpected, lov'd:
Nor end thy reign till envious fate aſſign
One common period to thy courſe and mine.

The reſt of Barkſhire extending ſouth from Windſor is covered with thick groves, commonly called *Windſor Foreſt*, having but few towns (of which *Okingham* is moſt conſiderable for its woollen manufacture and its ſize) but well ſtocked with deer. As we have often mentioned and ſhall again have occaſion to mention foreſts, if the reader deſires to know the derivation of the word, and can refrain from ſmiling, he may take the following from the Black book of the Exchequer. "A foreſt is a ſafe "retreat for wild beaſts, not of every kind, but of "ſuch as live in woods; not in all parts, but in "certain ſpots fit for the purpoſe, whence it is "called Foreſta quaſi Fereſta, ferarum ſtatio." It is incredible what tracts of land our princes have ſuffered to lie waſte throughout the kingdom appropriated to the game contained in them, or as the term is, *afforeſted*. And this for no other reaſon that I can conceive but for their immoderate paſſion for hunting, or for the maintenance of the king's houſehold[f] (though ſome aſcribe it to the want of inhabitants) ſince from the time of the Danes they were continually making foreſts, enacting the moſt rigorous laws for their ſecurity, and appointing an officer called *Chief Ranger* to take cognizance of all cauſes within the limits of the foreſts, and puniſh with death or loſs of limbs whoever deſtroyed the game in any foreſt. But of this let Johannes Sariſburienſis give a ſhort account in his own words from his Polycraticon[g]. "What is more extraordinary is that it is often by law made criminal to ſet traps or ſnares for birds, to allure them; by ſprings and pipes, or uſe any craft to take them and offenders are puniſhed with forfeiture of goods, loſs of limbs, and even death. One would ſuppoſe the birds of the air and the fiſh of the ſea were common to all; but they belong to the crown, and are claimed by the foreſt laws whereever they fly. Hands off; keep clear; leſt you incur the guilt of high treaſon, and fall into the clutches of the hunters. The ſwains are driven from their fields while the beaſts of the foreſt have liberty of roving: and the farmer's meadows are taken from him to increaſe their paſture: the new ſown grounds are taken from the farmer, the paſtures from the

Windſor Foreſt.
Okingham.
Foreſt whence derived.
Chief Ranger.

[e] The order of St. Michael. See Aſhmole.
[f] *familiam.*
[g] I. 4.

grazier and ſhepherd, the beehives are turned away from the flowery banks, and the very bees are hardly allowed their natural liberty." The inhumanity of theſe proceedings occaſioned frequent diſturbances, till the revolt of the barons extorted from Henry III. the charter of Foreſts, by which he repealed thoſe ſevere laws, and enacted others more equitable, whereby thoſe who live within the purlieus of foreſts are at preſent bound. Two juſtices were afterwards appointed to hear theſe cauſes, one of whom ſuperintends with great power all the foreſts on this ſide Trent, the other over all on the other ſide that river to Scotland. Throughout this whole county as appears from Domeſday[h], "a thane or knight of our lord the king, at his death left to the king for a relief all his armour, one horſe with a ſaddle, and another without a ſaddle. If he had any hounds or hawks they were preſented to the king for his acceptance if he choſe them. When geld was paid in the time of king Edward throughout Berkſhire, each hide paid 3*d.* ½ before the nativity of our Lord and as much at Whitſontide."

Thane Knight King.

Juſtices of the Foreſts.

Thus much for Berkſhire, which has not yet given title of earl to any perſon.

This county contains 140 pariſhes.

[h] P. 56. b. Other general cuſtoms of this county mentioned in the ſurvey were, when the king levied an army five hides furniſhed only one ſoldier, and each hide contributed to his pay and maintenance 4*s.* for two months, and this money was not given to the king but to the ſoldier. If any perſon was ſummoned on an expedition and did not go all his land was forfeited to the king: if the party was deſirous to ſtay at home, and obtained leave to find a ſubſtitute, and that ſubſtitute ſtaid behind, the other was clear for 50*s.* Whoever killed a man againſt the king's peace forfeited both body and goods. Whoever committed a burglary in a town at night paid a fine of 100*s.* to the king, not to the ſheriff. Whoever was ſummoned to the chace [ad *ſtabilitionem* venationis] and refuſed to go, paid a fine of 50*s.* to the king. Ib.

ADDITIONS.

THOUGH biſhop Gibſon obſerves the moſt antient name of this county in the Saxon Annals is Beappicſcype, which melted by degrees into Beappvcſcype and Beappvcſcype, the firſt of theſe names ſeems to be a merely accidental variation, ſince in the paſſage where it occurs [a] other MSS. read it with two ps inſtead of pp.—The laſt remains of *Box-grove*, in Sulham pariſh near Reading, whence the county probably took its name, were grubbed up about 40 years ago [b].

The principal holders of lands here at the making of Domeſday were the king, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Saliſbury, Durham, Exeter, Coutance; the abbies of Abingdon, Glaſtonbury, Weſtminſter, Wincheſter, Chertſey, St. Albans, St. Piere ſur Dive, and Battle; the nunneries of Wincheſter and Ambresbury; the earls of Evreux, Hugh, Mortaign, Walter Gifford, Henry de Ferrars, William Fitz Auſculf, William D'ow, William de Peverel, William de Braioſe, William Loveth, William Fitz Corbucion, William Fitz Richard, William de Calgi, Walter Fitz Pons, Walter Fitz Other, Roger de Iveri, Roger de Laci, Ralph Mortimer, &c.

The county of Berks is 42 miles in length, 29 in breadth, and 120 in circumference, divided into 22 hundreds, and containing 140 pariſhes, and 12 market towns. The air is in general ſweet and healthy, the ſoil fertile enough where cultivated, and the whole county well ſtored with cattle and timber, particularly oak and beech. The chief manufacturies are woollen cloth, ſail cloth, and malt, there being great crops of barley in the Weſt part of the county, particularly the vale of White Horſe. Leland [c] calls it the "fruitfull vale of White horſe, not plen-
[c] "tifull of wood." The figure, which gives name to this vale, is cut on a high ſteep hill facing the north-weſt, in a gallopping poſture, and covers near an acre of ground. His head, neck, body, tail, and legs conſiſt each of one white line or trench cut in the chalk about two or three feet deep and ten broad; the rays of the afternoon ſun darting on it make it viſible for 12 miles round at leaſt. The neighbouring inhabitants of ſeveral villages have a cuſtom of *ſcouring the horſe*, as they call it, at certain times, about which time they hold a feſtival, and perform certain manly games for prizes. This horſe is with great probability ſuppoſed to be a memorial of Alfred's victory over the Danes at Æſcesdun, *Aſhdown*, half a mile ſouth from *Aſhbury* park lord Craven's ſeat in this neighbourhood, A. D. 871. The burial place of Baceſeg, the Daniſh chief, who was ſlain in this fight, is diſtinguiſhed by a parcel of ſtones, leſs than a mile from the hill, ſet on edge, inclosing a piece of ground ſomewhat raiſed; on the eaſt ſide of the ſouthern extremity ſtand three ſquariſh flat ſtones of about four or five feet over each way, ſupporting a fourth larger lying flat on them like a cromlech, and now called by the vulgar *Wayland Smith*, from an idle tradition about an inviſible ſmith replacing loſt horſeſhoes here. Aubrey ſays theſe ſtones though now confuſed muſt have been laid there by deſign. The ſeven barrows a mile further may belong to the five counts mentioned by Aſſer, and the other king and count ſaid by Ingulfus to have been ſlain at the ſame time, and there are near 20 more barrows within an extent of 6 or 700 yards. On the top of the hill whereon the horſe is cut is a large Roman entrenchment, oblong, ſingle trenched, called *Uffington* or *Woolſton* caſtle, from overlooking a town and farm of thoſe names in the vale, probably made uſe of by the Danes, who, Aſſer [d] ſays, poſſeſſed themſelves of the upper ground. About half a mile lower weſtward on the brow of the hill nearer Aſhbury, overlooking a farm houſe called *Hardwell*, is a camp fortified ſeemingly after the Saxon manner, with a double ditch, and called Hardwell camp, where probably Alfred's brother king Etheldred lay the night before the battle, as Alfred probably did in a haſty ſlight ſingle roundiſh camp 100 paces diameter, about one mile hence behind the wood of Aſhdown park. Mr. Aubrey indeed took this laſt to be Daniſh, and ſays it was almoſt ſpoiled by digging for *Sarsden* ſtone for lord Craven's houſe in the park. Theſe two are probably what he calls *Barbury* and *Badbury* caſtles on the ridge of White Horſe hill. Below the horſe and between his hill and Ickelton Way is a barrow called *Dragon hill* probably Britiſh [e]. Aubrey calls this a mauſoleum of earth like Silbury hill, and ſuppoſes it the tumulus of Uter Pendragon. He refers the White Horſe to Hengiſt.

Wayland Smith.

Uffington caſtle.

Hardwell.

Faringdon ſtands on the ſlope of a ſtoney hill, and had a very ſmall market in Leland's time; one church, and in the yard a chapel of the Trinity and a chantry built by one of the Cheneys, anceſtors of lord Cheney warden of the cinque ports t. Henry VIII. The caſtle was then quite gone [f]: the houſe of Ciſtertians founded on its ſcite was the following year made ſubordinate to that at Beaulieu, Hants [g]. This town is governed by a bailiff. Five miles out of the town to the ſouth towards *Highworth*, a market town, Leland ſaw the ditch of a Daniſh camp [h]. This is *Binbury*, which Aubrey [i] places near Coleſhill to the right of the road from Farringdon to Highworth, and calls a ſingle circular Daniſh camp.

Faringdon.

Highworth.

Binbury.

"*Abingdone* ſtands on the right ſide of the Iſis, "and was of very old time called *Seukeſham*, ſince "Abendune. The abbey was firſt began at *Bagley* "wood in Berkſhire two miles higher on the Iſe "than Abingdon now is; afterwards tranſlated to "*Seukeſham*, and there finiſhed, moſt by the coſtes of "king Ciſſa, that thereafter was buried; but the "very place and tombe of his burial never known "ſyns the Danes defaced Abingdon."

Abingdon.

At Seoveſham was found the famous croſs made

[a] Sax. Chron. p. 78. [b] Wiſe's firſt letter to Dr. Mead concerning ſome antiquities in Berkſhire. Aſſer. vit. Alfr. p. 41.
[c] It. II. 14. [d] Ib. p. 22. [e] Wiſe, ubi ſup. 21. 35. 39. 45. [f] It. II. 21.
[g] Tan. p. 18. [h] Ib. 21. [i] Mon. Brit.

"of

of the nails of the croſs, which ſtruck dead all who forſwore themſelves on it[k]. "One Eanus a noble "Saxon began to build a little monaſtery by the per- "miſſion of Ciſſa his maſter, king of the Saxons, at "a place called [*Bagley wood* or] *Chiſewel*, two miles "from Abingdon north north-eaſt. The place after "not being thought convenient, it was tranſlated to "Seuſham, whereupon the new monaſtery being "built, it was called *Abbandune* i. e. *Abbatis oppidum*, "where Ciſſa was buried. The abbey roſe again "after its deſtruction by the Danes, but it was a pore "thing ontill ſuch time as king Edgar by the counſel of "Ethelwolde biſhop of Wincheſter, 953, afterwards "abbot here, richly encreaſed it. There was one "Faritius a ſtranger and phyſician made abbot after "the conqueſt. He removed the old church that "then ſtood more northerly, where now the or- "chard is, and made the eaſt part and tranſept new, "adorning it with ſmall marble pillars[l]." "The "central tower and the weſt front with its towers "were built by four abbots in the 15th cen- "tury[m]. Ethelwold, another abbot, brought the "ſtream of Iſis cloſe to and through the abbey. "The chief ſtream of Iſis before ran betwixt Anderſey "iſle and Culneham [Culham] where now is the "ſouth end of Culneham. The other arm that "breaketh out of Iſis, about a quarter of a mile "above Culneham, and then cummethe down "through Culneham bridge, is now the leſſe piece "of the whole river. In great floods Culneham "water goes partly to the bottom of Iſis, and then "ther be three ſtreams. There was of olde time a "fortreſs in Anderſey by ſouth-weſt of Abbandune "in a meadow agayne St. Helen's almoſt in the middle "between the old and new botom of Iſis: part of it "ſtode after the conqueſt, and there were kept the "king's hawks and hounds. One of the abbots gave "the king Sutton lordſhip in exchange for it: the "ſcite is ſtill called the *Caſtle of the Rhe a fluvio pre-* "*terlabente*, and is occupied by an old barn. St. Ed- "ward the martyr's reliques were kept in this abbey, "where ſome ſay he was in his tender age brought "up. The rents of the abbey were almoſt £. 2000. "*per annum*[n]." All that now remains is the gate houſe converted into a goal, and St. Nicholas' church adjoining, built by abbot Nicholas 1289-1307, whoſe weſt door is adorned with Saxon zigzag. The Norman abbots rebuilt the church and other build- ings, of which the eaſt parts remained in Leland's time[o]. The weſt part was built by abbots Aſ- chendune and Sante 1435. 1495. Oppoſite the church and without the gate is the hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt founded by one of the abbots for twelve poor men (for ſo many were there in Leland's time), under a maſter. It ſtill ſubſiſts under the corporation and maintains ſix men[p]. Though Henry V. has the honor of building Burford and Culham bridge, the former was begun by ſir John of St. Helen's, and Geofrey Barbour merchant of this town was the prin- cipal contributor to both, and the cauſeway between them, as is largely ſet forth in a tablet hanging in the hall of Chriſt's hoſpital[q], antiently called St. Helen's on the ſcite of Helenſtow nunnery, founded by Geofrey Barbour, and St. John de St. Helena, t. Henry V. for ſix poor men and ſix poor women maintained in it by the fraternity of Holy Croſs founded for building and repairing bridges and highways, and maintaining the poor. Sir John Maſon, who procured a charter for the town, refounded this hoſpital 1553 for 13 poor men and women, and named it Chriſt's hoſpital[r]. St. Helen's was a paroche "church and to it the gretyſt reſort of all the town[s]." "There is a right goodly croſſe of ſtone with faire "degrees and imagerie in the market ſtade[t]." Richard Symmonds, who was here May 1644, ſays it was octagon, and adorned with three rows of ſtatues, the loweſt conſiſting of ſix grave kings, the next of the Virgin Mary and other female ſaints and biſhops, and the uppermoſt of ſmall ſtatues of ſaints. There were three rows of 24 ſhields carved and painted[u]. It was probably built by the gild of Holy Croſs here. The arms of Sir John Golafre, who was one of the commiſſioners to incorporate it t. Henry VI. were found among others on it at its repair 1605, when thoſe of the then benefactors and repairers were added[x]. At this croſs, which ſerved as a model to the new one at Coventry, t. Henry VIII. the accommo- dation with the Scots Sept. 7, 1641 was celebrated by 2000 choriſters[y], and in a year or two after it was totally deſtroyed. The market houſe is a hand- ſome modern building on lofty pillars with a hall above. In Leland's time Abingdon had a quick mar- ket and woollen manufactury. From the antient name of *Sheoveſham* it is not unreaſonable to think that this was Cloferhoo, the very place where three ſynods were held A. D. 742[z], 822[a], and 824[b]. Similitude of names indeed has induced ſome to fix it at *Cliff at Ho* in Kent, which is contrary to the ſituation aſſigned to Cloveſho in Mercia, becauſe Ethelbald king of Mercia had the principal hand in it, and the Saxon Chronicle mentions him as being perſonally preſent at it, and Cliff is too much in a corner to anſwer the de- ſcription of Cloveſho, which is mentioned in the Saxon annals only on theſe two occaſions. In a council at [Herudford] Hertford, A. D. 672, it was decreed that there ſhould be two ſynods yearly; but becauſe various reaſons might prevent them, it was unanimouſly agreed that it ſhould meet once a year at leaſt Aug. 1. at Cloſeſhoh[c]. Mr. Carte ſays the acts of the firſt council at Cloveſhoe appear ſigned in a more ſolemn manner than thoſe of other councils (at leaſt the ſignatures are better preſerved or more fully copied) being ſubſcribed by the inferior clergy as well as the biſhops and abbots[d]; but this does not appear in Spelman (p. 230) or in Somner's tranſcript of their acts in Warton's MS. Collections to be the caſe with the firſt, but with the 3d council held here, which determined claims to lands in Kent; the ori- ginal record of which Mr. Aſtle has[e]. This abbey was valued at £. 1876 at the diſſolution[f].

"There is a pariſh church of St. Helene at the "ſouth-eaſt of the town, upon Iſis as the river "cometh from the abbey downward. At this place "was ſometime a nunnery, and in St. Ethelwold's "time that renewed the abbey, were ſtrange things "and tombs found[g]." "It was built on the left "ripe of the Ocke alias Cocke rivar, at the mouth "of it into Iſis, and dedicated to St. Helen. Both

[k] Hiſt. Abingdon.
[l] Leland. It. VII. 64.
[m] Ib. II. 15.
[n] Ib. VII. 63, 64, 65.
[o] Ib. II. 15.
[p] Ib. II. 16. VII. 64. Tan. 20.
[q] Printed by Hearne, Lel. It. VII. p. 78.
[r] Tan. 23. Lel. It. II. 16. VII. 65.
[s] Lel. VII. 64.
[t] Lel. II. 16. He calls it "a goodly pyramis." VII. 65.
[u] Harl. MS. 965. p. 244, 245.
[x] See Hearne's App. to Liber Niger, 594-601.
[y] Note on Wood's life, p. 550.
[z] Spelm. 240.
[a] Ib. 332.
[b] Ib. 335.
[c] G. Spelm. 153.
[d] Carte I. 272.
[e] Introd. to Cart. Ant. p. XV.
[f] Tanner, 10.
[g] Lel. II. 16.

the

the abbey and nunnery were deſtroyed by the Danes. Whether the nunnery roſe again I cannot tell [h].

Abingdon gives title of earl to *Willughby Bertie*, whoſe great uncle *James*, lord Norris of Rycote, was ſo created 1682, 32 Charles II.

From Friar Bacon's ſtudy in the ſouth end of Oxford a great cauſeway runs near two miles to Abingdon, which appears by records to have been made by Robert D'Oily in the time of William the Conqueror [i]. "There yet appear two camps by "Abingdon, one called *Serpen hill* a quarter of a "mile eaſt north-eaſt out of the town. Here it is ſaid "was a battle between the Danes and Saxons; part "of the trenches remains: the other is called "*Barrow*, a little weſt from the town [k]."

Robert Sidney viſcount Liſle was created 14 James I. earl of Leiceſter, and dying 1626, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert* [l], and he 1677, by his ſon *Philip*, who died 1698, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Robert*, who died 1702, leaving his ſon *Philip*, who dying 1705, was ſucceeded by his brother *John*. He died 1737 [l], and his brother *Thomas* was his ſucceſſor, in whom this family and title ended 1743.

"A very little benethe St. Helenes cummith *Ock* "river through the vale of White horſe into Iſis [m]."

At *Tubney* near Beſſels Leigh was in Leland's time [n] a church, now down, but the ſinecure rectory belongs to Magdalen college, Oxford [o].

"*Bleſſelles Legh*, a little village, three miles from Hinkeſey fery in the highway from Oxford to Faringdon. The Bleſſels have been lords of it ever ſince Edward I. The manor houſe is of ſtone at the weſt end of the church. They had another ſtrong pile now a manor place at Rodecote [*Radcot*] on the Iſis. Both eſtates came by marriage of the heir general to Fetiplace [p]."

At *Cumner* is a mineral purging water.

At *Longworth* was born 1625 the learned and munificent Dr. Fell, who died biſhop of Oxford 1686.

The horn given by king Canute to William Pewſe is a large horn of ſome buffalo or ox, of a dark brown tortoiſeſhell colour, mounted at each end with rings of ſilver, and on a third round the middle, to which are fixed two feet, is this inſcription incorrectly engraved in Hickes's Theſaurus, who for *Pewſe* reads *Pecote*, but in characters of much later date than the time of Canute [q].

Kyng Knowd gave Wyllyam Pewſe
Yys horne to holde by thy lond.

The ſame kind of letters are on the horn at Queen's college, Oxford. The ſtopper is a dog's head. It is now in the hands of Mrs. Allen, ſiſter and heireſs of the late Allen Puſey, eſq. The whole pariſh belongs to her, and ſhe has rebuilt the church.

Sir George Hide ſold South Denchworth to ſir William Cockain, knight, alderman of London, whoſe ſon lord viſcount Cullen ſold it to the Geerings. The ſcite of the manſion houſe of the Hides ſurrounded by a ſquare moat retains their name. The Hides are now ſeated at Kingſton, and the Fetiplaces of North Denchworth at Swinbrock [s].

In *Charney* pariſh, two miles from Denchworth, is a circular camp double ditched called *Cherbury* caſtle, and much reſembling Badbury caſtle in Dorſet, but leſs. Tradition makes it a palace of Canute [r]. A mile from it in *Hinton Walridge* pariſh are traces of another camp now an orchard [t], and between them *Windmill hill* perhaps for ſignals [t].

A mile above Wantage eaſt from Aſhbury in the pariſh of Letcombe Regis or Letcombe Baſſet, on the brow of the hill a large Roman camp ſingle trenched, 452 paces by 324, called Letcombe caſtle [u]. Letcombe.

Eaſt from thence is *Cuckhamſley hill*, or *Cuchinſlow*, a large barrow on a wide plain overlooking White horſe vale. Biſhop Gibſon and Mr. Wiſe take this for the Ipichelmer-hlape of the Saxon Chronicle, and *Cuicelmeſtawe* of Florence of Worceſter, to which the Danes came over Aſhdown after they had deſtroyed Wallingford A.D. 1006. Cuckhamſley hill.

Mr. Wiſe ſuppoſes *Wantage* a Roman ſtation, the vallum being plainly diſcoverable on the ſouth ſide of the brook, incloſing a ſpace now called the *high garden*: a hollow way into the town from Farringdon makes another ſide, a moraſs a third, and the river the fourth, incloſing about ſix acres, and here he thinks Alfred was born. North of the brook is *Limborough*, an incloſure where Roman coins have been found, and between this and the river were diſcovered remains of a building called *king Alfred's Cellar*. Between Limborough and the brook is *Court Cloſe*, and another ſpot called *Paddocks* or *Pallets moor* may be *Palacemore*. Wantage. Limborough.

Eaſt Hendred near Wantage was formerly a market town: here are two old chapels, one of them called *Champs* chapel, the other a pigeon houſe at *Sparſholt court*, and both perhaps belonged to the priory of Noion in France, which had lands here [x]. EaſtHendred.

Steventon near *Weſt Hendred* had an alien priory of black monks, cell to the abbey of Bec [y]. Steventon.

"Sinodun is about a mile and a half from Wal- "lingford. This place is wonderfully dikid about, "and ſtondith on a hille hanging over the Tamiſe. "It is yn circumference half a mile, and within it "hath been ſome town, or, as the common voice "ſayith, a caſtelle in the Britannes time, defacid by "likelihood by the Danes. At this time it berith "very plentifully both barley and whete, and *numiſ-* "*mata Romanorum* be there found in ploughing [z]." This may have been a ſummer camp to protect Dorcheſter, from which it is about a mile and a half diſtant. It is vulgarly called *Sandon* or *Mother Dunche's buttocks*, from a family of the Dunches, on whoſe eſtate it is. Sinodun.

Perhaps no place in the Itinerary has been ſo often ſhifted as CALLEVA. Stukeley [a] and Salmon [b] carry it to *Farnham* in Surrey: Ward to *Silcheſter* in Hampſhire: Gale, correcting both the name and numbers, fixes it at *Henley*, part of which being called *Ancaſtle*, he perſuades himſelf we muſt read in Ptolemy Ανκελδα or Ανκλουα, and in his Antoninus, p. 105, *Ancaleva*. When he adds there are no remains of Roman antiquity at Wallingford, he is greatly miſtaken; the outer work of the caſtle is evidently Roman, and in a fragment of the wall at the entrance the ſtones are laid herringbone faſhion juſt as in the walls of Silcheſter. The outer extent is about 300 by 400 paces. In a copy of Gale's Antoninus now in my poſſeſſion is this MS. note by Mr. Gale. "Many coins of the elder Gordian, Poſthumus, Vic- "torinus, and the Tetrici, were dug up in the town CALLEVA.

[h] Ib. VII. 64. a. Tan. 12.
[i] G. ex Aubrey.
[k] Lel. It. VII. 65.
[l] G.
[l] Dugd. II. 410. Haſted's Kent I. 412.
[m] Lel. It. II. 16.
[n] It. VII. 61.
[o] Hearne Pref. to Hiſt. of Glaſt. 14.
[p] Lel. VII. 64.
[q] See Archæol. III. 13.
[r] G.
[s] Mag. Brit. from the Vicar of Denchworth.
[s] Wiſe's ſecond letter, p. 8.
[t] Mag. Brit.
[t] Aubrey Mon. Brit.
[x] Hearne's Pref. to Hiſt. of Glaſt. 23.
[y] Tan. 15.
[z] Lel. It. II. 13, 14. Cygn. Cant.
[a] Itin. I. p. 196.
[b] P. 749.

" of Wallingford Auguſt 1726, ſeveral of which I " ſaw in the hands of ſir Thomas Frankland, and af- " terwards ſome of Veſpaſian and Gallienus."

Wallingford. " The town of Wallingford hath been a very no- " table thing and well waulled. The ditch of the " town and the creſt whereon the waulles ſtood be yet " manifeſtly perceived, and begin from the caſtle, going " in cumpace a good mile and more, and ſo cometh to " Walingford bridge, a large thing of ſtone over the " Tamiſe. There remian yet the names of theſe " ſtreets among others: Tamiſe ſtreet, Fiſh ſtreet, " Bread ſtreet, Wood ſtreet, Goldſmith's row. By " the patents and donations of Edmund earl of Corn- " wall, and lord of the honor of Walingford, there " were 14 pariſh churches in Walingford, and there " be men alive that can ſhew the places and ceme- " teries wherein they all ſtood. At this time there " be but three poor pariſh churches in the town. " There was a priory of black monks, a celle to St. " Alban ſuppreſſed by Cardinal Wolſey, ſtanding " hard within the weſt gate of Walingford. The " town and the caſtle were ſore defaced by the " Danes wars. Yet they metely reflouriſhed in the " time of Richard king of the Romans and earl of " Cornwal, brother to king Henry III. This " Richard did much coſt on the caſtle. It joins to " the north gate of the town, and has three dykes, " large and deep and well watered. About each of " the two firſt dykes as upon the creſt of the ground " caſt out of them runnith an embattled wall now " ſore in ruin, and for the moſt part defaced. All " the goodly buildings with the towers and dungeon " be within the third dyke. There is alſo a colle- " giate chapel among the buildings within the third " dyke. Edmund earl of Cornwall, ſon to Richard " king of the Romans, was the firſt founder and en- " dower of this college, which one told me was " augmented by Edward the Black prince[c]. There " is a dean, four prieſts, ſix clerks, and four cho- " riſters; the late dean before Dr. London that now " is built a fair ſtone ſteeple at the weſt end of the " chapel[d]." Edward II. granted the honor of Waling- ford with the whole dutchy of Cornwall to his fa- vourites Gaveſton and Spencer, and to his queen Iſabel. Edward III. raiſed his brother John of Eltham to the earldom of Cornwall, which, after his death, was erected into a dukedom, and given with this honour to the Black Prince, from which time it continued the property of the heir apparent of the crown till Henry VIII. gave it to Wolſey for the uſe of his new college at Oxford. On his fall this honour was ſeparated from the duchy of Cornwall, and united to the manor of Ewelme then made an honour. The lordſhip of the caſtle belongs as in Camden's time to Chriſt church Oxford[e]. Here was a priory of Black monks, cell to St. Alban's abbey, founded t. William I.[f] Without the ſouth gate of the town was an hoſpital of St. John the Baptiſt for poor men and women as early as Edward I.[g]. Wallingford is at preſent a large handſome market and borough town, of two ſtreets, with a well built town hall, where the aſſizes are ſometimes held. The chief trade is malt, and of late years the town is much increaſed in buildings and inhabitants. It is a cor- poration, governed by a mayor and ſix aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace within the borough[h]. It has four churches in uſe[h], and four pariſhes under one miniſter, and a freeſchool, and had a mint be- fore the Conqueſt. This town gave birth to Richard de Wallingford 28th abbot of St. Albans t. Edward III. and Richard II. an eminent mathematician, who made a curious clock. It gave title of viſcount to *William Knolles* 14 James I. created earl of Banbury 2 Charles I.[i] This title expired with him 1632. It was ſince claimed by a deſcendant, but not allowed. When I viſited Wal- lingford caſtle in 1768 the outer weſt rampart planted with trees, and the outer and inner ſouth ones in garden grounds were exceeding bold and freſh. The outer north one is in corn fields, and the eaſt ſide is ſingle, being defended by the river. This laſt is broken into by two baſtions or outworks, to which correſpond two others on the north ſide. Some fragments of the walls remain in houſes, and part of the eaſt pier of the principal gate on the ſouth eaſt corner of the inner bank. The keep of conſiderable height falls into the ſouth-eaſt corner of the inner works; the yard of one of the ruined churches is in the weſt ditch. Oppoſite to the ſouth ſide of St. Peter's is an old chapel, now a diſſenting meeting-houſe. The banks of the town walls are diſcernible juſt without the town on the Oxford ſide.

In *Cholſeley* pariſh was one of the three old mo- naſteries referred to in Henry Iſt's foundation charter of Reading as long before deſtroyed, perhaps when the Danes burnt Reading, Walingford, and *Ceoleſia*[k], It was founded by king Etheldred about 986 to atone for the murder of his brother king Edward the martyr[l]. The manor and impropriation of Cholſey belonged to Reading abbey, and a fine country houſe here, called the abbot of Reading's place, was granted 4 and 5 Ph. and M. to ſir Francis Engleſield[m].

Choſeley farm, one mile from Wallingford, was reckoned the largeſt in England, being all compact together, and let for £. 1000. a year. It belonged lately to the earls of Warwick, but now to Mr. Ed- wards, ſon of lady Betty Rich, ſiſter and heireſs of the late earl of Warwick. There is a barn on it 100 feet long.

At *Makeney*, a mile from Wallington, Leland[n] mentions " a praty manor place of brick built of " late years by one Court uncle to Molines the then " poſſeſſor."

Aſton, a village 5 miles ſouth-weſt of Wallingford, is ſuppoſed by bp. Gibſon[o] to be the place where the Danes were defeated by Alfred 871, but we have al- ready ſeen that event fixed to Aſhdown in a different part of the county.

Juſt above *Childrey* (antiently the ſeat of a family of that name, ſince of the Fetyplaces, one of whom founded a freeſchool here[p]) the Ickneild ſtreet runs to Strately. It enters Oxfordſhire at Chinney, and runs through that county to Goring, where it croſſes the Thames to Strateley. Thence it proceeds to *Blubery*, between which and Aſton at a little diſtance from the road is a hill called *Bluberdon*, which though now much levelled by the plough, appears to have been a ſtrong Roman work. Hence the road went to Wantage; but whether it followed the modern great road to Upton and Hanvell by the name of the *Portway*, or went to the left under the hills to Chilton, it does not occur again till near Lockynge, where is ſtill a raiſed way called *Ickleton meer* pointing

[c] See his Will. The hall of this caſtle was built 4 Henry III. Rot. Clauſ. ejuſd. anni.
[d] Lel. It. II. 12, 13. [e] Aſhmole I. 46. [f] Tanner, 13. [g] Ib. 20.
[h] G. [h] St. Peter's being lately rebuilt. [i] Dugd. II. 412. [k] Hoved. p. 430.
[l] Chron. de Walingford, Vol. II. p. 546. ed. Gale, Hiſt. Angl. Script. John de Cella was prior of Wallingford, and 21ſt abbot of St. Albans.
[m] Tanner, 13. [n] II. 12. [o] Index locor. ad Sax. Chron. p. 81. [p] Aſhmole II. 208.

to

to Wantage, from whence it goes by its true name between the hills and Childrey, Sparſholt, Uffington, under White horſe hill to Aſhbury and Biſhopſton, pointing to Abury in Wilts, and perhaps to the Deviſes, but not to Saliſbury [q]. Between Strateley and Aldworth Mr. Hearne ſaw two miliaries fixed deep in the ground [r]. Mr. Wiſe mentions a fortification on Childrey hill.

In *Aldworth* church are nine antient monuments with effigies of the *Beche* family, five of them in armour and croſslegged: there is a tenth in the church-yard; where is a very large yew tree, nine yards round at four feet from the ground, and tapering upwards near 20 feet, the branches ſpreading ſeven or eight yards from the trunk on every ſide [s]. The manſion houſe of the Beches ſtood on a hill, and here was a caſtle or fort on the north-eaſt ſide of it. Several very old beech trees grow on the top of the warren. The heir general of the family married into that of the Whitlockes [t].

Hungerford is a ſmall market town of two principal parallel ſtreets. In the church is an antient braſs for *Robert de Hungerford*, the firſt of that family in this county. His nephew ſir *Thomas* was the firſt Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, 51 Edward III. His ſon *Walter* is the perſon with whom Mr. Camden begins his account of the family. He appropriated the manor and advowſon of Crekelade to the dean and chapter of Saliſbury "to keep the tall ſpire ſteeple of that "church in repair," and was buried in the nave of that cathedral under what was the mayor's pew, but was lately removed with the bones which it covered to the ſouth ſide of the choir. This town is famous for fine trout, but though it ſtands on the high weſtern road neither its buildings nor market are conſiderable. The conſtable, who is choſen annually, is lord of the manor, and holds it immediately of the king. They have a horn holding about a quart, the inſcription of which ſets forth that it was given by John of Gaunt, who procured them a grant of the royal fiſhing in part of the river Kennet [u].

Ingleford Charnam ſtreet may be a corruption of the ford of the Angles on *Herman* ſtreet, or the Roman road.

Hempſted Marſhall is now the ſeat of lord Craven. The houſe mentioned by Mr. Camden was burnt down, and begun to be rebuilt by William earl of Craven, who died 1697 leaving it unfiniſhed [x]. It has been ſince completed. In the church was buried without any memorial ſir Balthazar Gerbier [y].

Queen Elizabeth gave *Benham Valence* to John Batiſta Caſtiglione, a Piedmonteſe, gentleman of her privy chamber, for his faithful ſervices to her in her troubles [z]. He died 1597, and was buried at Speen.

At *Kintbury*, in digging a grave 1762 was found under a ſcull a large quantity of Saxon coins of Edred, Edwy, and Edmund.

At *Spinham*, on the north part of Newbury, Dr. Stukeley thought the great Ikening ſtreet coming from the Thames at Goring, and another Roman road running hence through Speen to Hungerford and Marlborough croſs the river Kennet, after making an acute angle with each other [a]. Mr. Willis of Andover doubted if any Roman road run from Newbury into Hampſhire or Oxfordſhire, and was of opinion that that called *Chute Cauſeway* in the former county croſſed the Kennet eaſt of Marlborough, divided into a vicinal way from Badbury camp near Wanborough, thence took the direction aſſigned it before by Mr. Wiſe by Whitehorſe hill and Wantage to Goreing, and is Dr. Plot's Ikeneld Street; thence to Royſton a Barley [b]. It has been traced from Marlborough by Eſcourt, where urns were found 1693 [c], to the north gate of Wincheſter, after having croſſed the Portway at Eaſton town farm not far from Andover.

Newbury owes its increaſe and flouriſhing ſtate to its woollen manufacture, though much declined, and removed weſtward. Newbury.

John Winchecomb, commonly called *Jack of Newbury*, was the greateſt clothier in England in the reign of Henry VIII. He kept 100 looms in his houſe, and marched to the battle of Floddon with 100 of his own men cloathed and armed at his own expence. He built the nave and tower of the church here. His houſe was till lately remaining in the middle of Bridge ſtreet [d]. Here is a charity ſchool for 40 boys. St. Bartholomew's or Jemmit's hoſpital, aſcribed to king John, has been lately rebuilt by the Corporation for ſix poor men and as many women [e]. On rebuilding the bridge over the Kennet 1770, was found a leaden ſeal of Pope Boniface IX. a pix containing the remains of an hoſt, ſome knives of a ſingular faſhion, ſpurs, and a few coins from Henry I. to William III. Two battles were fought in the late civil war at the Burrows on the Waſh two miles ſouth-eaſt from this town Sept. 20, 1643, and Oct. 27, 1644, in the firſt of which the earls of Sunderland and Carnarvon, lord Falkland, and others, were ſlain on the king's ſide. Newbury gave title of baron to William Fitz Roy, duke of Cleveland and Southampton, now extinct. *Jack of Newbury.* *Battles of Newbury.*

On each ſide the Kennet near Newbury, is a ſtratum of peat from a quarter to half a mile wide and many miles long, in which have been found many trunks of oaks, alders, willows, firs, heads and horns of deer, and other beaſts. In the next pit in Speen were a large urn and two flint axes.

At *Avington*, a village on the road between Newbury and Hungerford, was an old manor houſe which had a room richly carved and gilded in the ſtyle of the Elizabethan age, and little benches all round it. The houſe was burnt about twenty years ago. Avington.

At *Sandleford*, or *Newtoun*, near Newbury, Geofrey earl of Perche before 1205 founded a priory of St. Auſtin, deſerted 1480, and annexed by Edward IV. to the collegiate church of Windſor [f]. Sandleford.

At *Lamborn* is an hoſpital founded by John Eſtbury 1489, as appears by a braſs plate on the gate. Thomas Eſſex and his lady have a ſumptuous monument here 1558 [g]. Lamborn.

In *Chaddleworth* pariſh in this neighbourhood was *Poghley*, an Auſtin priory founded by Ralph Chaddleworth 1160, diſſolved by Wolſey, valued at near £. 70 *per ann.* [h] Chaddleworth. Poghley.

Little Fawley was a ſeat of Sir Thomas More, late Gov. Vanſittart's, now Mr. Tipping's, but much reduced. Little Fawley.

At *Brimpton* ſeems to have been a houſe of knights templars [i]. Brimpton.

[q] Wiſe's letter, 43. [r] Hearne's Roper's life of More, p. 49. [s] Hearne, Ib. Gent. Mag. 1760, p. 458. [t] Mag. Brit.

[u] Aſhmole II. 29, and Gibſon from him, both ſpell it *riall* fiſhing, as if a peculiar term: whereas it means only the royalty or excluſive right of fiſhing.

[x] Aſhm. II. 250, 251. [y] Ib. II. 283. [z] Holland.

[a] Stuk. It. I. 59. [b] Archæol. I. 60. Lethieullier's account of it. Ib. 58. [c] See before, p. 109.

[d] Aſhm. A portrait of him is in the town hall at Newbury, and another in Donnington caſtle houſe; one is called the father, the other the ſon, but both ſeem alike, and the firſt the oldeſt. —— His eſtates deſcended to his namelake Henry of Bucklebury in this county, created a baronet 1657 (extinct) whoſe daughter conveyed ſome of them in marriage to the celebrated Henry Saint John viſcount Bolingbroke (Biog. Brit. V. 3501, D.) but this belongs to Winchcombe Henry Hartley, eſq. of Bucklebury, one of the repreſentatives of this county.

[e] Tanner, 19. [f] Ib. [g] Aſhm. II. 243, 344. [h] Tanner, 17. [i] Ib. 20.

Thatcham. At *Thatcham*, ſaid to have been a market town, is an old chapel, now a freeſchool.

Enborn. The manors of Eaſt and Weſt *Enborn* in Kentbury hundred, have a peculiar cuſtom, as that of Torre in Devonſhire: the widow of a tenant is intitled to *freebench*, or an eſtate in copyhold for her dower, while ſhe continues *ſola & caſta*, elſe ſhe forfeits her lands, unleſs ſhe demands them by a droll form of words, riding into court backwards on a black ram [k].

Dennington caſtle. *Dennington* caſtle, in Speen pariſh, rears its ruined head above the remains of the noble oaks that formerly ſurrounded it. Among theſe, tradition aſcribes one to Chaucer, which was not ſo large as two others called the King's and Queen's; the firſt of which was 50 feet high before any bough or knot appeared, and cut five feet ſquare at the butt end all clear timber: the ſecond 40 feet high [l]. The caſtle ſtood two ſieges in the late civil war; in the firſt of which three of its towers were demoliſhed. Alice daughter of Sir Thomas Chaucer, ſon of the poet, married William de la Pole duke of Suffolk. On his attainder it came to the crown, and afterwards by grant of Henry VII. to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. In the reign of James I. it belonged to the Packers, whoſe heireſs marrried Dr. Hartley, father to Winchcomb Henry Hartley, eſq; the preſent poſſeſſor. who repreſents the county. Only the gate now remains. Out of the ruins of the caſtle was built a houſe under the hill, inhabited by Mr. Baſket [m]. The hoſpital here (founded by Thomas Chaucer, or as Leland ſays [n], by William Delapole) was reſtored by Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham, t. James I. and ſtill ſubſiſts for a maſter and 12 poor men. Sir Richard Abberbury founded here alſo a houſe of Trinitarian friars, valued at £. 19 *per ann.* [o] At the foot of this hill on the north ſide of the Kennet is a handſome modern houſe called the *Grove*, built in the Gothic ſtile by James Petit Andrews, eſq. and

The Grove.

Shaw. juſt on the other ſide Spene is *Shaw*, an antient manſion belonging to his brother Sir Joſeph Andrews, bart. formerly to the Dolemans, in which Sir George Liſle was poſted at the ſecond battle of Newbury. On the cornice of the houſe is this inſcription in the ſtyle of the times: EDENTULUS VESCENTIUM DENTIBUS INVIDET, ET OCULOS CAPREARUM TALPA CONTEMNIT. And over the porch ϖϸ LXXX. ΦΘΟΝΕΡΟΣ ΜΗΔΕΙΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΩ.

Aldermaſton. *Aldermaſton* paſſed from Sir Humphry Forſter (whoſe anceſtor and namefake was ſheriff of this county 1475) by marriage to William third lord Stawell, whoſe neice Mary baroneſs Stawell now enjoys it.

Padworth. *Padworth* in this neighbourhood another ſeat of the Forſters, now of Chriſtopher Griffith, eſq. is a good old houſe, whoſe windows are full of arms.

Inglefield. *Inglefield* gave name to a very antient family, whoſe ſeat was rebuilt in a noble manner by one of the Pawlets marquiſſes of Wincheſter, and reduced and moderniſed by the late poſſeſſor Pawlet Wright, eſq. who was lineally deſcended by the female line from the ſaid noble family. In the meads on the north ſide the Kennet is a ſquariſh entrenchment, probably thrown up when earl Ethelwolf fought and routed the Danes here A. D. 871. The ſecond and laſt marquis who defended Baſing houſe is buried in the church. To this ſeat I refer the following curious dedication of one of Sir Balthaſar Gerbier's numerous publications:

"To the right hon. the lord marqueſs of Wincheſter,

"That *Henfield* well ſeated pallace with a wood at its back, like a mantle about a coat of armes, which doth defend it from the north-weſt windes, argueth that it is good to be there, as it proves a daily eaſe to travellers, who by four miles at once, ſhorten the tediouſneſs of a too long journey; for I doe perſwade myſelf to heare many of them ſay, Good cheare, it's but four miles to Henfield ſeate, and thence but ſo much more to a good town [p] to refreſh and reſt.

"The preſent ſatisfaction of that ſeate, no doubt (my lord) diminiſheth the grief of the loſs of Baſing, and that Dolbier is no more (nor a prince of the aire, ſave the carcaſs of his head on a pole) drawing lines of circumvallation about your ſeats, but that there is now (inſtead of deſtroying powers) a bleſſed prince, to whom may be juſtly applied, *Poſt nubila Phoebus*, whoſe quickning rays do now promiſe peace and plenty.

"May there never more ſuch dark clouds appear as might be able to cauſe ſtormes to fall, and lay to the ground ſuch an ornament of a land as Baſing was. Yet if in any of your lordſhips ſeats works may be neceſſary, this little forerunner of a more great one, may be as acceptable as it is moſt reſpectfully tendered by me your lordſhip's zealous and moſt humble ſervant, Balthaſar Gerbier [q]."

Theal in Tilehurſt pariſh a mile from Inglefield on the high weſtern road is a ſmall hamlet which ſubſiſts chiefly by inns, and gives name to an hundred.

Bradfield, two miles north of Englefield, a ſmall village where king Ina founded a monaſtery before A. D. 699 [r]. All that remains are the walls and part of a gate leading to the church, which is built of flint. The rector takes tithes of abbey lands, which elſewhere are free.

From this part of the county which is all lanes and woods, begins one of the fineſt proſpects. From the top of the hill above Bradfield to the ſouth is a diſtant view of Hampſhire and Berkſhire hills. A ſteep deſcent down a chalky cliff opens to a valley wherein the Thames glides along a navigable river incloſed on both ſides with cultivated hills; thoſe on the ſouth ſide having a greater mixture of wood, particularly beech, whoſe compact deep coloured gloſſy leafage, exhibits a moſt pleaſing contraſt to ſlender elms and oaks. At the bottom of this deſcent is the village of *Pangborn* [s], on the top that of *Baſildon*, from the hill above which is one of the fineſt views in the whole county in a clear day, taking in Oxford 25 miles diſtant. At this laſt village was the ſeat of lord Vane, now Sir Francis Sykes', bart. with an extenſive park walled with flint.

Mortimer heath on this edge of the county is a bleak dreary tract of black barren ſoil, where in digging for gravel have been found many horns of mooſe deer and elks. A Roman road runs croſs it to Silcheſter, but is not now traceable ſo far. There are ſeveral ſunken barrows on its north ſide, and many conſiderable ones in its neighbourhood [t].

At *Stratfield Say* Nicholas de Stotevile, founder of Vallemont abbey, Normandy, founded a cell of Benedictine monks under a prior 1170. The cell was in Berkſhire, but the pariſh in Hampſhire [u].

At *Tilehurſt* was born 1627 the learned Richard Lloyd, who died biſhop of Worceſter 1717.

Reading is a large and populous town ſituate on the fall of the Kennet into the Thames, in the angle of which it ſtands on a riſing ground overlooking the

[k] Jacob's Law Dict.
[l] Evelyn's Sylva, p. 83. Aſhmole II. 285—288.
[m] Groſe's account under his view and plan. In this houſe was a picture of Chaucer in wood dated 1400 extremely rude.
[n] Leland II. 6. [o] Tan. 22. [p] Q. Reading. [q] "Counſel and Advice to all builders, 1663," 12°. [r] Tan. 12.
[s] Pan bourn is the name of a beck or ſtream co. Durham near Lancheſter. *Pangden* is a place in Suſſex. [t] See before in Hants.
[u] Tan. 17.

meadows which have a fine appearance all along the river [u].

"There is no maner of token that ever the town "of Reading was waullid, yet it is a very auncient "toun, and at this time the beſt toun of all Bark- "ſhire. There was a caſtle in the Saxon time in "this toun, and the name of Caſtle ſtreet yet remains "lying from eaſt to weſt to paſs to Newbury: but "I could not perceive or clearly learn where it "ſtood. But by all likelihood at the weſt end of "Caſtle ſtreet, and as ſome think about the place "of execution. It is very likely that a piece of the "abbey was built of the ruins of it: peradventure "it ſtood where the abbey was. St. Edward Mar- "tyr's mother-in-law for penance built as I have "read a monaſtery of nuns in Reading. Ther is a "conſtant fame that this nunnery was wher St. Mary's "paroch churche is now. King Henry I. making an "abbey of black monks here ſuppreſt this houſe as I "heard, giving the lands thereof to his abbey. On the "north ſide of the Caſtle ſtreet was a fair houſe of "Grey friars. In the town are 3 pariſh churches; St. "Giles's on this ſide the river, St. Mary's in the mid- "dle the oldeſt, and St. Lawrence beyond Kennet. "Weſt north-weſt of St. Lawrence's church was an "almſhouſe of poor ſiſters probably founded by ſome "of the abbots. Abbot Thorn ſuppreſt it t. Henry VII. "and gave the lands to the uſe of the almoner of his "abbey; but Henry VII. coming hither and aſking "what old houſe that was, willed him to convert it "and its lands *in pios uſus*, and at the abbot's deſire "made it a grammar ſchool. The river Kennet runs "through the town in two arms, one called about the "quarters of the town, the *halowid brooke*. Above the "town about the *Bere* the abbot had a fair manor place "of brick [x]." Leland's quære about the nunnery makes it probable there were two: one deſtroyed long be- fore Henry I. built on its ſcite his houſe for 200 Benedictine monks; the other ſubſiſting t. John [y]. The ſcite of the Grey friars is now occupied by the Bridewell [z]. St. Mary Magdalen's hoſpital for lepers was founded 1134 by Aucher ſecond abbot; St. Lau- rence's hoſpital by Hugh 8th abbot, 1190, out of the town, for 26 poor people and entertainment of ſtrangers [a]. The abbey was valued at £. 1938. The ruins are maſſy blocks of flint walls eight feet thick formerly caſed with ſtone. Dr. Stukeley ſaw a ſhell of a room 16 yards by 28, with three narrow eaſt win- dows, and three doors and windows to the weſt, which is thought to have been the chapel. The gatehouſe is entire; and juſt out of it the palace, and the *Fore- bury* a beautiful outwork. The refectory is 84 feet by 48, in which it is ſuppoſed was held the parlia- ment 31 Henry VI. Here were alſo buried Wil- liam eldeſt ſon of Henry II. Conſtance daughter of Edmund de Langley duke of York, a ſon and daughter of Richard earl of Cornwall, &c. [b] The ſtables built on the ſcite in Camden's time were probably demo- iſhed in the late civil wars; two baſtions, part of the fortifications caſt up when the parliament forces gar- riſoned the town, ſtill remain thereabouts. Biſhop Gibſon mentions a gold and a braſs coin found here, but of what people he was not informed. This town (which is a borough and corporation) gave birth 1573 to archbiſhop Laud, whoſe father was a wealthy clothier here, and to Lord Chief Juſtice Holt 16.. Thomas Cole t. Edward I. was called the rich clo- thier of Reading, and Mr. Kenric, ſon of a merchant of Newbury, was a benefactor here. The archbiſhop converted the houſe in which he was born into an hoſpital. The chief trade is now in malt and meal [c]; and here is a conſiderable market. The Kennet is navigable hither.

A regiment of Iriſh papiſts being quartered here by James II. and living at large on the townſpeople, when king William came within a few miles of the town the magiſtrates ſent to him to deſire his aſ- ſiſtance againſt theſe ſoldiers, who threatned one Sunday to kill all the people coming out of St. Mary's church. He ſent a few Dutch troopers, on the ap- pearance of only two of whom on the church ſteps the Iriſh threw down their arms, and ran away: the Dutch purſued, and killed about 20; the reſt got off. The town allows money to ring annually on the 8th of December in commemoration of their deliverance [d].

Sir *Jacob Aſtley* of Melton Conſtable, Norfolk, was for his ſervices to Charles I. in the civil war created lord *Aſtley* of *Reading* 20 Charles I. which title became extinct in his grandſon *Jacob* [e]. *Wil- liam Cadogan*, who had ſignalized himſelf under the duke of Marlborough in the French wars, and in ſuppreſſing the rebellion 1715, was created lord Cadogan, baron of Reading 1716, and two years af- terwards baron Oakley, viſcount Caverſham, and earl Cadogan: all theſe titles expired with him 1726, except that of baron Oakley, which devolved on his brother *Charles* who died 1776, and is ſucceeded by his ſon *Charles Sloan*, third and preſent lord. The ſeat of this family is at *Caverſham* two miles from this town on the other ſide the Thames in Oxfordſhire. It belonged formerly to the lord Knowles, who here ſplendidly entertained James I's Queen Anne in her progreſs to Bath 1613 [f]. "At *Cauſeiham*, ſhortly "*Cauſham*, is a great mayne bridge of timber over "the Thames on timber foundations, and in ſome "places of ſtone, and towards the north end of the "bridge a fair old ſtone chaple on piles [g]." The Thames paſſes *by* Reading, but the Kennet *through* it. It is remarkable that at Caverſham thoſe wells, between which and the Thames the Kennet has its courſe, riſe and fall with the Thames, not with the Kennet. Hence it is argued, that the bed of the Thames is much lower depreſſed than that of the Kennet, and de- taches its ſprings under the bed of the latter. Near this place at *Catſgrove* was diſcovered ſome years ſince a large ſtratum of oyſter ſhells, lying on a bed of green ſand extending to five or ſix acres, with a bed of bluiſh clay immediately above it. Among theſe ſhells many were found with both the valves together, and although the moving ſeparated them, it was eaſy to ſee they belonged to each other [h]. Such have been found near Dantzic [i].

Caverſham.

Catſgrove.

When Wiltſhire if not Berkſhire was ſeparated from the biſhopric of Sherborn A. D. 905, and made a di- ſtinct dioceſe, *Sunning* is ſaid to have been one of the ſeats of the biſhops of the new ſee, which was again united to Sherborn about 1060. But I cannot, ſays biſhop Tanner, account for ever placing them here, becauſe William of Malmesbury expreſsly ſays that after the diviſion Berkſhire ſtill remained under the juriſdiction of the biſhops of Sherborne [k]. Leland, who calls Sunning "an uplandiſche toun ſet on a fair and "commodious ground," found no great antiquity in the church except ſome tombs of nuns, &c. and at the eaſt end an old chapel of St. Sarik reſorted to for the cure of madneſs [l]. The biſhop of Saliſbury had at Sunning before the Conqueſt an antient manor place; and there remained in Leland's time a fair

Sunning.

[a] Stuk. It. I. 59. [x] Lel. It. II. 3, 4. [y] Tan. 12. [z] Ib. 23. [a] Ib. 16. 17.
[b] Willis. Mit. Abb. Groſe's account under his two views of this abbey. [c] Aſhm.
[d] See Kennet's Complete Hiſt. III. 532. [e] Dugd. Bar. II. 473. [f] An account of this entertainment was printed 1613. 4to.
[g] Lel. II. 5. [h] G. ex Phil. Tranſ. No. 261. [i] Mr. Klein in Phil. Tranſ. No. 459. [k] Tan. 22. 593. [l] II. 3.

old ſtone houſe by the bank of the Thames, and a fair park belonging to that biſhop [m].

Hurley. "*Hurley* upon the Tamiſe a cell to Weſtminſter a "mile above Biſham [n]."

In Domeſday book Hurley is ſaid to have lately belonged to Elgar, probably of a Saxon or Daniſh family, but then to be the property of Geoffrey Mandeville. He had greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Haſtings, and had received this eſtate probably with ſome others from William the Conqueror, towards the latter end of whoſe reign A. D. 1086, he founded here the priory of St. Mary for black monks, to this day called Lady Place, and annexed it as a cell to Weſtminſter abbey. The charter of the foundation is ſtill preſerved there. In it the founder calls himſelf Goisfridus de Magna Villa, and recites the motives of the donation "pro "ſalute et redemptione animæ meæ et uxoris meæ "Lecelenæ, cujus conſilio gratia divine providentie hoc "bonum opus inchoavi, et pro anima Athalaiſæ primæ "uxoris meæ, matris filiorum meorum, jam defunctæ, "nec non heredum meorum omnium mihi ſuccedentium." He then recites the particulars of this donation: "Ad ſuſtentationem monachorum in eadem "eccleſia Deo in perpetuum ſervientium." And after ſome terrible imprecations on all perſons who ſhall violate or diminiſh this his foundation, he concludes thus: "Conteſtor igitur omnes filios meos, "heredes videlicet et omnes poſteros meos, per tremendum Dei judicium et per omnipotentiam ejus "in cœlo et in terra ne ipſi faciant aut fieri ſinant ullam impactionem huic meæ donationi; "immo augeant et ſtabiliant eam, ita ut Deus augeat "et ſtabiliet dies et vitam illorum in eterna beatitudine, et habeant partem in hac mea eleemoſyna "mecum in celeſte requie. Teſtes; epiſcopus Oſmundus, Gilbertus abbas Weſtmonaſterienſis, Le"celena domina uxor mea, Willielmus de Magna "villa, Robertus de Magnavilla." The firſt ſubſcribing witneſs Oſmund biſhop of Saliſbury, was originally a Norman nobleman, earl of Seez in that province. He was afterwards made earl of Dorſet and Lord High Chancellor of England, and at laſt biſhop of Saliſbury. Gilbert, abbot of Weſtminſter, was alſo of a Norman family which was very conſiderable, and had produced ſeveral great men. He was educated at the monaſtery of Bec in Normandy under Lanfranc and Anſelm archbiſhops of Canterbury; with the latter of whom he kept a conſtant correſpondence and very great friendſhip. He was employed in embaſſies by king Henry I. more than once; and is ſaid to have been very learned in all the ſciences of the times. He died in 1117, and lies buried under one of the three effigies which ſtill remain in the pavement of the great cloiſter in Weſtminſter abbey near Mr. Poulteney's tomb. In his time Geoffrey de Magnaville was buried in the little cloiſter of Weſtminſter abbey, in a chapel now a court yard belonging to the houſe of the receiver of the abbey rents, late Mr. Davis's.

This priory was valued at the diſſolution at £. 134°. and ſoon after became the property of a family whoſe name was *Chamberlain*. From thence it deſcended to —— *Lovelace*, whoſe ſon Richard went on an expedition with Sir Francis Drake, and with the money gained therein built the preſent houſe on the ruins of the antient convent. The only viſible remains of the antient convent are the abbey yard and ſome parts of the chapel or refectory (now ſtables) of which the window arches though made of chalk in the time of the Conqueror are ſtill as freſh as if lately built. But perhaps in the houſe itſelf ſome remains of the form of the convent may be ſtill traced. Under the great hall is a vault in which ſome bodies in monaſtic habits have been found buried. The hall itſelf and the croſs rooms at the eaſt end ſeem to have been the church of the convent; and the numerous apartments at the weſt end of the houſe ſeem originally in ſome manner to have been apartments of the ſame convent. The Lovelace family grew rich and powerful in this county. It was ennobled by Charles I. who, in his 3d year, created Richard Lovelace baron Hurley [p], which title ended with his grandſon 1736, and during the ſucceeding reigns the family lived in great ſplendor, of which two or three cielings painted by Verrio, probably at the ſame time with thoſe in Windſor caſtle, and above all the landſcapes of Salvator Roſa which fill the great room, and alſo it is ſaid a leſſer room, are proofs ſtill remaining here. During the reigns of Charles II, and James II, private meetings of ſome of the chief nobility were held in the ſubterraneous vault under the great hall for the purpoſe of calling in the Prince of Orange; and it is ſaid that the principal papers which brought about the Revolution were ſigned in the dark receſs at the end of that vault. It is certain that after the Prince of Orange became king he viſited lord Lovelace in this houſe, and deſcended with him to view that dark receſs.

On the decline of the Lovelace family the eſtate was ſold. The greateſt and moſt valuable part became the property of the Greeve family, and now belongs to the duke of Marlborough. The other part conſiſting of the manſion and the wood lands was purchaſed by Mrs. Williams (ſiſter to Dr. Wilcocks biſhop of Rocheſter) who in one lottery had but two tickets, one of which came up a prize of 500*l.* the other of 20,000*l.* which enabled her to purchaſe this eſtate. The daughter of Mrs. Williams married Dr. Lewin chancellor of Rocheſter [q], and poſſeſſed the eſtate from her mother's death in 1745, and bequeathed it to the preſent poſſeſſor Mr. Wilcocks who ſucceeded to it in 1771.

The field in which the fort at *Laurence Waltham* ſtood is called *Weycock*, which Hearne derives from Ƿæʒ coppe q. d. the *Road* on the *hill*. The Roman coins found here are of the lower empire except a ſilver one of Amyntas grandfather of Alexander the great [r].

In the adjoining pariſh of *White* or *Abbots Waltham*, which belonged to Chertſey abbey, near the manor houſe of Feens, and at *Berry grove* by the church Roman coins and tiles have been found. *Smewin's houſe* in this pariſh is moated round, and ſaid to have been a ſeat of Prince Arthur ſon of Henry VII. and the retreat of the learned Dodwell [r].

At *Shottisbrook* was a ſmall college, of which there were lately ſome remains, founded 1337 by Sir William Truſſel of Cubbleſton, Staffordſhire. He lies buried in lead, and his lady in leather in this church. Here alſo was buried 1711 the learned Mr. Henry Dodwell, Camdenian profeſſor at Oxford, and one of the patrons of the induſtrious Mr. Hearne, whoſe father was clerk of this pariſh [s].

Next to Laurence Waltham is *Billingbere*, the inhabitation of ſir Henry Nevill, iſſued from the lords Abergavenny [t], now of Richard Aldworth Neville, eſq.

"*Biſham* priorie in Berkſhire on the Tamiſe, a three

[m] Ib. [n] Ib. 5. [o] Tanner, 13. [p] Dugd. Bar. II. 456.
[q] Who died 1773, and is buried at Broxborn, in the county of Herts, as was his wife, 1763. Epit.
[r] Hearne's Letters on Antiquities between Windſor and Oxford at the end of Lel. It. V. [s] Hearne ubi ſup. [t] Holland.

miles above Maidenhead[u]." The manor was given to the Templars by Robert de Ferrariis t. Stephen, and a preceptory built on it. On their downfall it was granted to the Hoſpitalers, and afterwards to William Montacute earl of Salisbury, who 1338 built a priory for Auſtin canons, endowed with near £.300. *per ann.* ſurrendered 1536, and refounded by Henry VIII. 1437, who endowed it with the lands of Chertſey and other abbeys to the amount of £.660. a year, and intended to have granted the privilege of the mitre to it, but in four years time ſuppreſt it for ever[x]. No remains of it now exiſt. In a chapel adjoining to the church are monuments to Thomas Hoby father of Camden's friend, Sir Edward and others of the ſame family. The ſcite was granted to Sir Edward Hoby, who ſeems not to have ſpared the monuments of the founder, of Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury, and of Edward earl of Warwick, the only heir male of the Plantagenet family beheaded 1499[y]. At *Temple mills* a mile ſouth-weſt of this place was a manufactory of battery works (copper and braſs pans and kettles) carried on till 1720, and ſtill in part.

Maidenhead, which Leland calls *South Ailington*, (and Stow *Sudlington*,) and deſcribes as "a neatly wel-"buildid town[z]," owed its riſe to the building of its bridges; was incorporated 26 Edward III. by the name of the Gild or Fraternity of the brothers and ſiſters of Maidenhead, and after the reformation by that of a warden and burgeſſes, which James II. changed to a high ſteward, mayor, and aldermen. The town is in the pariſhes of Bray and Cookham, but has a chapel peculiar to the corporation. Here is an almſhouſe for eight poor men and their wives, founded by Mr. Smith ſalter 1659, and a chapel of eaſe[a]. The bridge over the Thames has lately been rebuilt in a handſome manner with ſtone.

Bray is noted even in ſong for its vicar, who in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three ſucceſſors changed his religion four times, keeping only the principle of living and dying Vicar of Bray[b]. Rents were aſſigned to Philippa, Edward III's queen, out of the manors of Bray and Cookham[c]. From Monkey iſland near this place to Sunning a canal was projected 1770 to ſhorten the navigation of the Thames.

There was a caſtle at Windſor before the Conqueſt which contained half a hide, parcel of the manor of Cluer[d]. The Conqueror improved and Henry I. rebuilt this caſtle. In the treaty of peace between Henry II. and Stephen, it is called *Mota* de Windſor; and when Richard I. went to the Holy land, and left the government to the biſhops of Ely and Durham, the former taking up his reſidence in the Tower of London, the latter occupied this place as the next ſtrongeſt hold in the kingdom. Edward I's queen Eleanor took great delight in it, and was here delivered of four of her children. Her grandſon Edward III. his ſon William, and Henry VI. were alſo born here. It owes moſt of its preſent magnificence to the attachment of Edward III. to the place of his birth. He built the royal palace with its chapel, and St. George's hall, the lodgings on the eaſt and ſouth ſide of the inner court, the tower on the keep, the chapel of St. George, and the apartments for the dean and canons, with all the walls, towers, and gates as they now ſtand. St. George's chapel, was rebuilt by Edward IV. Henry VII. added the ſtately fabric adjoining to the king's lodgings. The prebendal houſes were erected in form of a fetter lock by Henry VIII, who alſo built the great gate to the outer court; as did Edward VI. and Mary a curious fountain for ſupplying the whole caſtle with water from Blackmore park near Wingfield. Elizabeth made the terrace. Charles II. gave the armory, beſides repairing and furniſhing the whole caſtle, and James II. and William III. further adorned the apartments with paintings. In ſome late repairs the ditch has been filled up. The caſtle covers ſomewhat more than twelve acres, and is divided into three wards called the Outer and Inner Square and the Tower. In the middle of the ſecond is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Charles II. St. George's hall, where the inſtallation dinners are held, is painted with the triumphs of Edward III. and the Black Prince by Verrio. In St. George's chapel are buried Edward IV. Henry VI. Henry VIII. and his queen Jane Seymor, and Charles I. beſides divers of our nobility. At the eaſt end Wolſey built a chapel vulgarly called the *Tomb Houſe*, intending it as a mauſoleum for Henry VIII.[e] The college was founded by Edward III. juſt before he inſtituted his new order: but here had been a free chapel ſo early as Henry I. and in the park a royal chapel founded by Edward II.[f] The Great Park is above 14 miles in circumference, the Little one three. On Windſor Foreſt is *Cranborn lodge*, built by the late earl of Ranelagh, paymaſter to the army under William III. and ſince bought by the crown. It ſtands on a delightful hill, in Cranborn wood, a mile to the weſt of it in which is the ſource of *Virginia* water, which winds away to Chertſey, and diſcharges itſelf into the Thames near Weybridge park. The earl of Ranelagh erected a ſchool for 40 poor children of Wingfield pariſh.

Order of the Garter.

As to the origin of the order of the garter, Polydore Vergil is the firſt that derived it from a lady's garter, which lady ſucceeding hiſtorians have made counteſs of Salisbury. The truth ſeems to be that Edward III. having inſtituted a Round Table in imitation of King Arthur, and invited all foreigners to a ſolemn juſt and tournament held here 1344, finding the king of France had copied his example, and that ſuch inſtitution was too general, and having given his own garter for a ſignal at the battle of Creſſey, ordained it afterwards the badge or ſymbol of a particular order. In reference to this the motto ſeems to "retort ſhame and defiance on him who ſhould "dare to think ill of ſo juſt an enterpriſe as he had "undertaken in ſupport of his juſt claim to the "crown of France." It was the age of mottos, and Aſhmole gives one or two more on this very prince's cloaths[g]. With this order have been honoured nine emperors of Germany, five kings of Denmark, three of Sweden, five of Portugal, two of Naples, one of Arragon, and five of France, (30 ſovereigns;) ten electors of the empire, 13 other ſovereign princes, ſix princes of Orange, beſides many peers of France, Spain, &c. The firſt Scotchman admitted into the order was James earl of Douglas by Edward IV. and the firſt Scotiſh king James V. by Henry VIII. The officers belonging to this order are the prelate biſhop of Winchester, the chancellor biſhop of Saliſbury, the regiſter dean of Windſor, Garter king at arms, and the black rod. At a meeting of the order to fill up the

[u] Lel. II. 5, [x] Tan. 16.
[y] And his wife, daughter of lord Grandiſon, on whoſe tomb it was ſpecified that her father was deſcended out of Burgundy, couſin german of the emperor of Conſtantinople, the king of Hungary and the earl of Bavaria, and brought into England by Edmund earl of Lancaſter. Holland.
[z] Lel. II. 2. [a] Aſhmole. [b] Fuller. [c] Hearne apx. to Otterb. p. 133.
[d] Radulfus filius Seifrid tenet de rege Clivore [*Cluer*]; caſtellum de Windeſores eſt in dimid. hida. p. 62. b.
[e] Aſhm. It is now almoſt in ruins and uſed to hold mortar and lumber. [f] Tan. 21. [g] Aſhm. 178. 185.

Vacant

vacant ſtalls the chancellor collects the votes; for though the ſovereign properly elects, the knights have a liberty of nomination except the perſon be a foreigner. Each knight may nominate nine perſons, out of whom the ſovereign chuſes one. Garter is then ſent out of the chapter to announce it to the perſon elected, and conduct him to the preſence of the ſovereign, who in perſon or by deputy *inveſts* him with the enſigns of the order of the garter, which is buckled round his left leg, and the George hung round his neck by a ſky coloured ribbon. The habit and other ornaments are not put on till he is inſtalled in the chapel at Windſor.

St. George. Great difficulties have been raiſed about the patron ſaint of this order and of England. His very exiſtence has been called in queſtion, becauſe the Cappadocian hero, whoever he was, has been confounded with two biſhops of the ſame name. Dr. Heylin, who wrote firſt and moſt about him, concluded with giving him entirely up, and ſuppoſing him a mere ſymbolical deviſe: and Dr. Pettingal has turned him into a mere Baſilidian ſymbol of victory. Mr. Pegge has finally reſtored him[h].

In digging the foundations for ſome new works carried on at the caſtle 1779, was found a gold ſeal ring wreathed without inſcription; the impreſſion, which was rather engraved than cut deep, repreſented a winged figure on foot killing with a ſpear a two-headed dragon, and over the figure a croſs patee. As St. George is preſumed to be always repreſented on horſeback, this was referred by ſome to St. Michael.

"The town of New Windleſore was erected ſins "that king Edward the IIId redified the caſtle there[i]."

The town of Windſor lies on the ſlope of a hill, and conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets near the caſtle. The croſs erected 1380, 4 Richard II. by John Sadler, beautified and repaired 1635 by biſhop Goodman, was entirely deſtroyed in the civil wars. The corporation of Windſor by its charter conſiſts of not leſs than 28 or more than 30 members; *viz.* ten aldermen (one of whom is annually choſen mayor) three benchers (who generally but not always are elected aldermen as vacancies happen); the reſt are called common council: they have beſides a high ſteward (now the duke of St. Alban's) an under ſteward (who by the charter is to be a man well ſkilled in the laws) and a town clerk: theſe may or may not be members of the corporation. The preſent town clerk is an alderman. They have likewiſe a juſtice for the borough choſen annually from among thoſe aldermen who have ſerved the office of mayor[k].

Old Windſor. The duke of St. Alban's had a handſome houſe in New Windſor, purchaſed by the king 1779. *Old Windſor* is a ſmall village with a church. About half a mile from Windſor towards the foreſt is a mineral purging ſpring, formerly much frequented and known by the name of *Elia's Spittle*, now St. Peter's Well[l]. Geo. Vertue ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1730 drawings of antiquities found in the ruins of the chapel. On *St. Leonard's* hill near Windſor were diſcovered 1705 ſeveral celts, a ſpearhead, two pieces of a trumpet, a patten, a Daniſh ſpur, Roman coins, urns, and aſhes: alſo a lamp[m] engraved by the above Society, who have taken it for their creſt. Hereabouts Horſley places PONTES.

Cæſar's camp. On the heath five miles from Sunning hill and near Eaſthamſtead park is a very large irregular camp, double trencht, called *Cæſar's*. On a hill near the race ground about a mile from Sunning hill wells on *Aſcot* heath are four barrows. They are on the ſouth ſide of the turnpike road to Oakingham; the neareſt not above 300 yards from the road. They ſtand ſouth-eaſt by ſouth of each other. See Pl. XI. fig. 9. where aa is the level of the ground, the trenches bb round the large ones cc are about 12 feet wide and two deep; from the middle of the trenches to the centres of the tops is about 47 feet; from the outſides of the trenches to the feet of the leſſer hillocks ee about 45 feet, and theſe hillocks, which have no trenches round them, are quite flat at the top, not above three feet high, and are about 40 feet over; dd is the ſpace between the larger and leſſer barrows. About two miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt from the barrows is *Tower* hill, a ſmall irregular hill, very ſteep on every ſide except the north-north-eaſt where is the entrance to the entrenchment that runs round the top of the whole hill and follows all its irregularities. The trench is about 12 feet wide. This hill is about three miles north-eaſt by eaſt by eaſt from Cæſar's camp, a quarter of a mile from which are *Wickham buſhes*, and a little ſouth of them a raiſed road 90 feet wide round in the middle with a trench on each ſide running eaſt and weſt, vulgarly called the *Devil's High way*.

Within the foreſt and ſouth of the park at *Bromhale*, in the pariſh of Sunning hill, was a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, founded before the reign of John, abandoned before 13 Henry VIII. and granted to St. John's college, Cambridge[n]. Bro

At *Sunning hill* is a chalybeate ſpring of the ſame properties as that at Tunbridge. Here is a park belonging to Mr. Crutchley. The pariſh church is both in its form and ſize a ſpecimen of our earlier parochial churches, conſiſting only of a nave, and a ſmall chancel, divided by a ſquare belfry tower. On the impoſt moulding of one of the arches of this tower is carved the inſcription, Pl. XI. fig. 8. which Dr. Milles reads *Undecimo Kalendarum Martii obiit Livingus preſbiter*. The name of the prieſt, the ſtyle of the inſcription, the form and abbreviation of the letters, and the place where it is cut, indicate great antiquity. Livingus occurs frequently in antient records as a Saxon proper name. The ſtyle and ſituation of the inſcription ſhew it to have been rather commemorative than ſepulchral. It is not impoſſible that the body of Livingus might have been interred under the belfry, at that time perhaps the entrance to the church, which might originally have conſiſted only of the chancel and tower; parochial churches being at that early period very ſmall, and the dead being more generally buried in the porch, or before the entrance, than within the church. But as this inſcription points out only the day of his death, it ſeems rather intended as a memorial of his anniverſary. The ſimplicity and conciſeneſs of the inſcription is another proof of its antiquity, and ſo is the uſe of the Roman numerals, and the form of the letters, which are Roman capitals, except the Saxon ꝏ and Ꞇ. The inſcription fills almoſt two ſides of the impoſt moulding, and appears to have been cut ſubſequent to the building of the tower[o]. Sun

Oakingham is a large frequented market town and corporation, and has a freeſchool and hoſpital and a ſilk manufacture. It gave birth 1517 to Dr. Thomas Godwin biſhop of Bath and Wells, father of the biſhop of Hereford; and title of baron to Prince George of Denmark, 1689. Oakingham church ſtands in Wiltſhire[p]. At Luckley green in this pariſh is an hoſpital founded by Henry Lucas, eſq. t. Charles I.

The firſt earl of Berkſhire we meet with was *Ethel-*

[h] Archæol. V. 1.
[i] Lel. IV. I. 47.
[k] Aſhm. III. 58.
[l] Rawlinſon's additions to Aſhmole, vol. I. lxiv.
[m] See them engraved in Aſhm. III. 210.
[n] Tan. 18.
[o] Archæol. II. 129.
[p] Rawl. additions to Aſhm. vol. I. xxx.

wulf, who A. D. 860, in the reign of Ethelbert, defeated the Danes who had burnt Wincheſter. He gave them a ſecond defeat at Engleſield in this county 871, and loſt his life a few days after in a third engagement with them at Reading. The next earl was *Suane*, ſon of Godwin earl of Kent, who held this earldom with many others [g]. This title was conferred 1620, 18 James I. on *Francis Norris*, of an antient family in the county and deſcended from Henry Norris, who was involved in Anne Bullen's ruin. This earl made away with himſelf in a fit of revenge two years after, and dying without iſſue [h], the title was next conferred 5 Charles I. on *Thomas Howard* lord Howard of Charlton, Wilts, and viſcount Andover, who was ſucceeded by his two ſons *Charles* and *Thomas* [i]; which laſt dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by *Henry Bowes* Howard, grandſon of William, fourth ſon of the firſt earl: he by his grandſon *Henry*, and he 1779 by his uncle *Thomas* 6th and preſent earl of Berkſhire and 13th earl of Suffolk.

[g] Dugd. Bar. I. 16. 18. [h] Ib. II. 404. [i] Ib. II. 280.

Rare Plants found in Berkſhire.

Caucalis *daucoides*. Fine leaved baſtard Parſley; in corn fields and barren places near *Reading*.

Convallaria *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; in a field adjoining to the waſh at *Newbury*, and other places.

Lathyrus *paluſtris*. Marſh Chickling-vetch; in a wood near *Abington*.

Lycoperdon *fornicatum*. Turret Puff ball; in meadows: at *Bucklebury* ten miles from *Reading*.

Monotropa *hypopythys*. Birds-neſt ſmelling like Primroſe roots; in woods.

Myrica *Gale*. Goule, Sweet-Willow, Dutch-myrtle; in the corner of *Old Windſor* Park.

Orchis *militaris*. Man Orchis; on *Cawſham* hills by the *Thames* ſide not far from *Reading*.

Salix *rubra*. Red Willow; in the oſier-holt between *Maidenhead* and *Windſor*.

The Kingdom of the West Saxons.

THE countries hitherto deſcribed, viz. thoſe of the *Danmonii*, *Durotriges*, *Belgæ*, and *Attrebatii*, when the Saxons were maſters of Britain formed the kingdom of the West Saxons, which they called in their language Weaſt Seax-an-ric [a], and themſelves Geſuyriſ, from the grandfather of Cerdic, who firſt founded this kingdom, whence they are called *Geviſſi*, and by others *Viſi Saxons*, from their weſtern ſituation, as the Weſtern Goths are called *Viſi Goths*. Theſe in the advanced ſtate of the Engliſh empire reduced the Saxon Heptarchy into a Monarchy, which, afterwards, however, by the inactivity of its princes, ſoon declined and eaſily ſunk: Thus confirming the common obſervation, that the offspring of the braveſt men and moſt illuſtrious families have their progreſs like plants, flouriſh, come to maturity, and then wither and gradually die away.

[a] Or ſeaſt Saxna-ric.

A MAP OF SURRY

FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

BUCKS SHIRE

BERKS SHIRE

MIDDLESEX

HAMPSHIRE

WINDSOR

Eaton

Clewer

Datchet

Spitall

Old Windsor

Windsor

Lyons Gr.

Great Snow Hill

Egham

STAINS

Bedfont

Feltham

Ashford

Bakham

Rusham

Thorpe

Laleham

Littleton

CHERTSEY

Addlestone

Windlesham

Bagshot

Chobham

Horsell Heath

Byfleet

Woking

Ockham

Primley

Purbright

Worplesdon

Guildford

Aldershot

Wanborough

FARNHAM

Compton

Godalming

HASELMERE

Cuddingfold

Amfold

Rudgwick

Albury

Shere

Wotton

Ewhurst

Cranley

Wonersh

Shalford

Stoke

Merrow

Clandon

Ripley

Woking

Pyrford

Woodham

Addlestone

Thames R.

Wey R.

Blackwater

Tillford Bridge

Coleford Bridge

Loddon River

Rowling Downs

Hindhead Common

Farnham Common

Crooksbury Common

Frensham Common

Thursley Common

Hankley Common

Witley Common

Brickiln Common

Hermitage

Hay Hall

Hyde Heath

Park House

Park Farm

Lodge Farm

Wood

Broad Street

Wick

Flanford

Normandy

Runfold

Seale

Sunday Farm

Moor Park

Wrecclesham

Waverley Abbey

The Rye

Crooksbury Hill

Elstead

Thursley

Witley

Hydons Heath

Hascombe

Farncombe Street

Godalming

Upper Eashing

Lower Eashing

Peper Harow

Shackleford

Burmore

Ramsome

Tilsmore

Hindhead

Haslemere

Tillinghurst

Ramper Common

Pitch Place

Hascombe

Brook

Smithbrook

Park Farm

Fowlersgrove

Forest Gr.

Tickners Heath

Little Bookhurst

Fry Orch

Sandgate

Whelley

Bottom's Farm

Addlestone

Woodham

Byfleet

Pyrford

Woking

Ripley

Ockham

Send Marsh

Send

Wisley

Wisley Pond

Horsell Heath

Chobham

Bagshot Mills

Blackwater

Trimly

SURREY

SUSSEX

LONDON

BRENTFORD

KINGSTON

EWEL

EPSOM

CROYDON

KEYGATE

East Grinstead

Meridian of St. Pauls.

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

REGNI.

NEXT to the Atrebatii on the east were the REGNI, or, as Ptolemy calls them PHΓNOI [a], inhabiting the parts now commonly called Surrey and Southsex, with the sea coast of Hants. I purposely omit what has occurred to me as the etymology of the name, as perhaps not well founded, if I should suppose Ptolomy called them Ρηγνοι because they formed a *kingdom* [b], and were allowed by the Romans to preserve a regal form of goverment. For in this tract Cogidunus the British king had, according to Tacitus, some cities given him agreeable to the antient practice of the Roman people, that they might have even kings for the instruments of their bondage [c]. But as this conjecture neither appears probable to myself, nor is likely to be approved by others, I entirely reject it, and readily embrace the Saxon origin of the modern names which is founded in truth; *Southsex* from the South Saxons, and *Suthrey* from their southern situation on the river; for that this is the meaning of *Suth-rey* none can deny who considers that *Over-rhey* signifies in old English *on the other side of the River*.

[a] Some MSS. of Ptolemy have Ρηγιοι, and so Selden. Gale's MS. n.
[b] *Regnum*. [c] for their slaves. G.

SURREY.

THIS county, called by Bede *Suthriona* [a], commonly *Suthrey* and *Surrey*, by the Saxons from its south situation on the river Suð-þea, Suð, signifying in their language *South* and þea *a river*), is bounded on the west by Berks and Hants; on the south by Sussex; on the east it borders on Kent; and is divided from Middlesex to the north by the Thames. It is of no great extent, but very rich, and in the level parts near the Thames produces some corn, but mostly grass, especially to the south, where runs a continued deep valley, antiently called from the woods *Holmesdale*, and affording an agreeable prospect diversified with woods, corn-fields and meadows. From hence succeed a long ridge of hills, parks well stocked with deer, and rivers with fish, affording plenty of game both for hunting and fishing. Some have compared it to a garment, whose contexture is both fine and coarse, with a green fringe, its inner parts being barren, but its outer or hem fertile. In surveying this county I shall follow the course of the Thames and other rivers, by which means I shall leave no remarkable places unnoticed, all places of considerable antiquity lying on these rivers.

To go down the Thames; this river after leaving Berks washes *Chertsey* [b], which Bede calls *Cerotus' isle* [c], now scarce a peninsula except in winter floods; in which, as in a spot unfrequented by men, Frithwald, who styles himself in his charter of foundation, "petty prince of the province of the Surreians "under Wulpher king of the Mercians," and Erchenwald bishop of London, in the early ages of the English church, founded a small monastery, which was some considerable time the burying place of the devout king Henry VI. whom the house of York dethroned and took off to secure the crown to themselves, and interred here without any honour. He was afterwards removed to Windsor, and received all funeral honours from Henry VIII. who deposited him in his new chapel, and was such an admirer of his holy virtues, a pattern of Christian piety and patience, that he applied to Pope Julius to rank him among the Saints *. But the Pope's avarice prevented this, demanding so exhorbitant a sum of money for his cannonization that he seemed to have more regard to money than the king's sanctity. Below this the little river *Wey*, which rises in Hampshire, falls into the Thames, and at its entrance into Surrey visits *Feornham*, now *Farnham*, called from the fern growing about it, which Ethelbald king of the West Saxons gave to "the bishop and congregation of the church of Winton." Here about 893 king Alfred with a small force routed the ravaging Danes; and afterwards when king Stephen gave leave to all who followed his party to build castles, Henry Blois, his brother and bishop of Winchester, erected one on a hill that commands the town, which being a retreat for rebels was razed by Henry III. but afterwards rebuilt by the bishops of Winchester, to whom it still belongs. At *Waverley* William Gifford bishop of Winchester founded [d] a small house for monks of the Cistercian order. From hence the Wye runs through *Godelming*, which king Alfred bequeathed to his brother's son Ethelwald, not far from the manor of *Catteshull* held by Hamo de Gatton "as Mareshall "of the women, when the king came thither;" nor far from *Loseley*, where I saw a beautiful house of the knightly family of More in a park of oaks; and comes to *Guilford*, Saxon Gulð-ford, and in some copies *Geglford*, now a considerable and handsome market town, with several inns; formerly a royal vill of the Saxon kings, bequeathed to Æthelwald aforesaid by his uncle. Here is a palace now going to decay, and not far from the river are the ruined walls of a large old castle. In the middle of the town is the

Wey river.
Farnham.
Waverley.
Godelming.
Catteshull.
Loseley.
Guilford.

* Hist. Cantuar.

[a] Sudergrona, Suþrigena. Eccl. Hist. IV. 6.
[b] Sax. Ceortesige.
[c] Hist. Eccl. IV. 6. *Cerotaesei*, i. e. *Ceroti insula*.
[d] 1128.

church,

church, whoſe eaſt end with its arched ſtone roof ſeems of great antiquity. Here, as appears from William I's ſurvey[e], "the king had 75 *hagæ* or houſes, in which dwelt 175 perſons." But nothing has rendered it ſo remarkable as the treachery and cruelty of Godwin earl of Kent, who, A. D. 1036, when Alfred, ſon of king Ethelred and heir to the crown of England, came from Normandy to claim his right, received him here with the moſt ſolemn aſſurances, which he ſoon broke. For falling ſuddenly in the night upon the 600 Normans who attended the royal youth, he decimated them, as our hiſtorians relate, and that not according to the antient manner, putting to death every tenth ſoldier by lot, but he put to death nine out of ten, and with exceſſive cruelty redecimated the remaining tenth men. As to Alfred, he delivered him up to Harold the Dane, who put out his eyes, and impriſoned him till his death.

Sutton. *Woking.* *Pyriford.*

The Wey, after a long courſe from hence north, in which it paſſes by no remarkable place except *Sutton*, the ſeat of the knightly family of the *Weſtons*, comes to *Woking* a royal manſion, and *Pyriford*, where in my time Edward, earl of Lincoln and baron *Clinton* built himſelf a houſe, and near it

Ockeham.

Ockeham, where the great philoſopher William de Ockham, father of the ſect of Nominal Philoſophers, received his birth and name. At the ſpot where it falls into the Thames by two channels, ſtands *Oatelands*, a beautiful palace in a park, near which Cæſar croſſed the Thames into Caſſivelaun's territories: this being the only place where the Thames could be forded and that with great difficulty, which the Britans themſelves in a manner diſcovered to Cæſar. On the other ſide this river was drawn up a large army of Britans, and the bank itſelf defended with ſharp ſtakes driven into it, and ſome of the ſame were concealed under water in the bed of the river. "Remains of theſe, ſays Bede[f], are ſtill to be ſeen, "and it is evident, at firſt ſight, that each of them is "of the thickneſs of a man's thigh, covered with lead, "and made faſt in the bed of the river." But the Romans entered with ſo much intrepidity into the river up to their chins, that the Britans could not ſtand the ſhock, but abandoned the banks and fled. I cannot be miſtaken in this, the river being ſcarce ſix feet deep hereabouts, and the place now called from

Oatlands.

Coway Stakes.

theſe ſtakes *Coway ſtakes*. Caſſivelaun's territories are placed by Cæſar deſcribing the paſſage at the diſtance of about 10 miles from the ſea which waſhes the eaſt coaſt of Kent where he landed, and this ford of ours is at the ſame diſtance from the ſea; of which paſſage I think I have now firſt revived the fleeting memorial.

Mole river.

A few miles eaſt from hence the river *Mole* haſtens to the Thames, having croſſed the whole county from the ſouth, and meeting with obſtruction from ſome hills, opens itſelf a ſubterraneous paſſage like a *mole*, whence it ſeems to take its name, as the famous river Anas (Guadiana) in Spain. There are no remarkable places on this river except at ſome diſtance from its riſe, and near the old Roman military way

Okeley.

called *Stanyſtreat*, a town called *Aclea* or *Okeley*, from the oaks where Ethelwolph ſon of Egbert, who had taken holy orders, from which he was by authority of the papal ſee diſcharged, aſcended his father's throne by hereditary right, and engaging the Danes, obtained the victory, and ſlew the flower of their troops; but not much to the advantage of the kingdom, that Daniſh hydra always recovering itſelf. Not far from the head of this river is *Gatton*, now ſcarce a ſmall village, though formerly a conſiderable town. As a proof of its antiquity, Roman coins are found here, and it ſends two members to parliament. Lower lies *Rie-gate*, which, if derived from our antient language, ſignifies *the Courſe of the Stream*, in the vale running far eaſt, called *Holmeſdale*, whoſe inhabitants having once or twice routed the ravaging Danes make this rhyming boaſt;

The Vale of Holmeſdall
Never wonne ne never ſhall.

This town of Rhiegate is rather large than well built, having on the ſouth a well wooded park in which Charles earl of Nottingham, baron *Effingham*, and high admiral of England, has a houſe on the ſcite of a little monaſtery, founded antiently by the earls of Warren and Surrey. On the eaſt ſide ſtood a caſtle, now neglected and decaying with age, built by the ſame earls, and commonly called *Holmes caſtle* from the vale in which it ſtands. Under it I ſaw an extraordinary paſſage with a vaulted roof hewn with great labor out of the ſoft ſtone of which the hill is compoſed. "The earls of Warren," as we find in the "book of Inquiſitions, held it in chief of the king "in their barony from the conqueſt of England." Thence the river runs by *Bechworth* caſtle, for which Thomas *Brown* procured a fair of Henry VI. It is the reſidence of the knightly family of the Browns, of whom two centuries ago Anthony Brown marrying Lucy, 4th daughter of John Neville marquis Montacute, with a large fortune, his grandſon was veſted with the title of viſcount *Montacute* by queen Mary. A few miles weſt[g] from hence is *Effingham*, ſome time ſince the property of William Howard (ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk, who defeated the Scots) created by queen Mary baron *Howard* of *Effingham*, and high admiral of England, firſt chamberlain, and afterwards keeper of the privy ſeal to queen Elizabeth of glorious memory, whoſe ſon Charles is now high admiral of England, and was in 1597, for his valor and ſignal ſervices, created by the ſame princeſs earl of Nottingham[h]. But to return to the river.

The Mole coming to a hill called from its colour *White hill*, producing plenty of box, hides itſelf, or rather is ſwallowed up at its foot, whence the place has the name of the *Swallow*, and after about a mile or two bubbles up again near *Letherhed* bridge: ſo that the inhabitants of this place boaſt that they have a bridge which feeds ſheep, as well as the Spaniards; among whom this is a trite proverb of the place where the river Anas, now Guadiana, hides itſelf for ten miles. Our Mole thus riſen again moves ſlowly on to the Thames, into which it falls above *Moleſey* called after its name.

Thames after receiving the Mole rolls its waters due north, paſſing by *Kingſtone*, antiently as ſome ſay called *Moreford*, a conſiderable market town, formerly remarkable for a caſtle of the *Clares* earls of Glouceſter, which roſe out of an older little town of the ſame name, lying low and ſubject to floods, in which when England was almoſt torn in pieces by the Daniſh wars, Ethelſtan[i], Edwin[k],

[e] P. 30.
[f] Ec. H. I. 2.
[g] N. W.
[h] Of whom more in my annals. H.
[i] A. D. 425.
[k] A. D. 455.

and

and Ethelred[1], were crowned; whence it had the name of *Kingſton* or *Kings-town*. In this neighbourhood our kings ſince choſe their reſidence; called from its ſplendor *Shene* *, now *Richmond*, where that potent monarch Edward III. when he had filled up the meaſure of his glory and life, ended his days with grief for the loſs of his brave ſon, irreparable both to him and the nation. If ever England had cauſe to mourn, it certainly was at that time. For in one year ſhe loſt the ſubſtantial glory of military atchievements and accompliſhed valour: both princes by carrying their victorious arms through France had inſpired ſuch dread of them that the father might diſpute the title of Thunderer with Antiochus, and the ſon, that of the Eagle with Pyrrhus. Here likewiſe died Anne wife of Richard II. ſiſter of the emperor Wenceſlaus, daughter of the emperor Charles III. who firſt taught the Engliſh women the preſent method of ſitting on horſeback, before which they rode in an indecent manner like the men aſtride. Her huſband laid her death ſo much to heart that he forſook and loathed the houſe. Henry V. embelliſhed it with new buildings, and founded in the neighbouring village of *Shene* a ſmall monaſtery for Carthuſians which he called *Bethlehem*. In the reign of Henry VII. this palace was entirely deſtroyed by fire; but by the aſſiſtance of that prince it roſe like a phœnix out of its aſhes with greater ſplendor, and received the new name of Richmond from the county from whence he took the title of earl before his acceſſion to the crown. This prince, by whoſe care, vigilance, councils, and prudent foreſight the ſtate of England ſtill ſubſiſts unſhaken, had ſcarce put the finiſhing hand to this houſe when he died in it. From this place alſo (30 years after) his grandaughter, our gracious queen Elizabeth, full of years, being near 70, was called by Heaven to the aſſembly of the bleſſed: a princeſs of a manly ſpirit and diſcernment, reſembling her royal grandfather in diſpoſition as well as in features, the love of the world, and the delight of Britain. Though a woman, ſhe was ſo far from degenerating from the continued and renowned virtue of her anceſtors that ſhe came up to them if ſhe did not ſurpaſs them. Let the lateſt poſterity believe this, and that ſo gracious a lady (for I ſcorn to debaſe the truth by flattery) ſwayed the ſceptre 44 years in ſuch a manner as to be loved by her ſubjects, feared by her enemies, and admired by all; an example unparallelled in former times. Her death occaſioned ſuch univerſal ſorrow in England that the nation would have ſunk under the expreſſions of its grief inconſolable had not, immediately upon her removal from the world, our moſt gracious ſovereign James, the true and undiſputed heir to the crown in the eyes and by the wiſhes of all, ſhone out upon us with his moſt auguſt beams, and called us to the hope of enjoying him for ever. While we behold *him* we forget that *ſhe* is gone. Yet how can we ſay ſhe is gone when her immortal virtues live, and her deathleſs fame will ſurvive for ever in the minds of men through endleſs ages.

Thus far the tide comes up the Thames about 60 Italian miles from its mouth. Nor do I know any other river in Europe that receives the influx of the ocean with a regular ſucceſſion of tides for ſo many miles to the great benefit of the people on its banks. Whether this ariſes as I once thought from its having ſo little bend hereabouts, and proceeding with a ſtrait courſe eaſtward, confined for the moſt part within ſteeper banks, and emptying itſelf with a wider mouth than moſt rivers into the ſea, which by the revolution of the heavenly bodies from eaſt to weſt is driven in the ſame direction, philoſophers muſt determine, and to their diſcuſſion I reſign this and all ſuch points. A few lines on this place and this ſubject from the marriage of the Thame and Iſis may not perhaps be diſagreeable to the reader:

A dextra nobis Richmondia, Shena vetuſtis,
Celſa nitet, ſapiens namque hanc Richmondia dici
Henricus voluit, ſibi quod retuliſſet honorem
Et titulos comitis Richmondia jure paterno.
Hectoris Edwardi ſed deflet funera noſtri:
Proh dolor! hic illi regi mens libera ceſſit
Corpore contempto, ſedes habitura ſupernas:
Quem ſi non ſubito rapuiſſent ferrea fata,
Aut te Valeſiis rapuiſſet Gallia victor,
Aut tibi Valeſios.

Now to the right is lofty Richmond ſeen,
Call'd in paſt ages from its luſtre *Shene*.
Its modern name to that ſage prince it owes
Whoſe antient ſtyle and title that name ſhows:
It laſting tribute to our Hector pays,
Edward the Third, who ended here his days.
His godlike ſoul from hence to heav'n return'd
Free from the mortal fetters which it ſpurn'd.
Victorious Edward died, e'er to their coſt
Or Valois, France, or France had Valois loſt.

and a few lines after,

Tameſis alternum ſentit reditumque fugamque
Huc reflui pelagi: quoties vaga Cynthia pronos
Octava librat cœli ſtatione jugales,
Aut tenet oppoſitam varianti lumine plagam,
Plenior increſcit, celeremque recurrit in æſtum;
Atque ſuperbus ait, Concedant flumina nobis;
Nulla per Europæ dotatas nomine terras
Flumina tam longe ſic certis legibus undas
Alternas renovant, niſi fratres Scaldis & Albis.

Oft as the changing moon the ocean wide
Impels, our Thames receives the changing tide;
When in mid heaven fair Cynthia glorious rides
By her directed onwards ruſh the tides.
When on the other ſide ſhe wears in wain
The tides attendant haſten back again;
By force acquir'd the exulting river ſwell'd
Rolls on, and cries, "To me all rivers yield:"
Save the twin brother floods of Elbe and Scheld.
With ſuch true tides no river can be found
In all the realms that Europe's empire bound.

About four miles inland from the Thames all the ſurrounding buildings are eclipſed by *Noneſuch*, a royal retreat choſen by the magnificent monarch Henry VIII. for his pleaſure and retirement, in a moſt healthy ſpot before called *Cuddington*, and built with ſo much ſplendor and elegance that it ſtands a monument of art, and you would think the whole ſcience of architecture exhauſted on this building. It has ſuch a profuſion of animated ſtatues and finiſhed pieces of art rivalling the monuments of antient Rome itſelf, that it juſtly has and maintains its name from them, as Leland ſings,

Noneſuch.

Cuddington.

Hanc, quia non habeant ſimilem, laudare Britanni
Sepe ſolent, Nullique parem *cognomine dicunt.*

* Both the place and village of Richmond were called *Shene* before the time of Henry VII.

[1] A. D. 948.

Unrivall'd in deſign the Britons tell
The wond'rous praiſes of this *Nonpareil.*

The houſe is ſo ſurrounded by parks full of deer, delicious gardens, artificial arbours, parterres, and ſhady walks, that it ſeems the ſpot where pleaſure choſe to dwell with health. Queen Mary exchanged it for other eſtates with Henry *Fitz-Alan* earl of Arundel, who added to it a well-furniſhed library and new buildings, leaving it at his death to lord *Lumley*, who left nothing undone that ſhould make it anſwer its name[m], and of him it has been ſince purchaſed by the crown. Near it, I ſhould juſt obſerve, is a vein of potters earth, excellent for making crucibles for goldſmiths, and ſold at a high price.

Wandle r. *Caſtalton.* *Morden.* *Merton.*

The clear little river *Wandle*, full of excellent trouts, riſes not far from hence at *Caſhalton*, and paſſing by *Morden* leaves on its weſt bank *Merton*, ſituate in a moſt fruitful ſpot, and called by the Saxons Mepetune, antiently famous for the death of Kinulphus king of the Weſt Saxons, killed here by Kinehard Clito in the ſmall hut of an inſignificant harlot, of whom he was violently enamoured: Kinehard himſelf was afterwards ſlain by the friends of Kinulph; and thus ſuffered the inſtant puniſhment of his treachery. At preſent this place ſhews only the ruins of a monaſtery, founded by Henry I. at the inſtigation of Gilbert ſheriff of Surrey, and famous for the parliament held at it under Henry III.

Croydon.

The Wandle is afterwards increaſed from the eaſt by a little ſtream riſing at *Croydon*, antiently *Cradiden*, ſituate under the hills, and remarkable for the palace of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, to whom it has long belonged, and for the trade which the inhabitants carry on in coals. They ſay here was once a royal palace in the weſt part of the town near *Haling*, where foundations are frequently dug up, which was afterwards given by the kings to the archbiſhops, who removed it to their own palace nearer the river. Near this the moſt reverend father in Chriſt John *Whitgift*, late archbiſhop of Canterbury of famous memory, piouſly founded and endowed a very handſome hoſpital for the relief of the poor, and a ſchool for the advancement of learning. It may ſeem hardly worth while to mention, though not abſolutely void of truth, that a brook here is ſaid by the common people to ſwell ſometimes ſuddenly, betokening ſcarcity or plague. A little way from hence

Beddington.

is *Beddington*, where we ſee a beautiful houſe and delightful garden, lately built and laid out by Sir Francis *Carew*, knight. This is the antient ſeat of the Carews who are deſcended from Nicholas lord *Carew* of *Moulesford* (from whom alſo the *Carews* of Devonſhire are derived) and have long flouriſhed in this county, but eſpecially ſince James Carew married the daughter and coheireſs of the moſt noble baron Hoo. *Wibbandune*, now commonly called

Wimbledon.

Wimbledon, ſtands on the other bank of the Wandle, where, when long proſperity had produced civil wars among the Saxons after their wars with the Britans were ended, Ethelbert king of Kent firſt ſounded the alarm againſt his countrymen: but Ceaulin, king of the Eaſt Saxons, fortunately defeated him here with great ſlaughter[n], having ſlain his generals Oſlan and Cneben, from which laſt probably the circular fortification to be ſeen here was called *Benſbury* for *Cnebenſbury*. At preſent this place is embelliſhed with a fine houſe having pleaſant gardens and proſpects, built by Sir Thomas Cecil, knight, ſon of the wiſe lord Burghley, in 1588; when the Spaniſh fleet was preparing to invade England.

Two miles ſouth from hence on the top of a hill is a little wood, now called *Woodcote*, in which are evident traces of a ſmall town, and ſeveral wells formed of flints, and the neighbours talk much of its populouſneſs, and wealth and many nobles. This was, in my opinion, the city called by Ptolemy Noiomagus, by Antoninus Noviomagus; nor have I any other authority for my conjecture except the diſtance; it being 10 miles from London, 18 from *Vaginiacæ* according to the old Itinerary. They, therefore, who place *Noviomagus* at *Buckingham*[o] or *Guilford*[p] are very wide of the mark. This was the capital of the Regni, and known to the old geographer Marinus Tyrius, whom Ptolemy calls to account for placing *Noviomagus* in Britain more north than London in climate, and more ſouth by diſtance of roads.

On the Thames below the mouth of the Wandle, on which ſtands the little town of *Wandleſworth*, which has its name from it, is *Baterſey* a ſmall village, antiently called by the Saxons Paṫpykṙ-ea or *Patrick's iſle*; and the royal palace of *Kennington* not now to be found, the retreat of our antient kings, but now both name and ruins are loſt. Next to this is *Lambith* or *Lomehith*, q. d. the muddy ſtation or harbour, famous for the death of Hardicanute king of England, who died ſuddenly while drinking[q]. Fond of feſtivity and good living "he made, ſays Huntingdon," four royal dinners a day for his whole "court, chuſing rather that his gueſts ſhould neglect "a dinner ready dreſſed than be always demanding "a dinner to be dreſſed." The place is at preſent more remarkable for the palace of the archbiſhops of Canterbury. About the year 1183 Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, purchaſed it by exchange with the biſhop of Rocheſter, and began a palace for himſelf and ſucceſſors, who gradually enlarged it. But attempting to eſtabliſh a collegiate church here, innumerable appeals were diſpatched to Rome from the monks of Canterbury, and as many thunders, threats, and cenſures were diſcharged at the archbiſhop by the Pope. The monks were dreadfully afraid it ſhould prove the ruin of their ſupport, and invade their right of electing the archbiſhops. Nor could the ſtorm be laid till the monks by their inſtances procured the little church to be levelled with the ground. Near this is that moſt famous market town in the county called now the *Borough* of *Southwerke*, by the Saxons Suðpeṙke, q. d. the *Southern work* or *building*, from its ſouth ſituation oppoſite to London, of which it ſeems a kind of ſuburb, but ſo large and populous as not to be inferior to many cities in England, having in ſome meaſure its own liberties, and in the laſt age its own bailiffs; but being united to London under Edward VI. it is now conſidered as part of it. We ſhall therefore ſay more of it when we come to London.

Below this the Thames leaves Surrey, whoſe eaſtern boundary runs hence due ſouth towards *Lagham*, which t. Edward I. had its own barons ſummoned

[m] Gibſon miſtakes *ſuo nomini*, which obviouſly belongs to the *houſe*.
[o] George Lilly in his book of the names of antient places.
[q] At the wedding of Oſgod the Dane, lord of the place.
[n] A. D. 568.
[p] H. Lluid, Fragm. Brit.

to

to parliament by the ſtyle of *St. John de Lagham*, whoſe eſtates paſſed afterwards by a daughter and heireſs to J *Leoäiard*[r]. Lower in the angle towards Suſſex and Kent is *Sterborrow* caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the lords *Cobham*, who from it take the title of *Sterborrow*, and deſcending from John de *Cobham* lord of *Cobham* and *Couling* by a daughter of Hugh Neville, long flouriſhed there. Reginald made a knight of the Garter by Edward III. was admiral of the coaſt from the mouth of the Thames eaſtward. The laſt of them Thomas married Anne, daughter of the duke of Buckingham, and had by her an only daughter Anne, married to Edward *Burgh* deſcended from the Percies and earls of Athol. His ſon Thomas was created baron *Burgh* by Henry VIII. and left a ſon William who had Thomas, a great patron of literature and governor of Brill, whom queen Elizabeth made a knight of the Garter and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he died. For Eleanor Cobham of this family, wife of Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, whoſe character was none of the beſt, the reader may conſult the hiſtory of England.

I come now to the Earls. William Rufus* king of England, firſt appointed *William Warren*[s] governor of Surrey, with the title of earl, whoſe arms were chequè O and Az. In his foundation charter of Lewes priory we have theſe words: "I have "given, &c. for the ſoul of my lord king William "who brought me into England, and for the ſoul "of my lady Matilda the queen, mother to my wife, "and for that of my lord king William her ſon, "after whoſe coming into England I made this "charter, and who made me earl of Surrey, &c." He was ſucceeded[t] by his ſon[u] and grandſon[x] of the ſame name: but the laſt had only a daughter, firſt married to *William*, ſon of king Stephen, and afterwards to *Hamelin* baſtard ſon of Jeoffrey *Plantagenet* earl of Anjou; to both of whom ſhe conveyed that title. Her firſt husband dying without iſſue[y], Hamelin[z] had by her *William* earl of Surrey, whoſe deſcendants aſſumed the name of *Warren*, and bore the ſame title. This William[a] married the eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of William Marſhall earl of Pembroke, widow of Hugh *Bigod*, and had by her *John*[b], who had by Alice daughter of Hugh *le Brun* earl of March in France, own ſiſter to king Henry III, *William*, who died[c] before his father, and by Joan *Vere* daughter of the earl of Oxford *John*, born after his father's death, laſt earl of this family, who was as we ſee on his ſeal[d] "earl of Warren, Surrey, Strathern in Scotland, lord of Bromfield and Yale, and count palatine[e]." He dying[f] without legitimate iſſue 21 Edward III. *Alice* his ſiſter and heireſs married to *Edmund* earl of *Arundel*[g] conveyed this title to the Arundel family[h]; from whence it came at length by the *Mowbrays* to the *Howards*. For Thomas Mowbray married the eldeſt ſiſter and coheireſs of Thomas Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel and Surrey. In the mean time[i], however, Richard II. conferred the title of duke of Surrey on *Thomas Holland* earl of Kent, who did not enjoy it long. For attempting to releaſe Richard from his impriſonment, and reſtore him to the throne, the deſign got wind too ſoon, and he flying was ſurpriſed by the populace at Cirenceſter, and beheaded. *Thomas de Beaufort* who was king's chancellor, if we may believe Thomas Walſingham[k], poſſeſſed this dignity afterwards. According to that writer "in "1410 died lord Thomas Beaufort earl of Surrey." But Walſingham muſt take this upon himſelf, no ſuch thing appearing in the public records, only that Thomas de Beaufort was appointed chancellor about that time[l]. But it is certain from the records that king Henry VI. in his 29th year created *John Mowbray*, ſon of John duke of Norfolk, *earl of Warren and Surrey*[m]. Laſtly, Richard III. having wickedly uſurped the crown, to attach to his intereſt the family of the Howards deſcended from the Mowbrays, created, in the ſame day, John lord *Howard* duke of Norfolk, and *Thomas* his ſon earl of Surrey, on whoſe deſcendants this title has reflected honour, and ſtill continues to do ſo.

This county has 140 pariſh churches.

* Brooke excepted to this, and aſſerted that the Conqueror made William Warren earl of Surrey. Camden defended himſelf by the expreſs words of the foundation charter of Lewes priory. Brooke adduced the ledger book of Lewes againſt him, but Camden maintained his opinion without reply, and Vincent in his detection of Brooke's errors confirmed Camden.

[r] This is a miſtake.

[s] Who married the Conqueror's daughter. Milles, Sandford. Le Neve MS. n. See her epitaph at Lewes in Suſſex.

[t] 1089, buried at Lewes. Dugd. I. 74.

[u] William, who died 1135, 3 Steph. buried at Lewes. ib. 75. 1138 Watſon, Hiſt. of the family of Warren.

[x] William, who died 1148. Dugd. Ib. [y] 1159 Reg. Lewes, buried at Toulouſe. 1160, 3 Hen. II. Dugd. ib. 76.

[z] He died 1202. Le Neve, ib. buried at Lewes. Reg.

[a] He died 1240, 24 Hen. III. buried at Lewes (Dugd. ib. 77), *in medio pavimenti coram ſummum altare* (Reg.) as was the heart of his ſecond wife Maud, who died 1236 or 7. His natural daughter was concubine to king John.

[b] He died 1304, 32 Edw. I. at Kennington, and was buried at Lewes before the altar. Dugd. 78. Reg. He was a diſtinguiſhed commander in Edward I's wars.

[c] He was killed in a tournament at Croydon 1286, and buried before the high altar at Lewes with his wife Joan daughter of Robert de Vere of Oxford, under a raiſed tomb.

[d] To his ſettlement on Maud de Herford and her ſons. Glover. Dugd. I. 82. in his confirmation of Greſham advowſon to the monks of Thetford. Martin's Hiſt. of Thetford, p. 185, and in his will. To a confirmation charter of John 7th earl is a ſeal inſcribed on one ſide S. JOHIS DE WARENIA COMITIS SURREYA DNI DE BROMFIELD ET DE YAL: on the other, S. JOHANNIS COMITIS DE WARENIA ET DE SURREYA, the firſt out of compliment to its being an Engliſh title; the other ſets the foreign before it and ſhews the family never loſt the uſe of it. Watſon.

[e] *Comes Palatii.* From having regal juriſdiction in his territories. Selden's Tit. of Hon. p. 533. It was ſome office in the king's court held by election or of antient right: as the earl of Cheſter carried the Curtana or St. Edward's ſword before Henry III. at his marriage. Math. Par. ſub a. 1236.

[f] 1347, 21 Edward III. on his birth day aged exactly 61, buried at Lewes under a raiſed tomb near the high altar. Dugd. 82. Reg.

[g] Dugd. I. 316. See a Warren pedigree Lel. Collect. I. 238.

[h] For Richard their ſon who married in the houſe of Lancaſter (after his father was wickedly beheaded for ſiding with his ſovereign king Edward II. by the malignant envy of the queen) was both earl of Arundel and Surrey, and left both earldoms to Richard his ſon, who contrariwiſe loſt his head for ſiding againſt his ſovereign Richard II. But Thomas his ſon, to repair his father's diſhonour, loſt his life for his prince and country in France, leaving his ſiſters his heirs for the lands not entailed, who were married to Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, &c. to ſir Rowland Lenthall, and ſir William Beauchamp, lord of Abergavenny. Holland.

[i] After the execution of Richard earl of Arundel. Id. [k] Ypod. Neuſt. 571.

[l] The ſame year. Id. 570.

[m] And Richard, ſecond ſon of king Edward IV. having married the heir of Mowbray received all the titles due to the Mowbrays by creation from her father. He was diſpatched by Richard III. Holland.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Surrey in the dioceſe of Winchester is in breadth 23 miles, in length 38, and 112 in circumference; and is divided into 13 hundreds, containing 140 pariſhes, and thirteen market towns. It had formerly the ſame ſheriffs with Suſſex, and, after being ſeveral times divided, has, ever ſince the time of Charles I. had ſheriffs of its own.

Egham. In the north-weſt corner of the county is *Egham*, a large village, one of the firſt poſſeſſions of Chertſey abbey. Abbot Ruthervic, famous for his public works, built the chancel, and that at Great Bookham, t. Edward III. Here lived ſir *John Denham* the poet, who has immortalized Cowper's hill adjoining; and Runymede. here is *Runymede* the field of Liberty, where king John ſigned the Charters.

Chertſey. "At *Cheortſey* is a goodly bridge of timber over "the Thamiſe newly repaired [a]." All that now remains of the mitred abbey, valued at £. 659. *per annum*, is the outer wall of the circuit. The abbey-houſe was bought by governor Barwel of Robert Hinde, eſq. Here was born 1605, the learned Dr. Henry Hammond, who died 1660, and is buried at Hampton Lovet in Worceſterſhire. The town has a market. Here is a freeſchool built by ſir William Perkins. At the weſt end of the town in a brick houſe called the Porch houſe Cowley the poet died 1667; his ſtudy is a cloſet in the back part of the houſe towards the garden. Weſt of the town on a ſteep hill, commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect, ſtood St. Anne's chapel, built 1334, probably like thoſe built for penance and pilgrimage on ſuch hills above the abbies of Glaſtonbury, Abbotsbury, &c. and in this county St. Martha's chapel by Guilford. Henry VI. in the 18th of his reign granted the abbot a fair long ſince diſuſed upon Mount Eldebury [b]. Before the building of the chapel the hill was called *Eldebyri*. On the hill are ſaid to be veſtigia of a Britiſh fortification, a great bank and ditch [c], which may have given it this name. On the eaſt ſide in *Monk's grove* is a medicinal ſpring.

Chobham. *Chobham* was a member of Chertſey abbey. On its heath is an antient pond, a mile in compaſs, commonly called Gracious pond, made by abbot Ruthervic, and weſt of the town a barrow. A large quantity of Roman coins of the lower empire in an earthen pot was ploughed up here 1772. I have ſeen two ſilver of Gratian and Valentinian; reverſe of both VIRTVS ROMANORVM, exergue of the firſt AQPS, of the other TRPS.

Bagſhot. *Bagſhot*, a ſmall village and townſhip, in the pariſh of Windleſham, gives name to a dreary tract of heath round it.

Farnham. The caſtle at *Farnham* having been blown up by Waller in the civil wars, the preſent epiſcopal palace was built by biſhop Morley contiguous to it. The ruins of one large tower called *Jeſus* tower ſerve as a garden. The town ſtrictly anſwers to its Saxon name, being ſurrounded by dreary heaths covered with ſand and fern. Hops were firſt planted here in the beginning of the laſt century [d], and have flouriſhed ever ſince; but the beſt in the adjoining county are ſaid to be thoſe grown at Crundale.

Near Farnham is *Moore park*, the ſeat of the Temples, where died in 1700 Sir William Temple, whoſe heart by his direction is buried in a China baſon under the dial in the garden.

Waverley abbey, the firſt of the Ciſtercian order among us, is beautifully ſituated among ſandy and heathy hills. A ſtream from the river Wye ſurrounds it on three ſides coming cloſe to the ruins. William de Bradwater, rector of Bradwater, 1202 built the great church, whoſe remains ſhew it to have been ſpacious and magnificent, and Nicholas Elienſis, biſhop of Winton, dedicated it 1278, and was buried here 1280. At preſent only part of the ſouth aile remains, with the corner ſtones of the chancel or tower. In the middle of the nave is a coffin-faſhioned tomb covered with black and yellow teſſelæ. Further eaſt another with a croſs fleuri. Part of the refectory, dormitory, and cloiſters are alſo ſtanding, as was in the laſt century a large handſome chapel and the hall with a row of pillars in the middle [e]. In digging near the ruins 1731, were found in a ſtone loculus two leaden diſhes ſoldered together containing a human heart well preſerved in pickle, ſuppoſed to be that of the founder, or of his ſucceſſor Peter de Rupibus, who died 1238 at Farnham, and was buried at Winchester. The greateſt part of this abbey (which was valued at the diſſolution at £. 196. *per annum*) was pulled down for the materials by the Coldhams and Mr. Child while proprietors of it. The ſcite belongs now to ſir Robert Rich, who has rebuilt the manſion houſe. The Wye runs hence to Guilford, at bottom of a fine terrace, in a range of ſand hills, among which was *Ludwell*, or *St. Mary's* well, or *Leod's* well, q. d. the people's well, a clear cool ſpring riſing in a cavern, and conveyed under the river to the abbey. In 1216, it was ſuddenly loſt, perhaps by the falling in of the vault as lately, and recovered again by one of the monks [f]. This is the baſon of water in *Mother Ludlam's hole*, a cavern cut in the ſand hill at the ſouth end of Moor park about a quarter of a mile from Waverley abbey.

Godelming, q. d. *Godhelm's ing*, the meadow or eſtate of Godhelm, is an antient neat town in a vale where runs the Wye, encloſed on both ſides with beautifully wooded knowls. Though four miles from Guilford, its pariſh appears to have extended thither, and to have included St. Nicholas' church in that town. It had formerly a market, now only a ſtocking manufacture. Here is a charity ſchool for 50 boys, and on the common an almſhouſe, founded by Richard Wyat t. Elizabeth, now belonging to the carpenters company.

Not far from Godelming is *Peperharow*, the ſeat of lord viſcount Middleton.

The manor of *Catteſhulle* or *Gateſhill*, was held by the marſhal, not of the king's *women*, according to the general acceptation of the word *meretrix*, but

[a] Lel. It. I. 123. Mr. Gale (MS. n.) derives Chertſey from *Cæſarea*, q. d. *Cæſaris inſula*, as Cherburg, *Cæſaris burgus*.
[b] Tanner, p. 535. Endowment of the Vicarage.
[c] Aubrey, Mon. Brit.
[d] Aubrey's Surrey III. 347.
[e] Ib. 360.
[f] Ann. Waverl. p. 181, 182. Aubrey III. 361.

laundreſſes,

laundreſſes, or *women ſervants*. They are explained by *Lotrices* in the tenure of an eſtate at Guilford [g]. *Loſeley* houſe was built by ſir Chriſtopher More 1561. It is now by marriage in the Molyneux family.

At *Haſcomb*, on Caſtle hill, is a Roman camp almoſt ſquare and ſingle affording an extenſive proſpect [h].

Eight miles from Godelming on the edge of Suſſex is *Haſelmere*, an antient market and borough, formerly more conſiderable.

The ſituation of *Guilford* is perhaps the moſt ſingular and romantic of any town in England, on the ſides of two chalk hills ſloping down quick to the river which runs in a narrow channel between them. On the ſouth ſide of the northernmoſt of theſe hills on a ſmall artificial mount ſtands the caſtle, a ſquare building of flints, ragſtones, and Roman brick diſpoſed in the herringbone faſhion, and conſiderable outworks are round it. Roman coins are frequently found about the town. Some very ſtrong arches remain in the cellars. Salmon and Stukeley have carried the Ermine ſtreet from Darking through Guilford and Farnham to Chicheſter. Traces of a Roman road are indeed preſerved in *Stone ſtreet* diſcovered in Darking churchyard. But its courſe runs ſouth to *Stanſted* and *Oakley*, and the great earl of Arundel had traced it from Arundel through all the deep country of Suſſex, but his progreſs was impeded, and his papers loſt in the civil wars [i]. Though this town was the property, and perhaps the reſidence, of Alfred, as of his later ſucceſſors, it is not mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle; *Gavulford* there A. D. 823, being *Camelford* in Cornwall. The king's houſe mentioned by Camden was granted by Charles I. to Murray earl of Anandale. It was ſold and pulled down 1630, and is now the property of lord Onſlow. Trinity church here referred to as very antient, being ruined by the fall of the tower about twenty years ſince, has been rebuilt; only part of the ſouth aile wall remains. In this aile is the monument of archbiſhop Abbot, native of and benefactor to the town [i], where he founded an hoſpital with an endowment of £. 300. *per annum*, for 12 poor men and 8 women: in its chapel windows are good paintings of Scripture hiſtory, and on ſcrolls this rebus of the founder's name, *Clamamus* Abba *patrem*, which is there to be tranſlated *We* claim Abbot *for our father*. Oppoſite to this is a free-ſchool founded by Edward VI. where the archbiſhop, his brother the biſhop of Saliſbury, and other eminent prelates received their education, and to which as well as to Baliol college, Oxford, William Hammond four times mayor of Guilford, who died 1675, was a benefactor, annexing to it the valuable rectory of Stoke ſince ſold off. St. Mary's church, by its circular eaſt end and ſtone roof of the chancel, probably built by the Feſtards t. Henry III. appears of great antiquity. Here was alſo an houſe of friars preachers founded by Eleanor, conſort to Henry III. afterwards the ſeat of Francis Colwall, eſq. [2] late the property of lord Onſlow, and now leaſed out for an aſſembly houſe. The town was once conſiderable for its clothing trade, in which archbiſhop Abbot's father was concerned. It gave title of counteſs to *Elizabeth* viſcounteſs *Kinalmeeky* in Ireland, and of earl to the duke of *Lauderdale*; both which being extinct 1682, ſir *Francis North*, lord keeper, was advanced to the title of baron Guilford by Charles II. and his grandſon *Francis* to that earl of Guilford by George II. 1752 [k].

Two miles from Guilford is *Weſt Clandon*, the ſeat of lord Onſlow, deſcended from an antient family of his name at *Onſlow* in Shropſhire, of whom Richard Onſlow, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons 8 Eliz. firſt ſettled at *Knoll*, in *Cranley* pariſh in this county, into conſiderable families of which his deſcendents intermixed. Sir Richard, the firſt baron, and ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons 8 Anne, (as was his nephew Arthur for five parliaments in the late reign) improved this houſe, which is pleaſantly ſituated on the edge of Clandon down, from whence is an extenſive proſpect, and which gives him the title of baron Clandon. W. Clandon.

At Weſt Horſeley is buried Carew, ſon of ſir Walter Raleigh. Tradition ſays, he kept his father's head to be buried with him, and a ſkull was found in a ſmall niche of the chalk rock by his coffin [l]. W. Horſeley.

Sutton place, four miles from Guilford, is a noble manſion, built of brick round a court, with a ſtately gatehouſe, by ſir William Weſton, laſt prior of St. John's Clerkenwell. His ſon ſir Richard is ſaid to have introduced clovergraſs, and many improvements in the navigation of the Wye and other rivers. The houſe is inhabited by an antient lady of the name. The coins of the gate are charged with R W and a ton alternately: the hall contains many family pictures, and the windows are full of arms, &c. Holland ſays this eſtate was bettered by an heir of T. Camel. The arms of that family, three camels, occur in the windows. Sutton.

Not far hence is *Tower hill* the ſeat of William Bray, eſq. of an antient and honourable family [3]. Holland tells us that Henry VII. repaired and enlarged the manor houſe of *Woking*, being the inheritance and reſidence of his mother Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, who died there. Fine brick foundations and the ſhell of a guard room are ſtill remaining. The Zouches built a park houſe with the reſt of the materials. Woking.

The houſe of the earl of Lincoln at *Puriford*, or *Purford*, has been rebuilt ſince Camden's time by ſir John Wolley, who was Latin ſecretary to queen Elizabeth, and died there [m]. It had a fine walk of elms and birches leading to it, and ſtands in a park having large royalties, fiſh-ponds, and a decoy. It was purchaſed about 1677 by Denſil Onſlow, eſq; youngeſt ſon of Richard Onſlow of Clandon, from whom it came to the preſent lord Onſlow, who lately pulled down the houſe, in which was a pane of glaſs with queen Elizabeth's hand-writing. Purford.

On the ſame ſide of the river, but in *Send* pariſh, is the ſhell of the church of *Newark* or *Aldebury* priory, founded for black canons at the end of the 12th century, valued at £. 258. [n]. Newark abbey.

At *Stoke* by Guilford late the ſeat of Jeremiah Dyſon, eſq; the patron of Dr. Akenſide, a ſaw-mill Stoke.

[g] Salmon's Surrey, 152. Aubrey III. 310. [h] Aubrey Mon. Brit. [i] G.

[i] As was alſo his elder brother Robert, who died biſhop of Saliſbury 1617, and another brother Maurice, lord mayor of London 1639. Their father was a clothier. See a maſterly character or vindication of the archbiſhop by the late Arthur Onſlow in the life of him publiſhed from the Biog. Brit. by Ruſſel bookſeller at Guilford, 1778, 8vo. [2] G.

[k] Somewhat nearer the Thames [*Wye*] is *Staughton* [Stoughton] the ſeat of a family of that name, whoſe pedigree is probably as antient as any in this county, but is now at laſt out of the line by the death of Sir Laurence Staughton, bart. a young gentleman of great hopes. Gibſon.

[l] Salm. 146. [3] G. [m] He was buried in St. Paul's. [n] Tan. 541.

for ſtaves, ſhip pins, and other work, has lately been erected by Mr. Payne of Godelming.

Ockham. William Ocham, native of the village of his name here, though by ſome ſuppoſed of Ireland, ſtudied at Paris under Duns Scotus, whoſe principles he ſoon after attacked and overthrew. Having incurred the Pope's cenſure by ſtanding up for the poverty of the clergy, he renounced his allegiance to him, and aſſerted the independence of all upon him in temporals with ſuch powerful arguments that the Pope himſelf gave him the name of the *invincible Doctor*. He died in Germany in 1347, leaving many polemical tracts behind him, of which a few have been publiſhed[o]. The eſtate of the Weſtons here was bought by ſir *Peter King*, lord chancellor, created baron Ockham 1725, in which he is ſucceeded by his fourth ſon William.

Cobham. Painſhill. North of Ockham at *Cobham* is *Painſhill*, the ſeat of Mr. Hamilton, who by great induſtry raiſed a pleaſant garden out of a ſand hill, and ſince ſold it to Bond Hopkins, eſq; who has built a good houſe here.

Eſher. Above this is *Eſher*, a manſion of the biſhop of Wincheſter, built by biſhop Wainflete, improved by Wolſey, rebuilt except the tower by the late Mr. Pelham, to whoſe heirs it now belongs.

Claremont. *Claremont*, a little to the ſouth-weſt, was the ſeat of his brother the late duke of Newcaſtle, who improved the original building deſigned by Vanbrugh. The late lord Clive pulled it down, and begun a new houſe on another ſpot.

Ripley. At *Ripley* was ſaid to be born, in the 15th century, the famous alchymiſt and Carmelite friar George Ripley, whoſe works were printed together at Caſſel 1549, 12mo. Biſhop Tanner[p] ſays he was a native of Holland in Lincolnſhire. His being a monk of Boſton renders this more probable. Fuller[q] makes him a Yorkſhireman, and tells a wonderful ſtory of his giving the knights of Rhodes £. 100,000. yearly to carry on a war with the Turks.

Oatlands. All that remains of *Oatlands* in *Weybridge* pariſh is the terrace, the fineſt in the kingdom, in lord Lincoln's garden. The houſe was deſtroyed in the civil wars. *Ham farm* and *Woburne* in the ſame pariſh are ſeats of the earl of Portmore and the late Philip Suthcote, eſq; the former firſt beautified t. James II. by the counteſs of Dorcheſter who was married to the late earl of Portmore.

Coway ſtakes. On *Coway ſtakes*, firſt ſuppoſed by our author to be the place where Cæſar croſſed the Thames, it is to be obſerved that though Mr. Samuel Gale has learnedly ſupported Camden's opinion[r], and finds a ſquare Roman camp double trenched on a hill, a mile and half ſouth of the ford, the operations of Cæſar's army compared with the time and length of way allowed for his landing and return to his ſhips, will be a powerful argument againſt admitting this hypotheſis. From the account of Cæſar's ſecond expedition hither, it appears that he had but twenty days to march 160 miles (the diſtance to and from the river) and twenty more inland to Caſſivelan's town, though Horſley, p. 10, gives him five months ſtay here on this ſecond expedition; but whereas he adds that he has been informed there are three or four fords not above five feet deep in the neighbourhood of Guilford, he is contradicted by Cæſar's expreſs words, that he croſſed at the *only*, and that not an *eaſy* ford (uno *omnino loco pedibus atque hoc* ægre *tranſire poteſt*[s]) and this is ſufficient to defend Bede's *uno tantum loco tranſmeabilem* againſt Dr. Smith who denies its genuineneſs[t]. The poſition of Coway ſtakes perpendicular to, inſtead of parallel with, the bank, is againſt them. Dr. Owen therefore ably concludes that Cæſar's *Tameſis* was the *Medway*[u]. Not far from Coway ſtakes is Walton, probably ſo called from the oblong camp on St. George's hill, of twelve acres, ſingle trenched, 400 paces by 200, with a road through it[x]. In the ſouth-weſt angle a tump or baſtion: a trench running towards the town in Shepperton pariſh on the other ſide of the river. From this camp, which may have given name to the town, a rampart and ditch runs to St. George's hill. Salmon[y] ſuppoſes it the *Tameſe* of Ravennas, the ramparts and graff bigger than Roman and that a vicinal way led to it from Guilford. *War cloſe*, where ſpears, ſpurs, and bones have been found, is ſuppoſed by Salmon[z] to be the field of battle between Cæſar and Caſſivelaun. At Walton is a very curious wooden bridge of three arches over the Thames built by Samuel Dicker, eſq; by act of parliament 1747.

At *Oakley* is the moat and keep of a caſtle. The cuſtom of planting roſe trees on the graves of lovers by the ſurvivor was obſerved here by Mr. Aubrey, who adds a ſingular inſtance of affection in this pariſh, may be a remain of Roman manners among us; it being a practice among them and the Greeks, to have roſes yearly ſtrewed and planted on their graves, as biſhop Gibſon, after Kirckman de funeribus, remarks from two inſcriptions at Ravenna and Milan. The practice from Propertius[a] of burying the dead in *roſes* is common among our country people; and to it Anacreon ſeems to allude, Od. 53, where he ſays ῥοδυν νεκροις αμυνει. I have ſeen in South and North Wales new graves ſtuck round with flowers.

At *Capel*, a village eaſt of Oakley, t. Eliz. the earth on a mount on the moors ſlid down and covered the lower parts, ſtopping at a farm; the hollows remain. The ſame happened at Lid in Hampſhire, the ſide of a hill ſlid over graſs making it look like a ploughed field, while the arable land was opened in chinks, a farm houſe was ſplit in two, hop grounds ſunk four feet, and a pond dried.

Okewood is named from the antient ſtate of this part of the county, when overgrown with woods. Here is a deſolate chapel of eaſe, founded 1431 by Edward de la Hale, eſq; whoſe monument is in it, for three pariſhes in Surrey and two in Suſſex, and endowed with lands to the value of at leaſt £. 200. a year, of which a very inconſiderable part is allowed to a miniſter occaſionally officiating, the reſt having been ſeized on t. Eliz. under colour of its being a chantry. It has ſince been augmented by queen Anne's bounty, and is a curacy of £. 100. a year. Near this place jet has been dug[4].

Returning to the north at the head of Tillingborne brook running into the Wey is *Abinger*, near the church of which is the keep of a caſtle, and in the pariſh *Homebury*, a very great rude camp, double trencht, and containing about ten acres[b]. Nearer Guilford on the ſame ſtream is *Aldbury*, the darling villa, as Mr. Evelyn calls it, of

[o] Tan. B. B. 554.
[p] B. B. 633.
[q] Worth. York. 204.
[r] Archæologia I. p. 188.
[s] B. G. VI.
[t] Not. in loc.
[u] Archaeol. II. 159.
[x] Aubrey Mon. Brit.
[y] Surr. 66. 71.
[z] Ib. 175.
[a] 1 El. 17.
[4] G.
[b] Aubrey Mon. Brit. Sir John Evelyn ſhewed the Antiquary Society, 1730, a warrant ſigned by Henry VIII. for the goſhawks in the manor of Abinger.

that

that Mæcenas of learning and antiquarian purſuits, Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel. His grandſon Henry, duke of Norfolk, neglecting it after the death of his lady, it was purchaſed of his heir by the earl of Ailsford, who pulled down great part of this old building. It is romantically ſituated in a bottom, ſhaded from the north and ſouth by oaks, ſurrounded by a park, vineyards, and canals, and a road cut through a rock 30 perches in length. In this church was buried its rector William Oughtred, the famous mathematician. On *Blackheath* in this pariſh, a ſtone's throw from the road to Cranley, eaſtward, were to be ſeen the ground-pinning and ſome baſes of pillars of a Roman building or temple in a ſquare, dug up 1670. Mr. Aubrey found many pieces of Roman bricks and tiles on the heath, and heard of Roman coins thereabouts.

Nearer Guilford on a high hill of yellow ſand ſtands the chapel of *St. Catharine*, built of flints, pretty intire, except the roof, having been a chapel of eaſe to St. Nicholas pariſh, Guilford, as was another, miſcalled *St. Martha* inſtead of *Sanctorum Martirum*, to Chilworth manor, which is extraparochial. This manor belongs to the Randylls owners of the firſt moſt conſiderable gun-powder works in England, the art of making which was introduced by George Evelyn, a near relation of ſir John Evelyn.

In *Shere* church is the monument of John Touchet, father of James lord Audley, who was beheaded for joining the Corniſh rebels 1497, 12 Henry VII[c]. and buried in Blackfriers, London. Part of the inſcription in the church cheſt is "Hic jacet "dnus Johes *Touchet* quondam dns de Audley, qui "obiit viceſimo die menſ. . . . ."

Gatton, like its neighbours Rhiegate and Blechingley, owes its ruin to the honour of being repreſented in parliament. It had once a caſtle, ſucceeded by the manor houſe.

Mr. Salmon[d] is for deriving the name of *Rhiegate* from ſome road that led into Kent through it and other places which have *Gate* in their name. In Domeſday it is called *Cherche felle*, and an hundred of the ſame name, and afterwards Churchfield in Riegate. William Warren 6th earl of Surrey t. Henry III. was the firſt of his family of that name proprietor at *Rhigate*, as far as the evidence of records goes; though Mr. Watſon, in his hiſtory of the earls of Warren, gives it to the firſt earl William, and Mr. Barnes of Riegate has placed the following inſcription on a gate belonging to the caſtle:

NE
Willi Comitis WARREN
veteris hujuſce loci incolæ
fidique Libertatum noſtrarum Vindicis
MEMORIA
temporum injuria
cum ipſo caſtello
INTERCIDERET.
Propriis R. B. impenſis
H. P. E.
Anno MDCCLXXVII.

Under the caſtle court, at the depth of 18 feet, and then for 26 feet more, is a cavern cut in the ſand, 235 feet long, and ſaid to have been continued to the town, but now fallen in. The great room in it is 123 feet by 13 and 11 high; ſome benches cut in ſand round one end and both ſides. It is called the *Barons' Cave*, and 'tis pretended the barons conferred here before they met king John in Runnymede[e]. It may have been a magazine or dungeon. Tradition gives ſuch, or at leaſt ways into them which could never be found a ſecond time, to moſt of the keeps about the kingdom. A gate with four round towers, alſo a ſingle round tower, are the chief remains of this caſtle[f]. The priory founded by William Warren, earl of Surrey, t. John, valued at £. 77. *per annum*, afterwards ſucceſſively the ſeat of the earls of Effingham and Peterborough and of Humphry Parſons, eſq. lord mayor of London, was ſold 1766 by ſir John Cotton and Thomas Dunn, who married the coheireſſes of the latter owner, in truſt for ſir John's eldeſt daughter, to Zachary Ireland of Dorking, who, though it had been not long before rebuilt, pulled it down, and ſold it piecemeal, and let the remainder to ordinary uſes[g]. John Mordaunt, ſecond ſon of John earl of Peterborough, was created baron Mordaunt of Rhigate 11 Charles II. for his zealous endeavours to bring about the Reſtoration.

Blechingley

Blechingley had alſo a caſtle of the Clares earls of Glouceſter, deſtroyed by the prince at the battle of Lewes, whoſe remains may be ſeen in a coppice on a high ſituation. *Tanridge* three miles from Blechingley gives name to the hundred, and had a priory of Auſtin canons, founded t. Richard I. valued at £. 78.[h]. In *Nutfield* pariſh near Blechingley was found, 1755, in ploughing through a ſandy hillock in a field, an earthen veſſel containing near 900 coins of the lower empire.

Tanridge.

Betchworth.

Betchworth caſtle falling to a daughter of the Browns married to Mr. Fenwicke has been in part pulled down. The remainder, which is conſiderable, forming one ſide of a quadrangle with thick walls and battlements, is the ſeat of Mrs. Tucker, whoſe father purchaſed it.

The manor belonged to Richard de Tonebridge on whoſe rebellion againſt Rufus or on his death it was granted to the Warrens. It was granted to the crown by John Warren, eighth earl of Surrey, who had it regranted to him 16 years after[i].

Lingfield.

At *Lingfield* was a collegiate church, founded t. Henry VI. valued at £. 79.[k].

Horley.

Katerham.

At *Horley*, on Thunderfield common is a double moat, incloſing near two acres ſeeming circular. In or near *Katerham* pariſh is a camp called *Warre coppice*. Aubrey deſcribes it as placed on the top of an hill fortified with double works, and ſaid by tradition to have been made againſt the Danes[l].

Box hill.

Deepden.

Near Betchworth is *Box hill*, ſo called from the box trees which cover it, and are ſaid without foundation to have been planted by the great earl of Arundel. This is Mr. Camden's *Whitehill*, the declivity of Ranmer common to Pit brook, from whence is a very extenſive proſpect. Between Betchworth caſtle and Dorking is *Deepden*, a natural amphitheatre ingenioufly diſpoſed, and adorned with gardens, vineyards, and other plantations, ſubterraneous viſta's and terraces, affording a proſpect of thirty miles over this and the neighbouring county of Suſſex, contrived in the laſt age by the honourable Charles Howard, lord of three quarters of the manor of *Dorking*, who here amuſed himſelf with chemiſtry and other natural reſearches. It is now the property of the duke of Norfolk, who has built a largehouſe here.

[c] Aubrey IV. 45. [d] P. 69. [e] I. 26.
[f] Watſon, Ib. who has engraved the ground plot. [g] It is engraved in Watſon's Hiſtory.
[h] Tan. 541. [i] Watſon. [k] Tan. 545. [l] Mon. Brit. & Surr. III. 17.

Holmſdale

Holmſdale. *Holmſdale* extends from Dorking to the foot of that range of hills that reach along the S. coaſt of England to the Land's end. It was formerly famous for ſtrawberries, and its woods for the largeſt ſtags: the ſoil, where inhabited, is dry ſand or gravel, but in the wilds deep ſtrong clay [m]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays holm trees and hollies abound very much throughout this tract.

Whitedown. On the right is *Whitedown*, whence they carry chalk into the heart of Suſſex, as they bring more from the oppoſite hills on the ſea coaſt of that county, to burn into lime for manure. Here are dug up large quantities of foſſil ſhells and pyrites bedded at a great depth in the hills, whoſe ſummits produce foreſts of yew.

Wotton. Under this down is *Wotton*, the ſeat of the Evelyns ever ſince the reign of Elizabeth. The grandſon of George the purchaſer was John the great naturaliſt, who ſucceeded to it on the death of his elder brother 1699, and made this his favourite retreat till he exchanged it for that at *Say's court* near Deptford which had belonged to his wife's father ſir Richard Browne. Mr. John Evelyn, his lady, and eldeſt ſon, a prodigy of learning, who died at five years and a half old, are buried in Wotton chancel [n].

Lith hill. In this pariſh *Lith hill* riſes inſenſibly for two or three miles ſouthward, and then declines about eight miles almoſt to Horſham in Suſſex, which gentle riſe makes it leſs noticed. From its top may be ſeen in a clear day the vale below, the county of Suſſex, all Surrey, part of Hants, Berks, Oxfordſhire, Bucks, and Herts, Middleſex, Kent, and Eſſex, over Windſor caſtle and London; a circuit of near 200 miles viſible to the naked eye. Dennis the poet, who had ſeen the fineſt proſpects in Italy and his own country, preferred this to all [o]. On the ſummit of this hill Mr. Hull, who had a ſeat here, erected a tower for proſpect, under which he was ſince buried. A large part of the brow of this hill has ſlid down, and the place whence it fell being of a reddiſh colour is viſible 40 miles off.

Dorking. *Dorking* ſtands on a ſoft ſandy rock, in which are found ſprings at a great depth. It is the greateſt market in England for poultry, and drives a conſiderable trade in lime and pottery. In the pariſh in the way from hence to Stane-ſtreet is a Roman camp on the top of the hill, treble trenched, except on the ſouth ſide, called *Anſtie bury*, containing near 12 acres, and commanding an extenſive proſpect; the entrance on the eaſt, where the works are levelled by the plough [p]. On the north ſide of this pariſh is the caſtle, the ditch on the ſouth ſide between the town and Ranmore common. Overagainſt Dorking church in a meadow called *Benham caſtle meadow* is the moat of a caſtle ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed by the Danes. No more remains of *Ewton* caſtle in the ſame pariſh [q]. Theſe are not known at preſent, but in Capel are Euton lands.

Effingham. *Effingham* has now the honour of giving title of earl to *Thomas Howard* baron Howard, a volunteer in the Ruſſian fleet againſt the Turks, a lineal deſcendant of the baron, whoſe ſecond ſon bore the title of earl of *Nottingham*. The ſaid Thomas is the third who has born this additional title.

In his account of the river Mole Mr. Camden does but relate what has to common obſervers an appearance of being a fact [r]. But in reality the *Swallows* (as they are more truly called, not in the ſingular number *Swallow*), a tract of ſoft low ground for near two miles, in very dry ſeaſons abſorb the waſte water in caverns on the ſides of the banks [s], but not ſo as to prevent a conſtant ſtream from taking its courſe in an open channel above ground, winding round in the vallies from Dorking to Letherhed, except in a very dry ſummer, though not of that breadth and current as when it croſſes the road at *Mickleham*, beyond which at Burford bridge its channel is ſometimes dry in ſuch ſeaſons [t]. In deeds, t. Henry VIII. it is called *Emley* river, and gives name to the hundred.

At *Letherhed* it runs with rapidity under a ſtately bridge of 14 arches. Mr. Aubrey [u] mentions a pond at Sir Thomas Bludworth's in this laſt pariſh fed by ſprings bubbling out of the ſands. The ſame antiquary mentions on Letherhed down a perfect Roman road from Dorking to London, called *Stone ſtreet*, in ſome places 10 yards broad, one and an half deep, and about three miles long; others appear between Guilford and Ripley, and between Richmond and Putney.

Stoke Dabernon derives its name from the Dabernons, an antient and illuſtrious family, which ended in a female heir t. Edward III. From them it deſcended through a female heir to lord Bray, thence to the Vincents, of whom Sir Francis is the preſent poſſeſſor.

To the kings ſaid by Camden to be crowned at *Kingſton* ſhould be added Edward the elder A. D. 900, Edmund A.D. 940, Edward the martyr A.D. 975, and another Etheldred or Edred A.D. 978, as ſet forth in their portraits in St. Mary's chapel adjoining to the chancel, ruined and taken down when the church was rebuilt 1730, or by the fall of the tower in digging a grave. King John, who gave the town a charter, made a 6th portrait. It was called Kingſton in Egbert's council A.D. 838. It ſent members to parliament (five times in 70 years) t. Edward II. and III. Here is a freeſchool founded by queen Elizabeth of which William Burton was the maſter; a charity ſchool, and almſhouſe. Whatever is meant by *Moreford*, q. d. the Great ford, part of the name ſeems to occur in *Mortlack*. Urns have been found eaſt of the town on a gravelly hill where the gallows ſtands near the road: one in 1670 of an umber colour, ſix inches high, the greateſt diameter ſix inches and an half, full of black aſhes, and at bottom ſomething like coarſe hair [w]. Another full of coins of the lower empire was dug up in a gravel-pit within a mile of the town at the end of *Combe* lane [x] leading to *Combe Nevill*, an antient ſeat of the family of Nevill before Edward II. late of the Harveys. Many other urns with Roman coins of all metals, and foundations, were found about the ſame ſpots in cardinal Wolſey's time [y]. "The "common paſſage was over the Thames at old King-"ſton lower on the river than it is now: and when "men began to builde the new town in the Saxon "times, they toke from the very clive of Come "Parke ſide to build on the Tamiſe ſide and ſette

[m] Tour through Great Britain, I. 233.

[n] Biſhop Gibſon has copied from Evelyn and Aubrey an account of a large human ſkeleton *nine* feet *three* inches long found in the family vault.

[o] See his letters, Vol. I. p. 30. [p] Aubrey Mon. Brit. [q] Ib.

[r] Selden, notes on Drayton's Poly Olbion, 207, relates ſeveral inſtances of rivers running under ground.

[s] Comp. Tour I. 227. with Gibſon's note and the account of Dorking pariſh Gent. Mag. May 1763, by Mr. Child, a ſchoolmaſter there. [t] II. 259.

[u] Aubrey Mon. Brit. [w] Ib. Burton Ant. 77. [x] See Horſley. [y] Lel. It. VI. 23.

"a new bridge hard by the same[z]." This notion of an early ford seems to be the only ground for making Cæsar cross the Thames here, or for Mr. Gale's placing here *Tamesa* of Ravennas. The town is ill built and dirty, but considerable for its market. The Castle inn has been an old mansion-house. Hircombe was the house of the earl of Warwick[a].

There seems to have been a royal mansion at *Shene* as early as Edward I. who received there the commissioners for establishing a new civil government in Scotland. Camden omits the tradition that Richard II. destroyed the palace upon his wife's death. It is probable he only suffered it to fall to decay by neglect. Henry VII. is said to have formed a library here[b]. A very small part of Henry VII's building survived the devastations of the last century, or perhaps the survey taken of it 1649 by the parliament's commissioners, published with two views of the palace by the Antiquarian Society 1765. At that time the house of Friars Observants erected by Henry VII. near the palace was converted into apartments and a chandler's shop. The Carthusian priory founded by Henry V. was restored for one year by queen Mary. It was valued at £.777.[c] The present palace was erected by the duke of Ormond t. William III. but on his attainder devolved to the crown, and was given to queen Caroline. The foundation of a new one has been laid in the present reign, but remains unfinished. Charles I. enclosed Richmond park with a brick wall eleven miles in compass. To it adjoin two pleasant houses; lord Dysert's at *Ham* and the earl of Harrington's at *Petersham*; the latter built on the scite of one belonging to the late earl of Rochester, burnt 1720 with the famous lord Clarendon's library, pictures, &c. The last house has been since sold for a third of its cost to Thomas Pitt, esq. On the other side of Richmond is *Kew*, the residence of the late princess of Wales, now of the royal family, and still distinguished by the gardens. It was a chaplaincy to Kingston, but since with Petersham made distinct vicarages, and has a handsome bridge of eleven arches (the centre 50 feet wide) built over the Thames 1758. Here is an almshouse built by bishop Duppa.

By the fate that attended all the royal houses round London, except Windsor and Hampton Court, all traces of *Nonesuch* as well as Oatelands are utterly perished, and, which is more to be regretted, we have no drawings of either that can give us a tolerable idea of their beauty or magnificence except a print of the former in Braun's Civitates B. v. Pl. I. by Hogenbach 1572, and another by Hoefnagel. There are descriptions of it in Hentzner's Travels and the Parliament Survey printed in the fifth volume of Archæologia. Henry Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel perceiving this house to have been left unfinished by Henry VIII. bought it of queen Mary, completed it, and furnished it among other things with a valuable library[d]. Aubrey says he saw standing t. Charles II. in two courts, the innermost finest, the imagery of rye dough. Charles II. gave it to the duchess of Cleveland who pulled it down and sold the materials, with which the earl of Berkeley built *Durdans*, the seat of the late earl of Guildford. Nonesuch gave title of baron to the duke of Cleveland, eldest son of the aforesaid duchess, which ended in her grandson 1774.

The parish church of *Cuddington* seems to have fallen in the beginning of the 16th century. Cuddington.

All that remains of *Merton* abbey are the outer walls of flint, inclosing 65 acres, the river Wandle running through them; a chapel and two gates. It was probably demolished by order of parliament in the civil wars[e]. It was founded for black canons[f], and valued at £.957. Henry III. held a parliament here the day after his coronation, in which were enacted the *Provisions of Merton*, which are the most antient body of laws after Magna Charta and consist of eleven articles. In this assembly, upon a motion of the bishops for establishing a constitution of the Canon law, by which marriage could legitimate issue previously born, the lay lords made that celebrated answer "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*[g]." Walter de Merton (probably a native of this place) bishop of Rochester and Chancellor of England had begun his college on his manor of *Maldon* here 1274, but ten years afterwards removed it to Oxford, and died about four years after[h]. Merton.

The archiepiscopal palace at *Croydon* is the only one remaining to the see of Canterbury except Lambeth. This palace existed in 1278 of timber. Archbishop Stafford built the east and west sides. Archbishop Parker entertained Elizabeth magnificently here seven days in her progress 1575. It came by lease to Brereton the parliament general in the civil war. Archbishop Juxon repaired it[i]. Wake rebuilt the gallery[k]. It was sold 1780 for £. 2550. and is going to be rebuilt on a higher situation. In the church, begun by archbishop Courtney and finished by Chicheley, are buried the archbishops Grindal, Whitgift, Sheldon, who have monuments; Herring, who died here, Hutton, Wake and Potter. The fine painted windows were broken by a person hired on purpose in the civil war. I suppose the brook mentioned by Camden is that between Caterham and Coulsdon in Stoneham lane[l]; or that running through the town. A brook running through lord Chatham's grounds at Hayes has the same property ascribed to it, by which is only meant that when the wetness of the season occasions the *bournes* to overflow the season is sickly. Croydon.

Sir Francis Carew brought orange trees into England, or first planted them here in the natural ground, where they were remaining in Aubrey's time, and are here still under cover. This village has been formerly considerable, by the ruins and foundations of buildings here, at Wallington manor and Woodcote warren. Beddington.

In *Chelsham* parish on *Botle* or *Batle hill* is a Roman camp, oblong and single trencht. At *War Coppice* in or near *Caterham*, another camp double trencht, said to be made against the Danes. Chelsham.

Three miles south-east of Croydon on the edge of Kent, is *Addington* having the remains of a castle of Sir Robert Aguilon, afterwards of the lords Bardolf, Addington.

[z] Ib. 24. [a] Aub. I. 46.
[b] Ib. V. 348. [c] Tan. 544. [d] MS. life of him in the Royal library. MS. note of Le Neve.
[e] See their Journals. [f] Tan. 538.
[g] Math. Paris 422. Ann. Burton ed. Gale 287. Carte II. 56.
[h] Wood Hist. Univ. Ox. II. 85. Godwin de Pres. 530.
[i] Aub. III. 17. [k] Ducarel's MS. Hist. of Croydon.
[l] Aub. Mon. Brit. and Surr. III. 8. 17.

who held certain lands here in fee by ſerjeantry to find a man to make in the king's kitchen at the coronation a dainty diſh which was called Malpigernoun and Dilgerunt [m]. The ſeat of the Leighs (built by Nicholas Leigh, maſter of the horſe to Henry VIII. who coming to hunt here is ſaid to have fallen in love with Anne Bolleyn, whoſe relation was married to Sir Henry Heydon of Weſt Wickham in Kent the adjoining pariſh) was pulled down by James Trecothic, eſq. whoſe uncle Barlow Trecothic had begun a handſome houſe not far diſtant in the ſame pariſh, which is entirely his property.

Wimbledon. Dr. Salmon will not allow *Bensbury* camp, or as the common people call it *The Rounds*, at Wimbledon, to have had the uſe Camden aſſigns it, nor can he ſatisfy himſelf of its Romanity. It is on a dry but not high ſpot by the heath ſide, ſingle ditcht, containing about ſeven acres. The houſe built by Cecil (whoſe third ſon Edward was created by Charles I. 1625, baron Putney viſcount Wimbledon, which title died with him 1638), after paſſing through the hands of the queen mother, and General Lambert, who had here the fineſt nurſery and flower garden in England, was bought by the dowager ducheſs of Marlborough and others, and is now with the eſtate in poſſeſſion of John earl Spencer her grandſon.

Noviomagus. Noviomagus has been placed by Mr. Somner, and after him by biſhop Stillingfleet [n], at *Crayford* in Kent, not conſidering that Ptolemy, who corrects the inaccuracy of Marinus, would hardly make it the capital of the *Regni* if it belonged to *Cantium*. Dr. Gale concurs with Camden and Talbot; Dr. Salmon who gives great conſequence and antiquity to *Woodcote* and *Wallington*, will not allow a ſtation between London and Dover as *Noviomagus* was to be here. Urns, bones, and ſpear-heads have been found about Carſhalton and Bedington. He traces the Roman road to Stane-ſtreet by *Stretham*, the ſkirts of *Old Croydon*, Wallington, by *Barrows Hedges* [o], ſo called from three barrows (the largeſt hollow at top) the ſmaller ones called *Galley hills* on the hill where the road from Riegate to Sutton

Woodcote. croſſes this [p]. Woodcote houſe, the ſeat of the late lord Baltimore, was purchaſed by Mr. Nelſon, who ſold it to Mr. Cuthbert, who, after diſparking and parcelling out the lands, ſold it to different purchaſers.

Epſom. Near Woodcot is *Epſom*, Saxon Ebbıſhrm, where the firſt purging water in England was diſcovered 1630, now neglected, but which once brought great reſort of company and increaſe of buildings to the town ſituate under *Banſted downs*, juſtly celebrated

Durdans. for their ſheep. Juſt out of the town is *Durdans*, built of the materials of Nonſuch, but burnt down,

Ewell. and rebuilt long ſince by Mr. Dalbiac. *Ewell* in the neighbourhood was antiently more conſiderable, and gave birth to Dr. Richard Corbet biſhop of Oxford and Norwich, who died 1635.

Wandſworth. *Wandſworth* is remarkable only for the birth and burial of Henry Smith, eſq. alderman of London, of the Salters company, by trade a ſilverſmith, who died 1627, a benefactor to the poor of moſt of the pariſhes in this county and to others in various counties and in London; the ſame who has been vulgarly called *Dog Smith*. His truſtees, having improved the eſtate and purchaſed ſeveral farms, ſettled £. 50 *per annum*, or thereabouts, on every market town in this county, or gave £. 1000 in money. Upon every pariſh, except one or two, they ſettled a yearly revenue of 6 or 8*l*. more or leſs as they thought convenient. Nor was this charity confined to Surrey, but left to the truſtees to extend to other places in the kingdom as they found occaſion, and ſo the revenue is greater out of this county than that which is paid in it [s].

Putney near Wandſworth gave birth to that eminent ſtateſman Thomas Cromwell earl of Eſſex, beheaded 1540.

At *Mortlake* was eſtabliſhed the firſt manufactory of tapeſtry in the reign of James or Charles I.

Batterſea, which in the Conqueror's ſurvey was of greater extent, and belonging to the abbey of St. Peter at Weſtminſter may more probably be derived from *Peter* than *Patrick* [q], gives title of baron to lord viſcount Bolingbrook, who had a ſeat here, now lord Spencer's. In the church lies the celebrated Henry lord Bolingbroke and his lady, niece to Madame Maintenon. His nephew Frederic inherits his honours. In the eaſt window was the family pedigree with portraits of Henry VII, Margaret Beauchamp his grandmother, and queen Elizabeth, all allied to it [r]. This church has been lately rebuilt.

Some miles eaſt lies *Dulwich*, where William Allen, the Garrick [s] of his time, and the firſt who did juſtice to Shakſpeare on the ſtage, founded 1619 a college with a chapel for ſix poor men and as many women, and a ſchool for 12 children, with a picture gallery, and a curious collection of old plays and black letter books, ſacrificed to the preſent rage of illuſtrating Shakſpeare, and ſucceeded by lumber of old divinity. Here and at Stretham are medicinal wells like thoſe of Sidenham in Kent. That at *Stretham* is now diſuſed. *Howland* in this pariſh gave title of baron to Wriothesley duke of Bedford. It was the eſtate and ſeat of the abbot of Bec, now a modern houſe, but two ſmall brick turrets remain on a front wall, probably built by Sir Giles Howland, whoſe arms and thoſe of his ſecond wife Elizabeth Revers they bear.

Peckham, *Camberwell*, and *Clapham*, are pleaſant villages, much reſorted to by the citizens.

The pariſh of *Lambeth* is 17 miles in extent [t], including eight precincts, of which *Kennington* is one, where probably Hardicnute died; not a royal reſidence ſince king John, but granted to different perſons. It was given by Harold to Waltham abbey by the name of *Lambehithe*, which ſome have ſuppoſed *Lamborn* in Eſſex; but the mention of *Brixton* in the bounds fixes it to Lambeth. The church, large and antient, contains the aſhes of many of the archbiſhops of Canterbury [u]; among whom, in the palace chapel, the great Parker *here reſts at laſt*, and many children of the ſecond duke of Nor-

[m] Holland. [n] Orig. Brit. 63.
[o] *Hedges* is applied to Roman roads; thus King's Hedges in Cambridgeſhire.
[p] Salm. p. 46. [q] Salm. 27. [r] Aub. I. 130.
[s] The inſcription over the door calls him *Theromachiæ regiæ præfectus* [maſter of the king's beargarden] *Theatri* Fortune *dicti Choragus, atque ſui Roſcius.*
[t] Aubrey. [u] Bancroft, Tenniſon.

folk.

folk. Over the gate-way are kept the archives of the ſee. In the porter's lodge are three rings ſuppoſed for Lollards. The guard chamber was exiſting as early as 1424. The preſence chamber was adorned with beautiful painted glaſs by archbiſhop Sancroft. The long gallery was built by Cardinal Pole who alſo planted two white Marſeilles fig-trees in the garden. Archbiſhop Juxon reſtored this palace to its former glory, rebuilding at great expence on the original plan, the hall pulled down in the civil wars. The library, begun with the books of queen Elizabeth's favourite the earl of Leiceſter by archbiſhop Bancroft, contains a valuable collection of 1100 MSS. relative to our antiquities[x]. It was awarded by arbitrators 1202, that archbiſhop Walter might build an ordinary church here for between 13 and 20 Premonſtratenſian canons, at £. 100 *per ann.* any where but on the ſcite of the college which he begun, and which the monks of Canterbury made him pull down: but this does not appear to have been done[y].

In St. George's fields is a Roman road[6], and Roman coins have been found. At South Lambeth lived John Tradeſcant, the firſt Engliſh Virtuoſo, whoſe collections were bought by Elias Aſhmole and lodged in his muſeum at Oxford. Vauxhall, the ſeat of Sir Samuel Moreland, is now a public garden.

The borough of *Southwark* before its union to London 1 Edward III. belonged to different lords, of whom the principal lay lord was Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. The whole manor was held by the city in free ſocage (except the royalties and the two priſons) of the royal manor of Eaſt Greenwich, Kent. The firſt alderman of this ward, now *Bridge ward without*, was Sir John Ayloffe, knight, elected 1550; the ſenior alderman holds it as nominal and exempt from buſineſs. Here was a houſe of the biſhops of Rocheſter pulled down 1604; and another of the biſhops of Wincheſter built 1107 by biſhop Gifford, biſhop Andrews died in it. The abbots of Hyde[z], St. Auſtin, Battle, Waverly, Beaulieu, and the prior of Lewes[a], had houſes or inns; that of the ſecond was contiguous to the bridge yard to the weſt, now Sellenger's wharf; that of the third on the eaſt ſide of the bridge yard, and its garden oppoſite on the ſouth now the Maze and Battle bridge. Here were alſo the bear-garden and the licenſed ſtews. The former are firſt mentioned 8 Henry II. when they were in number 18 under the biſhop of Wincheſter; their priſon for offences againſt their ſtatutes was the Clink. The King's Bench, and the Marſhalſea ſtill ſubſiſt. *Bermondſy*, a Cluniac priory, was founded here 1082, valued at £. 474. *per ann.*[b] and converted into a private houſe at the diſſolution by Sir Thomas Pope. Only one gate now remains. In taking down the ſteeple of St. George's church 1732, was found the inſcription exhibited in Pl. IX. fig. 3. Almoſt oppoſite to this church was Suffolk place, built by Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, purchaſed by Henry VIII. afterwards a royal mint, then a privileged place for debtors, ſuppreſſed 8 or 9 William III and 1723. Mary gave it to archbiſhop Heath for York place, which Henry VIII. had bought of Wolſey. On the bank of the Thames, whence ſome derive its name[c], ſtood the monaſtery of *St. Mary Overy*, ſometimes called St. *Saviour's*, becauſe at the diſſolution the pariſhes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret purchaſed it of the crown and were united together by the name of St. Saviour's, which, however, it does not generally retain. It was refounded about 1106 for canons regular: the date of the firſt foundation, as well as the author of both, being unknown, unleſs we ſuppoſe it the monaſtery mentioned here in Domeſday book[d]. The preſent beautiful ſtructure was rebuilt about 1460, to which the firſt of our poets, John Gower[e], was a principal benefactor and buried in it, as is alſo Dr. Andrews biſhop of Wincheſter, and John Fletcher the poet. The church is an impropriation in the hands of the church wardens for the time being, who, till 1672 received the tithes, and ſince that time levy a rate, out of which two chaplains receive each £. 100. *per annum*, beſides fees[f]. St. Margaret's church united to it is now ſucceeded by the Seſſions houſe: and near it before the fire was the Tabard inn, where Chaucer quarters the relaters of his Canterbury tales. St. Thomas's hoſpital was built by biſhop Peter de Rupibus on a ſpot where the prior of Bermondſey had juſt before built an almſhouſe, which was burnt with St. Mary Over. The biſhop endowed it with £. 340. *per annum*. The city of London having purchaſed it 1551 of Edward VI. who incorporated it, refounded it for the infirm, ſick and lame, and it was rebuilt, with wards for 400 ſick, 1693. Thomas Guy, bookſeller, enriched by ſeamens tickets and ſubſcribing to the South-ſea ſtock at £. 6. *per cent.* erected 1707, at the expence of near £. 230,000. on a leaſehold for 999 years of St. Thomas's hoſpital, another hoſpital contiguous to it that bears his name, for as many ſick. Salmon[g] mentions a caſtle in Southwark.

Southwark, properly ſo called, includes the four pariſhes of St. Olave, St. George, St. Saviour, and St. Thomas. Chriſt Church taken out of St. Saviour, St. John's Horſleydown out of St. Olave's, and the antient pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, are comprehended under the general denomination of Southwark.

Sterborough caſtle[h] conſiſts of an acre and a half, with the moat, and is the property of ſir James Burrows, knt. Sterborough.

At *Lingfield* near Sterborough caſtle was a collegiate church, founded by Reginald lord Cobham t. Henry VI. valued at £. 79. *yer annum*[i]. Lingfield.

Ordericus ſays that the Conqueror gave earl Warren the county of Surrey. We are told by ſeveral hiſtorians that this donation took place about 1070 or 1071, yet the earl does not ſeem to have any land there at the time of the ſurvey in 1086. Perhaps Ordericus means only that the Conqueror made him *governor* of Surrey[k].

The title of earl Warren was not claimed or uſed after the death of the 8th earl 1347, except in two inſtances,

[x] Ducarel's MS. hiſt. of Lambeth. [y] Tan. N. M. 540. [6] G.
[z] An apartment in the Tabard inn.
[a] Since the Walnut-tree inn oppoſite St. Olave's church; at the upper end of Walnut-tree alley a cyder cellar. [b] Tan. 535.
[c] Orne a bank, and nhe a river. Hickes's Saxon Grammar. [d] P. 32.
[e] John Gower and Alice Groundolf were married by licence from biſhop Wickham to William, chaplain of St. Mary Magdalen, Southwark, dated Jan. 13, 1397 in St. John's chapel *infra hoſpitium ſuum* in this pariſh. (Reg. Winch. II. p. 3. f. 299. b.). He died 1402 and was buried in St. John's chapel in St. Mary Over's church.
[f] Aub. V. 212. [g] P. 70. [h] Such a name in Devonſhire. [i] Tanner, 545.
[k] The head of the barony of Warren was Guarrenne in Normandy, which, on the king of France ſeizing Normandy in the reign of John was entirely and for ever loſt to the family. Watſon.

inſtances, in conſequence of his ſiſter's match with Fitz Alan. The lineal male ſucceſſion of the family was kept up by the anceſtors of ſir George Warren of Poynton in Cheſhire, knight of the bath, who now claims the title as deſcended from Reginald brother of John third earl Warren.

Earls of Surrey.

Thomas Howard, firſt earl of Surrey, created by Richard III. was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, created earl of Surrey 5 Henry VIII. who, dying 1554, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry*, beheaded in the laſt year of Henry VIII. his father then duke of Norfolk narrowly eſcaping. His grandſon *Thomas*, earl of Arundel, was reſtored to the title of Surrey by James I. and dying 1646, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry-Frederick*, and he dying 1652, by his ſon *Thomas*, who was created duke of Norfolk 13 Charles II. and dying 1677, was ſucceeded by his brother *Henry*. He was ſucceeded 1683 by a ſon of the ſame name, who dying without iſſue 1701 his brother's eldeſt ſon *Thomas* inherited his titles, and dying alſo 1732 without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother *Edward*, who had no iſſue, and died at the age of 90, 1777. To him ſucceeded his couſin *Charles*, whoſe ſon *Charles* is the preſent and eleventh earl of Surrey of this noble family.

Rare Plants found in Surrey.

Achillea *Millefolium*. Common Yarrow, Milfoil, or Noſebleed; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

——— *Ptarmica*. Sneeze-wort, or Gooſe-tongue; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Acorus *Calamus*. Sweet ſmelling Flag, or Calamus; in deep muddy rivers: about *Hedley*.

Agaricus *delicioſus*. Orange Agaric; in woods: near *Guilford*.

——— *equeſtris*. Starry Agaric; in meadows and groves:
——— *lactifluus*. Milky Agaric; in woods:
——— *piperatus*. Pepper Agaric; in woods and hedges:
——— *verrucoſus*. Warty Agaric; in woods and hedges:
——— *viſcidus*. Clammy Agaric; in groves and woods:
} at *Dulwich*.

Aliſma *Damaſonium*. Star-headed water Plantain; in ditches and ſtagnant waters: on *Putney* heath, in a pit almoſt oppoſite to the wells at *Stretham*, and in the ponds about *Wandſworth*.

Anagallis *arvenſis* δ. Female Pimpernel; in dry fields and ſandy places: between *Stockwell* and *Camberwell*, between *Stretham* and *Mitcham*, and at *Stretham*.

Anemone *Apennina*. Mountain Wood Anemone; in *Wimbledon* woods.

——— *nemeroſa*. Wood Anemony; in woods and hedges between *Dulwich* and *London*.

Anthemis *nobilis*. Sweet ſcented Camomile; in open meadows and paſtures, between *Dulwich* and *London*.

Anchuſa *ſempervirens*. Ever-green Alkanet; on rubbiſh: near *Vauxhall*.

Antirrhinum *Elatine*. Sharp pointed Fluellin; in corn fields between *Dulwich* and *London*.

——— *Linaria* β, Peloria. A variety of the Common Toad-Flax; in ſandy meadows at *Clapham*.

——— *repens* Monſpeſſulanum. Sweet ſmelling Toad-Flax; in the hedges near *Farnham*.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Common Columbines; on *Norwood* common, by the gravel pits near the direction poſt.

Arenaria *tenuifolia*. Fine leaved Chickweed; on a wall at *Batterſea*.

——— *trinervia*. Plantain leaved Chickweed; in woods and wet hedges: in *Norwood*, and on *Stretham* common.

Arundo *Calamagroſtis*. Branched Reed graſs; in wet woods: at *Camberwell*, in a lane between the grove and *Dulwich*.

Aſperula *Cynanchica*. Squinancy wort; on dry hilly meadows, eſpecially chalk: on *Box hill*, at *Sutton*, and on *Leith hill*.

Aſplenium *Scolopendrium*. Hart's tongue; on the abby walls at *Merton*, and about the *Bon ſpring* at *Whitley*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade, or Dwale; among the box going down to *Dorking*.

Avena *fatua*. Bearded Oatgraſs; in corn fields at *Stretham*.

——— *pubeſcens*. Rough Oatgraſs; on *Banſtead downs*.

Betonica *officinalis*. Wood Betony; in woods and hedges: in *Norwood*.

——— *officinalis* (flore albo). Wood Betony, with a white flower; in woods and hedges: between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Boletus *igniarius*. Hard Boletus, or Touchwood; on trunks of trees: in the woods at *Wimbledon*.

——— *luteus* Yellow Boletus; in woods: at *Dulwich*.

——— *ſubtomentoſus*. Woolly Boletus; in woods about *Eſher*.

Bryum *carneum*. Shining Bryum; in wet meadows: at *Dorking*.

Bunium *Bulbocaſtanum*. Earth Nut, Pig Nut, Kipper Nut, or Hawk Nut; in the cloſes at *Stretham*, and in *Norwood*.

Bupleurum *rotundifolium*. Thorow-wax; in corn fields: at *Sutton*, *Leatherhead*, and *Epſom*.

Buxus *ſempervirens*. Box tree; on *Box hill* plentifully.

Callitriche *aquatica* γ, Autumnalis; Autumnal Starwort; in flowing waters: between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Campanula *glomerata*. Leſſer Throatwort, or Canterbury bells; on *Box hill*.

Campanula *hederacea*. Tender Ivy leaved Bell flower; in watery places.

——— *hybrida*. The leſſer Venus looking-glaſs, or codded corn violet; in the common fields at *Mitcham*.

——— *Rapunculus*. Rampions; on banks of ditches and corn fields: near *Eſher* and *Croydon*.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter Creſs, or Lady's-Smock; among the willows at *Batterſea*.

Carduus *acaulis*. Dwarf Carline Thiſtle; on *Dulwich* common, on *Banſtead* downs, and on *Box hill*.

——— *helenioides* β, heterophyllus. A variety of the Melancholy Thiſtle; in mountainous paſtures: near the end of *Tuddington*.

——— *paluſtris*. Marſh Thiſtle; on *Dulwich* common.

Carex *capitata*. Round-headed Carex; on turfy bogs: near *Croydon*, and on *Shirly* common.

——— *pulicaris*. Flea Carex; on turfy bogs: on *Shirly* common, and near *Croydon*.

Carpinus *Betulus*. Horn or hard beam tree, Horſe or horn beech tree; in woods and hedges between *London* and *Dulwich*, and in *Norwood*.

Caucalis *daucoides*. Fine leaved baſtard parſley; among the corn, by the road ſide leading to *Dorking* from *Banſtead* downs.

Ceraſtium *arvenſe*. Corn mouſe ear Chickweed; on *Duppa's hill*.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long leaved Water Hemlock; in wet places and rivers: at *Batterſea*.

Ciſtus *helianthemum* δ, Surrejanus. Narrow leaved Ciſtus; on *Banſtead* downs.

Clavaria *hypoxylon*. Flat horned Clavaria; on rotten wood, at *Dulwich*, and in *Wimbledon* woods.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil; in the meadows at *Guilford*.

Conferva *gelatinoſa*. Frog ſpawn Conferva; in a well at *Godelming*.

——— *gelatinoſa* ε. A variety of Frog ſpawn Conferva; in the river at *Merton*.

Convallaria *maialis*. Lily Convally, or May Lily; by the ſide of the road to *Sydenham*.

——— *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; in the hedges at *Stockwell*.

Cratægus *Aria*. White Bean tree; Common in the copſes near the downs, and about *Croydon*.

——— *Torminalis*. Common wild Service tree or Sorb: in woods and hedges; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Crepis *foetida*. Stinking Hawkweed; among the corn by the ſide of the road to *Dorking* from *Banſtead* downs.

Crocus *ſativus* β ſylveſtris. Saffron or Crocus; in meadows and paſtures near the mill at *Batterſea*.

Daphne *laureola*. Spurge Laurel; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Dianthus *Armeria*. Deptford Pink; in gravelly paſtures and meadows: near *Croydon* plentifully, between *Dorking* and *Mickleham*, by the path ſide near the ſtyle of one of the cloſes between *Dulwich* and the Green man, on the top of *Oak of honour hill*, and at *Stretham*.

Dianthus *deltoides*. Maiden Pink: on *Duppa's hill* near *Croydon*.

Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſe bay Willow-herb: in woods and hedges; at *Wimbleton*.

Erica *cinerea*. Fine leaved Heath; in *Norwood*.

Erica *tetralix*. Croſs leaved Heath; on *Wandſworth* common.

Eriophorum *vaginatum*. Hare's tail Ruſh; on the great bog beyond *John Coal's* at *Croydon*.

Eryſimum *cheiranthoides*. Treacle Wormſeed; in the two corn fields ſouth of *Weybridge* church.

Euonymus *Europæus*. Spindle tree or Prickwood: in hedges; between *Dulwich* and *London*.

Euphorbia *amygdaloides*. Wood Spurge; in *Norwood*.

——— *platyphyllus* β. ſegetalis. Corn Spurge; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Feſtuca *fluitans* β loliacea. Spike Feſcue graſs; in meadows at *Vauxhall*.

Galeopſis *tetrahit* β. White flowered Nettle Hemp, with purple whirls; on a bank by the *Thames* ſide in *Batterſea* fields almoſt overagainſt *Chelſea* college.

Gallium *paluſtre*. White Lady's bed ſtraw; in and about the pits at *Stretham*.

——— *ſpurium*. Gooſe graſs with ſmoother ſeeds: in corn fields; near *Leatherhead*, and elſewhere.

Geniſta *Anglica*. Needle Furze, or Petty Whin; on *Norwood*, *Croydon*, and *Mitcham* commons.

Gentiana *Amorella*. Autumnal Gentian or Fellwort; on *Banſtead* Downs.

Geranium *lucidum*. Shining Crane's bill; on walls, houſes and ſhady ſandy places; between *Mortlack* and *Kew*, and in the path from *Kew* to *Eaſt Sheen*, plentifully.

——— *moſchatum*. Muſk Craneſbill or Muſcovy; on *Stretham* common.

——— *pratenſe*. Crowfoot Cranesbill; between *London* and *Dulwich*, at *Batterſea*, and by the ſide of the road from *Kingſton* to *Richmond*.

——— *rotundifolium*. Round leaved Cranesbill; on walls, houſes, and ſandy places; between *Batterſea* and *Wandſworth*, at *Batterſea*, and between *Mortlake* and *Kew*.

Heracleum *Spondylium* β. A variety of the Common Cow Parſnep; in the meadows at *Batterſea*.

Hieraceum *murorum*. French or Golden Lungwort; in *Norwood*.

——— *ſubaudum*. Broad leaved buſhy Hawkweed: in woods and hedges; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſe-ſhoe vetch; in chalky meadows and fields.

Hyacinthus *nonſcriptus* (flore albo). Engliſh Hyacinth, or Harebells, with a white flower; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Hyoſeris *minima*. Small Swines Succory, or Hawkweed; in a ſand pit on the right hand of the road at *Peterſham*, and in a field near *Hampton Court*.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan or Park leaves; in *Wimbledon* woods.

——— *Elodes*. Marſh St. Peter's wort, near ſprings; near the *Mole* and the *Wandle*, and on *Shirly* common.

——— *humifuſum*. Trailing St. John's-wort; in meadows and gravelly paſtures between *London*, and *Dulwich*, and on *Mitcham* and *Stretham* commons.

——— *pulchrum*. Upright St. John's wort; on *Stretham* common.

Hypnum *paluſtre*. Marſh Hypnum; on the banks of the *Thames* at *Batterſea*.

Hypocheris *glabra*. Smooth Hawkweed: in mountainous paſtures; about *Coomb* and *Kingſton*.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Creſs; on barren ſandy heaths; near the Bowling Green at *Putney*, and in a field near *Hampton Court*.

Illecebrum *verticillatum*. Verticillate Knot graſs; in watery places.

Inula *pulicaria*. Small Flea-bane; where water has been ſtagnated in the winter; at *Dulwich*, and between *Dulwich* and *London*.

Iuncus *articulatus* β (glumis albis). Sea hard Ruſh; in *Peckham* fields.

Iunci *articulati* varietas. A variety of jointed Ruſh; in a pit on the left hand ſide of the road, about an hundred paces above the mill houſe at *Stretham*.

Iuncus *bufonius*. Toad Ruſh; where water has been ſtagnated in the winter; on *Stretham* common.

——— *bufonius* β. A variety of Toad Ruſh; on wet hills between *Stretham* and *Dulwich*.

——— *campeſtris* β. A variety of ſmall hairy Wood ruſh; in *Batterſea* fields.

Iuniperus *communis*. Common Juniper; on *Box hill*.

Lactuca *viroſa*. Strong ſcented wild Lettuce; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Lathræa *ſquamaria*. Tooth wort; in a ſhady lane not far from *Dorking*.

Lathyrus *niſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch: in fields; at *Dulwich*, on the *Oak of honour hill*, by the wood at *Peckham*, in a gravel pit at *Stockwell*, in the cloſes at *Stretham*, and between *Stretham* and *Mitcham*.

——— *paluſtris*. Marſh Chickling Vetch; in a ſqualid watery place in *Peckham* fields on the back of *Southwark*.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Narrow leaved Peaſe everlaſting; in a riſing meadow as you go to the *Oak of Honor hill* on the right hand, at *Peckham*, and near the great pond at *Wimbledon*.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepperwort; in meadows and paſtures.

Lichen *glaucus*. Shining Liverwort: on heaths and ſtones; on *Banſtead* Downs.

Linum *Radiola*. Leaſt Rupturewort or All Seed; on *Putney* heath, and near the Upper church, *Wandſworth*.

Lycopodium *clavatum*. Common Clubmoſs; on mountains and heaths; near *Eſher*.

——— *inundatum*. Marſh Clubmoſs: on wet heaths; near *Eſher*, and on *Bagſhot* Heath.

Lyſimachia *vulgaris*. Yellow Looſeſtrife: in woody bogs, on banks of ponds and rivers; in a pond juſt at the entrance of *Putney* heath on the right hand, and at *Batterſea*.

Malva *Alcea*. Vervain Mallow: by the five mile ſtone at *Ballam* on the *Epſom* road upon the right hand.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound; on rubbiſh and in highways; on *Stretham* and *Clapham* commons.

Melampyrum *criſtatum*. Creſted Cow wheat; in woods.

Mentha *aquatica* β hirſuta. Round headed Mint: in watery places.

——— *arvenſis* β. Water Mint; in the hedges near *Box hill*.

——— *piperata*. Pepper Mint; in watery places and near rivers; between *Croydon* and *Mitcham* by the river.

——— *Pulegium*. Penny Royal or Pudding Graſs: by the ſide of the road near the ponds on *Wandſworth* common, and at *Stretham*.

Mentha *ſylveſtris*. Horſe Mint; in marſhes and watery places; between *Ripley* and *Guilford*.

Menyanthes *nymphoides*. Fringed Water Lily; in the river *Thames* above the bridge at *Kingſton*.

——— *trifoliata*. Marſh Trefoil, Buck bean, or Bog bean: in bogs; by the ſide of the *Thames* in *Batterſea* fields.

Montia *fontana*. Water Chickweed; in a pit on the left hand ſide of the road, about an hundred paces from the hill houſe at *Stretham*.

Myagrum *ſativum*. Gold of Pleaſure: in fields among flax; above the park at *Wimbledon*.

Myoſurus *minimus*. Mouſe Tail; among corn about *Wimbledon*, and in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Myriophyllum *ſpicatum*. Spiked water Milfoil; in the pits at *Stretham*.

Myrica *Gale*. Goule, Sweet Willow or Dutch Myrtle; in *Light Water Moor*, in the pariſh of *Windleſham*, and elſewhere.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel or Baſtard Aſphodel: on turfy marſhy bogs; on *Putney* heath.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Nep or Cat mint; in hedges on *Stretham* common.

Oenantha *Crocata*. Hemlock Drop-wort; by the ſide of a large pond near the road not far north of the college at *Dulwich*.

——— *fiſtuloſa* β. Leſſer Water Drop-wort; in the ponds on *Wandſworth* common near the New Church-yard.

Ophioglooſſum *vulgatum*. Adder's tongue; in the meadows at *Batterſea*.

Ophrys *anthropophora*. Green Man Orchis: in chalky meadows and paſtures; in *Landley* fields between *Croomhurſt* and *Selſdon*, and in a lane leading from *Smitham bottom* to *Saunderſtead*.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis: in chalky meadows and paſtures; near *Croydon* and *Wrootham* plentifully.

Orchis *bifolia*. Butterfly Orchis; in *Norwood* and on the common, and on *Pens* common near *Beckenham*.

Ornithogalum *luteum*. Yellow Star of Bethlehem; in the meadows at *Godelming*.

——— *umbellatum*. Common ſtar of Bethlehem; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Ornithopus *perpuſillus*. Bird's foot; in the fields near *Cobham*, on *Mitcham*, *Norwood*, and *Stretham* commons.

Orobanche *major*. Broom rape; in the corn fields between *Epſom* and *Leatherhead*, and on *Norwood* common.

Orobus *tuberoſus*. Wood Peas or Heath Peas; on heathy ground near *Godelming*, and in *Norwood*.

Oſmunda *regalis*. Flowering Fern or Oſmund Royal; by the ſide of a coppice at *Weybridge*.

——— *ſpicant*. Rough Spleen-wort; in *Norwood*.

Oxalis *Acetocella*. Wood Sorrel; in *Norwood*.

Panicum *cruſgalli*. Looſe Panic graſs; in corn fields about *Batterſea* and about *Martha's* chapel near *Guilford*.

——— *ſanguinale*. Cock's foot Panic graſs; in corn fields near *Batterſea*, near *Martha's* chapel, and in *Wandſworth* field near the Anchor ale-houſe.

——— *verticillatum*. Rough Panic graſs; in corn fields; by the path leading to *Roehampton* from *Putney*.

Panicum *viride*. Green Panic graſs; in ſandy fields near *Batterſea*, and near *Martha's* chapel.

Papaver *dubium*. Long ſmooth-headed Poppy; in corn fields at *Stockwell*.

Pedicularis *paluſtris*. Marſh Louſewort; in wet meadows and paſtures; near the mill at *Batterſea*, and in the fields.

Peplis *Portulaca*. Water Purſlane; in the pits at *Stretham*.

Peziza *punctata*. Spotted Peziza: on horſe dung; at *Dulwich* and in *Norwood*.

—— *ſtipitata*. Stalked Peziza; in woods near *Guilford*.

Phallus *impudicus*. Stinking Morel; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Phaſcum *montanum*. Mountain Phaſcum; at *Clapham*.

Phyteuma *orbicularis*. Horned Rampions with a round head or ſpike of flowers: in chalky meadows; on the downs about *Leatherhead*, at *Dorking*, and at *Sutton*.

Pilularia *globulifera*. Pepper graſs; in the pits on the left hand of the road about 100 paces above the mill-houſe, and near the medicinal wells at *Stretham*.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage; in a hedge by the ſide of the road between *Wimbledon* and *Merton*.

Poa *bulboſa*. Bulboſe Meadow graſs: in meadows and paſtures; at *Clapham*.

Polygonum *amphibium*. Perennial Arſmart: in ditches ponds and lakes; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

—— *aviculare* γ. A variety of Knot graſs: in high ways and fields; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

—— *Biſtorta*. Greater Biſtort or Snake weed; in *Batterſea* meadows near the *Thames*.

—— *Fagopyrum*. Buck wheat or Brank; in cultivated fields at *Mitcham*.

—— *Hydropiper* β minus. Small creeping Arſmart; in watery places, between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Polypodium *vulgare*. Common Polypody; in *Norwood*.

Potamogeton *criſpum*. Greater Water Caltrops; in the pits at *Stretham*.

Potentilla *reptans* β. Creeping Tormentil; on *Oak of Honour hill*.

Poterium *Sanguiſorba*. Burnet; on *Box hill*.

Prenanthes *muralis*. Ivy-leaved wild Lettuce; on *Merton* abbey walls.

Prunella *vulgaris*. Selfheal; in paſtures near *Kingſton*.

Prunus *Ceraſus*. Black Cherry; in *Wimbledon* park.

Pteris *Aquilina* β. A variety of female Fern or Brakes; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Ranunculus *flamula*. Leſſer Spear-wort; in wet ſhady places; on *Wandſworth* common.

—— *hederaceus*. Ivy-leaved water crowfoot; in watery places; in *Norwood*.

—— *lingua*. Upright crowfoot or Spear wort: in wet meadows and banks of lakes; between *Rotherhithe* and *Deptford*.

Rhamnus *Catharticus*. Buckthorn or Purging Thorn: in hedges and woods; in the hedges near *Leatherhead*, in the cloſes at *Stretham*, and between *London* and *Dulwich*.

—— *frangula*. Black berry-bearing Alder: in woods and hedges; in *Norwood*, and between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Roſa *Eglanteria*. Sweet Briar or Eglantine; on *Norwood* common.

—— *ſpinoſiſſima*. Burnet roſe; on *Putney* heath, in the fields near *Hampton court*, in *Waddon* marſh, and at *Wimbledon*.

Rumex *pulcher*. Fiddle Dock: on rubbiſh, in dry meadows and woods; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Ruſcus *aculeatus*. Knee holly, holm, or Butcher's Broom; in *Norwood*.

Salix *caprea* δ aurita. A variety of the round leaved Willow or common Sallow; in woods and hedges near *Stretham*.

—— *pentandra*. Sweet Willow; in *Wimbledon* and *Coomb* wood.

—— *purpurea*. Purple Willow; by the *Thames* ſide between *Vauxhall* and *Nine Elms*.

—— *repens* β. A variety of creeping Willow; on *Putney* heath, and in a wood by *Weſt Wickham* and *Addington*.

—— *rubra*. Red Willow; in oſier grounds.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, or Danewort: on the bank at the back of *Cuper's Gardens*.

Sanicula *Europæa*. Sanicle; in *Norwood*.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soap-wort: in meadows and hedges; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

—— *officinalis* (flore pleno). Soap-wort with a double flower; in the cloſes at *Stretham*, and in *Lordſhip lane* by the Green Man.

Saxifraga *granulata*. White Saxifrage: in dry meadows and paſtures; in *Peckham* fields, in *Waddon* marſh, and near *Wandſworth*, plentifully.

—— *granulata* (flore pleno). White Saxifrage with a double flower; at *Mitcham*.

Scabioſa *Columbaria*. Leſſer Field Scabious; on *Duppa's hill*.

Scilla *autumnalis*. Leſſer Autumnal Star Hyacinth: in dry paſtures; at *Moleſworth*, and on *Kew Green*.

Schoenus *albus*. White flowered Ruſh Graſs: in marſhes; between *Wickham* and *Croydon*.

Scirpus *ceſpitoſus*. Dwarf Club Ruſh; in a pit on the left hand of the road about an hundred paces above the mill-houſe at *Stretham*.

—— *fluitans*. Floating Club Ruſh; in the ſame place as the Scirpus *ceſpitoſus*, in pools near *Wandſworth*, and on *Putney* heath.

—— *paluſtris*. Club Ruſh; in the pits at *Stretham*.

—— *ſetaceus*. Leaſt Ruſh; in bogs; in *Norwood*.

Scutellaria *minor*. Leſſer hooded Willow Herb; in a pit on the left hand of the road about an hundred paces above the mill-houſe at *Stretham*.

Scrophularia *vernalis*. Yellow Figwort: in watery places and hedges; by the common field in the way to *Merton* from *Mitcham*.

Sedum *daſyphyllum*. Round leaved Stonecrop; on walls about and at *Kew*, as on the wall of the Botanic garden.

—— *Telephium*. Orpine or Live long; on walls, paſtures, meadows, and hedges; in *Norwood*, and between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Senecio *viſcoſus*. Cotton Groundſel, or ſtinking Groundſel; on *Stretham* common.

—— *paludoſus*. Marſh Groundſel, or Bird's Tongue: in ditches; near *Stretham ferry*.

Serratula *tinctoria*. Saw-wort; in woods and meadows between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Sherardia *arvenſis*. Little Field Madder; in *Batterſea* fields.

Silene

Silene *Anglica*. Small Corn Catch-fly or Campion; in a ſandy field near *Coomb*, and in a corn field ſouth of *Weybridge* church.

Siſon *inundatum*. Leaſt Water Parſnep; in ditches and ſtagnated waters; in the pits at *Stretham*, on *Wandſworth* common, on *Putney* heath, and between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Siſymbrium *Irio*. Broad leaved Rocket or Hedge Muſtard: on rubbiſh and walls; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

Sium *latifolium*. Great Water Parſnep: in rivers and boggy places; between *Rotherhithe* and *Deptford*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; in ditches near *Vauxhall* and *Batterſea*.

Solidago *Virga aurea*. Common Golden Rod; in *Norwood*.

Sorbus *Aucuparia*. Quicken tree or Mountain Aſh; in *Norwood*.

Spergula *laricina*. Ciliated Spurry: in ſandy meadows and heaths; near *Cobham* and *Eſher*.

——— *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurry or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage; on a wall of the *Thames* at *Batterſea*, and a bank of the *Thames* near *Nine Elms*.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Dropwort: in meadows and mountainous paſtures; on *Duppa's hill* near *Croydon*, near *Clapham*, and on *Box hill*.

Splachnum *ampullaceum*. Common Splachnum: on turfy bogs; by *Weſt Wickham* and *Addington*, near *Croydon*.

Teucrium *chamæpitys*. Common Ground Pine; among the corn by the ſide of the road from *Banſtead* Downs to *Dorking*, and in *Wimbledon* woods.

——— *Scorodonia*. Wood ſage; in *Norwood*.

Thlaſpi *arvenſe*. Treacle Muſtard or Penny Creſs; in the meadows on the right hand of *Godelming*.

——— *hirtum*. Perennial Mithridate Muſtard; on a bank in the road from *Putney* to *Wandſworth*.

Theſium *linophyllum*. Baſtard Toadflax: in mountainous paſtures, eſpecially chalk; near *Croydon* and elſewhere.

Tragopogon *pratenſe*. Yellow Goat's Beard; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

Tremella *verrucoſa*. Warty Tremella; in the river at *Merton*.

Trifolium *arvenſe*. Hare's foot Trefoil; in dry paſtures and corn fields; between *London* and *Dulwich*.

——— *ochroleucum*. Yellow flowered Trefoil; on *Duppa's hill*.

——— *repens* β hybridum. A variety of white Trefoil or Dutch Clover with a codded umbel; in wet meadows near *Peckham* and *Batterſea*.

——— *ſtriatum*. Knotted Trefoil; on *Mitcham* common.

Trifolium *ſubterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil; on *Mitcham*, *Shirley*, and *Stretham* commons, and at *Stockwell*.

Triticum *caninum*. Bearded Wheat Graſs; in woods and hedges at *Croydon*.

Turritis *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard: on rocks, ſtones, and old walls; in *Switham bottom* near *Croydon*.

Tuſſilago *Petaſites*. Common Butter Bur; near the mill at *Batterſea*.

Valeriana *dioica*. Small Wild or Marſh Valerian; in wet meadows; at *Batterſea*.

——— *Locuſta*. Lamb's Lettuce, or Corn Sallad; in the cloſes at *Stretham*.

——— *rubra*. Red Valerian; on *Merton* abbey walls.

Verbaſcum *nigrum*. Sage leaved black Mullein; near the mill at *Batterſea*.

Veronica *ſcutellata*. Narrow leaved Water Speedwell: in watery places; in the pits at *Stretham* and on *Putney* heath.

Vinca *major*. Greater Periwinckle; in a lane leading from *Batterſea* meadows to *Wandſworth*, and by the road ſide to *Dulwich*.

Viola *paluſtris*. Marſh Violet: in wet meadows; on *Shirley* common.

The following *Fungi* were gathered about *Dulwich* by *Dr. Martyn*, *&c.* none of them are mentioned in the *third Edition of Ray's Synopſis*.

Amanita pileo orbiculari, oris intus converſis, pediculo cavo.

——— piperata fuſca, lacteo ſucco turgens. *Dill. giſſ.* 179.

——— pileo plano orbiculari æquali, oris non nihil ſtriatis.

——— ſimetaria viſcida, ex livido flaveſcens, pileo orbiculari pulvinato.

——— ſcyphiformis minima. *Dill. giſſ.* 184.

——— pileo ex livido fuſco, lamellis magis albicantibus. *Dill. Giſſ.* 183. *Mart. Cent.* III. t. 9.

——— pileo orbiculari leniter elevato, e livido plumbei coloris ſuperne, inferne cum pediculo e ſulphureo albicante.

——— orbicularis, pileo & lamellis fuſcis. *Dill. giſſ.* 184. *Mart. Cent.* III. 9.

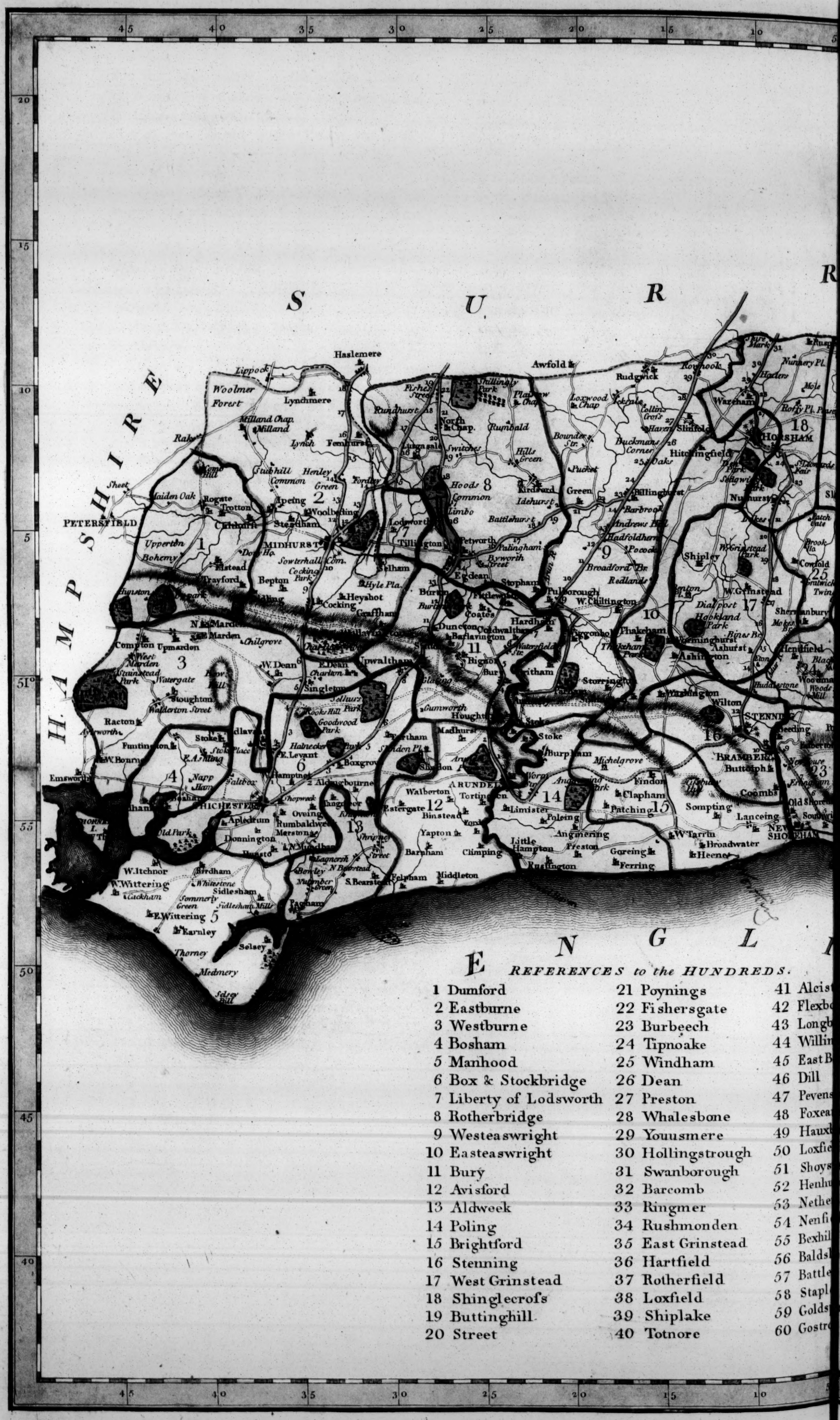
Agaricus tuberis figura.

The following *Amanitæ* were found on *Putney* heath by *Dr. Martyn*, *&c.*

Amanita faſciculoſa, pileo auratii coloris, viſcido, lamellis albis, pediculo longo, villoſo, purpureo.

——— pileo nigro, rugoſo, lamellis criſpis, lividis, pediculo longo, compreſſus cinereo.

——— peleolo umbilicato, fuſco, marginibus deorſum inflexis.


S U R R
HAMPSHIRE
ENGLAND
Haslemere
Lippock
Woolmer Forest
Lyndhmere
Awfold
Rudgwick
Rowhook
Warnham
Nursery Pl.
Rusper
Milland Chap.
Milland
Lynch
Fernhurst
Rake
Sheet
Haiden Oak
Rogate
Trotton
PETERSFIELD
Ipeing
Woolbeding
Cocking
Stedham
MIDHURST
Upperton
Bohemy
Elstead
Trayford
Bepton
Heyshot
Graffham
Compton
Upmarden
Marden
Chilgrove
West Marden
Stanstead Park
Watergate
Stoughton
Walderton Street
Racton
Funtington
W. Bonnor
Emsworth
Stoke
Napp
Salt box
CHICHESTER
Apledram
Donnington
Old Park
W. Itchnor
W. Wittering
E. Wittering
Cackham
Birdham
Whitestone
Sidlesham
Sommerly Green
Sidlesham Mill
Earnley
Thorney
Medmery
Selsey
Sdrey Hill
Rumbald
Hills Green
Kirdford
Green
Billingshurst
Nuthurst
Hoods Common
Idehurst
Limbo
Battlehurst
Barbrook
Andrews Hill
Hadfoldhern
Pocock
Broadford Br.
Redlands
Shipley
W. Grinstead Park
Dial post
Hookland Park
Ashington
Warnham
Wilton
Buttolph
Coombs
Sompting
Lancing
NEW SHOREHAM
Findon
Clapham
Patching
Limister
Poleing
Angmering
Little Hampton
Preston
Goreing
Ferring
Broadwater
Heene
Michelgrove
Burpham
Madhurst
Houghton
Gumworth
Storrington
Pulborough
W. Chiltington
Coates
Duncton
Coldwaltham
Barlavington
Bignor
Hardham
Fittleworth
Byworth
Petworth
Tillington
Lodsworth
Eqdean
Stopham
Pulborough
Hyle Pla.
Heyshot
Cocking
Graffham
Singleton
Upwaltham
Eastdean
Westdean
Charlton
Goodwood Park
Halnecker Park
Boxgrove
Aldingbourne
Walberton
Binstead
Yapton
Barnham
Climping
Middleton
Felpham
Bersted
Lagnorth
Bersted Green
Nutbrook Green
Shripney
Rumbaldswick
Merston
Oving
Tangmere
Eastergate
Arundel
Tortington
Worth
Angmering Park
Michelgrove
Burpham
Madhurst
Houghton
Stoke
Storrington
Warnham
Wilton
Buttolph
Coombs
Sompting
Lancing
NEW SHOREHAM
Findon
Clapham
Patching
Limister
Poleing
Angmering
Little Hampton
Preston
Goreing
Ferring
Broadwater
Heene
W. Tarrin
Rustington
Yapton
Barnham
Climping
Middleton
Felpham
Bersted
Lagnorth
Bersted Green
Nutbrook Green
Shripney
Rumbaldswick
Merston
Oving
Tangmere
Eastergate
Arundel
Tortington
Worth
Angmering Park
Michelgrove
Burpham
Madhurst
Houghton
Gumworth
Storrington
Pulborough
W. Chiltington
Coates
Duncton
Coldwaltham
Barlavington
Bignor
Hardham
Fittleworth
Byworth
Petworth
Tillington
Lodsworth
Eqdean
Stopham
Pulborough
Hyle Pla.
Heyshot
Cocking
Graffham
Singleton
Upwaltham
Eastdean
Westdean
Charlton
Goodwood Park
Halnecker Park
Boxgrove
Aldingbourne
Walberton
Binstead

A MAP of SUSSEX,

from the best AUTHORITIES.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude

Engraved by J. Cary.

SUSSEX.

SOUTH of Surrey lies Suſſex, a long tract of country, antiently occupied by the REGNI, called by the Saxons Suð-ꝛex, q. d. the kingdom of the South Saxons, a name compounded of its ſouthern ſituation, and the Saxons, who eſtabliſhed here the kingdom of the Heptarchy. This county is of greater length than breadth, extending along the Britiſh ocean to the ſouth, with an almoſt ſtrait ſhore having few ports; the ſea dangerous by ſhelves making a great ſwell; and the coaſt rocky. That part of the county which lies on the ſea conſiſts of high green hills, called *Downes*, whoſe ſoil is a rich chalk and produces plenty of corn. The midland part is beautifully diverſified with meads, paſtures, cornfields, and woods. The hithermoſt and north part is moſt pleaſantly covered with woods, as was the whole country formerly, and thereby rendered inacceſſible. The foreſt of *Andradſwald*, called by the Britans *Coed Andred*, from the neighbouring city *Anderida*, extended 120 miles in length and 30 in breadth hereabouts. It was remarkable for the fate of Sigebert king of the Weſt Saxons, who was driven from his throne, and ſlain in this foreſt by a ſwineherd.

SUSSEX has many little rivers, but thoſe that riſe in the north edge of the county and make directly to the ſea, are not fit to bear trading veſſels. It has ſeveral veins of iron, and many furnaces for melting it, which conſume great quantities of wood every year. Many ſtreams unite in one in ſeveral places, and a great deal of meadow ground is converted into lakes and pools to turn mills which move hammers to work iron, whoſe inceſſant noiſe night and day echoes all over the neighbourhood. But the iron melted here, either from the natural quality or management of the metal, is not of the ſame goodneſs, and in general more brittle than the Spaniſh iron. It yields however no ſmall profit to the proprietors of the mines who caſt cannon and other articles in it. How far it will be of public utility time muſt ſhew. Nor are glaſs houſes wanting here; but the glaſs which they make, either from the quality or method of melting it, is leſs pure and tranſparent, and fit only for common uſe.

The civil diviſion of this county is into ſix parts, called by a name peculiar to it, *Rapes*. Theſe are Chicheſter, Arundel, Brembre, Lewes, Pevenſey, and Haſtings; each of which, beſides hundreds, has its own caſtle, river, and foreſt. But as I am not acquainted with the exact bounds of theſe diviſions, I ſhall confine myſelf to a ſurvey of the coaſt from weſt to eaſt. The inner parts of the county being thick ſet with villages have nothing very remarkable.

On the edge of this county and Hants ſtands *Boſenham*, commonly called *Boſeham*, ſurrounded with woods and the ſea, where as Bede[a] relates, "Dicul, "a Scotch monk, had a very ſmall monaſtery and five "or ſix brethren ſerving God in poverty." This place long after became the retreat of king Harold, who from hence putting his veſſel out to ſea for his pleaſure[b] was driven by contrary winds to the French coaſt, where he was ſeized and detained till he had confirmed by oath the kingdom of England to William the Norman after the death of Edward the Confeſſor, which action proved the ruin of himſelf and England. By what an artful ambiguity that cunning word-catcher Godwin, earl of Kent, father of Harold, poſſeſſed himſelf of this place, cheating the archbiſhop by enſnaring words[c], Walter Mapes, who lived not many years after, will tell you in his own words in his book de Nugis Curialium[d]." Godwin having ſeen Boſeham below Chicheſter coveted it, and accompanied with a great troop of nobles waited on the archbiſhop, to whom it then belonged, and in a ſmiling jocular manner ſays to him, "My lord, give me Boſeam[e]." The archbiſhop wondering what he meant replied, "I give you Boſeam." Immediately Godwin and all his ſoldiers as was concerted fell at his feet, and returning him many thanks withdrew to Boſeham, and violently kept poſſeſſion of it, extolling the archbiſhop to the king for his liberality to which his own people had been witneſſes; and ſo he quietly enjoyed it." Afterwards, as we read in Teſta de Nevill, an inquiſition of land taken in the reign of John[f], "king William who came to the Conqueſt of England, gave this to William Fitz Aucher and his heirs in fee, paying yearly to the Exchequer 40 pounds of ſilver, tried and weighed (*arſæ & ponderatæ*), and afterwards William Marſhall held it by right of inheritance."

Earl Godwin's double meaning.

Chicheſter, in Britain *Caer Cei*, in Saxon Cꝛꝛancearꝛep, in Latin *Ciceſtria*, lies more inland in a level plain on the ſame bay. It is a tolerably large city, walled round, built by and called after Ciſſa, the ſecond Saxon prince of this province. *Ciſſanceaſter* means nothing more than the *City of Ciſſa*, whoſe father Ella firſt founded the Saxon kingdom here. It was of little note before the Norman government, and remarkable only for a monaſtery of St. Peter, and a ſmall nunnery. But in the time of William I. as we find in the Domeſday book[g], "here were 100 *hagæ* or houſes, and this city was in the hands of earl Roger *, and there are in the ſame dwelling places[h] 60 houſes more than there were before. It paid £. 15. to the king, and 10 to the earl[i]." When afterwards in the reign of the Conqueror it was enacted, that the epiſcopal ſees ſhould be transferred from little towns to places of more note, it began to acquire conſequence from the biſhop's reſidence, which had before been in Selſey. A few years after, biſhop Ralph built a church, which he had ſcarce finiſhed when it was burnt down by accident. By his aſſiſtance, however, and the liberality of king Henry I. it recovered itſelf again, and has now beſides the biſhop, a dean, præ-

Chicheſter.

* de Montgomery.

[a] Eccl. Hiſt. IV. 13. [b] *Sui colligendi cauſa.* One would think Camden means, *to recover his patrimony.*
[c] *litterarum tendiculis.* [d] In MS. in the Bodleian library, Arch. B. 52. and Jame's extracts from it, Ib. MS. XIV. Tan. P. B. 508.
[e] Alluding probably to the kiſs *(baſium)* given antiently in token of homage.
[f] Rather in that of Edward I. [g] P. 23. [h] *in iiſdem manſuris.*
[i] Mr. Camden miſread the laſt ſentence. It paid £. 15. £. 10. to the king, and 100 ſhillings to the earl. *Reddebat* xv *lib. regi* x *lib. comiti* c *ſolid.*

centor, chancellor, treaſurer, two archdeacons, and 30 prebendaries. At the ſame time the city began to flouriſh, and would have ariſen to great ſplendor had not the harbour been at too great diſtance and inconvenient. The citizens, however, are endeavouring to make it more commodious by cutting a new canal. The city is of a circular form within the walls, and waſhed on all ſides except the north by the little river *Lavant*. It has four gates pointing to the four quarters of the world, from which the ſtreets run in a ſtrait line, and interſect each other in the centre, where ſtands the market-place, and where biſhop Robert Read built a beautiful piazza of hewn ſtone. The caſtle, which was not far from the north gate, and was the reſidence of the earls of Arundel, who from hence wrote themſelves earls of Chicheſter, was afterwards turned into a houſe of Franciſcans. The interval between the weſt and ſouth gate is occupied by the cathedral, the biſhop's palace, and the houſes of the dean and prebendaries, which were again deſtroyed by fire about the time of Richard I. Seffrid, ſecond biſhop of that name, rebuilt the whole. It is not very large, but extremely neat, with a lofty ſtone ſpire, and on one ſide of the ſouth tranſept is curiouſly painted the hiſtory of the foundation of the church with figures of the kings of England, and on the other ſide thoſe of all the biſhops both of Selſey and Chicheſter, at the expence of biſhop Robert Shirburn, who in the reign of Henry VIII. greatly beautified this church, and cauſed his motto to be painted about it, *Credite operibus*, and, *Dilexi decorem domus tuæ, Domine.* The great tower near the weſt end of the church is ſaid to have been built by Richard Riman of the ſtones he had prepared to build a caſtle on his neighbouring manor of Aplederham, which he was not permitted to do.

Lavant.

Earls of Chicheſter.

Selſey. Seals. Here are excellent cockles.

Selſey, Saxon Sealɲ-ey, which Bede tranſlates the habitation of ſeals or ſea calves, who always frequent iſlands and coaſts in breeding time, lies a little lower. "A place," ſays Bede[k], "ſurrounded by "the ſea except to the weſt, on which is the en- "trance about a ſtone's throw over." It was reckoned to contain 87 families when Edilwalch king of this province gave it to the exiled biſhop of York Wilfrid, who firſt preached Chriſtianity to the people here, and "ſaved," as he expreſſes it, "250 "ſlaves, not only by baptiſm from the bondage of "the devil, but reſcued them from the yoke of hu- "man bondage by reſtoring them to their liberty." Afterwards king Ceadwalla who defeated Edilwalch founded a monaſtery here, and placed in it the epiſcopal ſee, which was transferred by Stigand the 22d biſhop to Chicheſter, where it now flouriſhes, and acknowledges Cedwalla for its founder. In this iſland is the ſcite of the old city where thoſe biſhops ſat, covered by the ſea when the tide is in, but clear and viſible when at low water.

St. Leonard's foreſt. Amberley.

Arundell.

The ſhore gives paſſage to a river which runs from *St. Leonard's foreſt* firſt by *Amberley*, where William Read biſhop of Chicheſter t. Edward III. built a caſtle for his ſucceſſors: and afterwards by *Arundell* on the ſide of a hill; a place greater in name than reality, yet not very old; for I have not met with its name before the time of Alfred, who left it by will to Athelm his brother's ſon; unleſs we ſhould ſuppoſe *Portus Adurni* a corrupt tranſpoſition for *Portus Arundi*. Its name is derived not from *Arundell* the fabulous horſe of Beavis, nor from *Charud* a promontory of the Cimbrian Cherſoneſus as Goropius Becanus dreamed, but from the valley in which it lies on the river *Arun*, if indeed *Arun* be the name of that river as ſome aſſert, who from thence call it in Latin *Aruntina vallis*. All its renown is derived from the caſtle which flouriſhed in the Saxon times, and was rebuilt immediately after the arrival of the Normans by Roger de Montgomery, thence called earl of Arundel. It is large and extremely well fortified. But his ſon Robert de Beleſme who ſucceeded his brother Hugh, being attainted by Henry I. forfeited this and his other honors. For having traiterouſly ſtirred up a war againſt the king, he made this caſtle the ſeat of it, and added conſiderable works to it, but with the ſucceſs that uſually attends rebels. For the king's forces ſurrounding it on every ſide at laſt made themſelves maſters of it. Robert being attainted and baniſhed, the king gave this caſtle and his other eſtates in dower to his ſecond queen Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey *Barbutus* of Lovain, duke of Lorrain and Brabant. In her praiſe one of our countrymen wrote theſe lines, which do not breath the ſpirit of that illiterate age[l]:

Anglorum regina, tuos, Adeliza, decores
Ipſa referre parans Muſa ſtupore riget:
Quid diadema tibi pulcherrima? Quid tibi gemma?
Pallet gemma tibi, nec diadema nitet.
Deme tibi cultus, cultum natura miniſtrat.
Non exornari forma beata poteſt.*
Ornamenta cave, nec quicquam luminis inde
Accipis; illa micant lumine clara tuo.
Non puduit modicas de magnis dicere laudes,
Nec pudeat dominam te, precor, eſſe meam.

When Adeliza's beauties grace my ſong,
Amazement ſtops the willing muſe's tongue.
Can crowns or jewels luſtre give to you?
How poor a crown, how pale all jewels ſhew!
Nature ſupplies Attire's ſuperfluous toil;
A beauteous perſon cannot want a foil.
To you no beauty ornaments can give;
From you themſelves a luſtre muſt receive.
Yet while your praiſe my humble verſe makes known,
Diſdain not, mighty queen, my verſe to own.

On the king's death ſhe married William de *Albini* †[m], who ſiding with the empreſs Maud againſt king Stephen, and defending this caſtle againſt him, had the title of earl of Arundel conferred on him in reward of his ſervices by the empreſs Maud "Lady of England," which was her uſual ſtyle. Her ſon king Henry II. gave the whole *rape* of *Arundel* to this William "to hold of him by 84 knights fees and a half." King Richard I. gave his ſon William in words to this effect ‡, "the caſtle of Arundell with the whole honor of Arundell and the third penny of the pleas of Suſſex, by which he is earl." The male line ending with the fifth earl of this ſurname, one[n] of the ſiſters and heireſſes of Hugh the fifth earl married John *Fitz Alan* lord of *Clun*, whoſe great grandſon Richard[o] "being ſeized "of the caſtle, honor, and demeſne of Arundel in "demeſne as in fee, and by reaſon of his poſſeſſion of "the ſaid caſtle, honor, and demeſne without any other

* Some copies read *meliorari*.
† *D'Albineto, D'Albineio, D'Albiniaco.*
‡ Cart. Ant. 10. m. 39.
[k] Hiſt. Eccl. IV. 13.
[l] See Hen. Huntingd. VII. p. 218. b.
[m] Dugd. I. 118. where ſee his bold and free ſpeech to the Pope about Becket, and that of the widow of Hugh 5th earl to Henry III. on his injuſtice.
[n] Iſabel. Dugd. I. 121.
[o] Dugd. I. 315.

"reaſon or creation was earl of Arundel, and "peaceably enjoyed the name, rank, and ſtyle of earl "of Arundel, &c." as appears from the ſentence given in parliament for John Fitz Alan, who claimed the caſtle and title of Arundel againſt "John Mow-"bray duke of Norfolk, right heir by the mother's ſide "in the neareſt degree." Hence it appears that "the "name, ſtyle, and rank of earl is annexed to the "caſtle, honor, and demeſne of Arundel," as may be ſeen in the Parliament Rolls 27 Henry VI *. whence I have exactly copied this account. Of theſe Fitz Alans the 11th earl [p] lived in my time, and dying without male iſſue was ſucceeded by his daughter's ſon Philip Howard, who not knowing how to put up with reflections and difficulties fell into a ſnare by the contrivance of thoſe who envied him, and ended his days after having been brought into the utmoſt danger. His ſon Thomas, a moſt honourable youth, was by king James completely reſtored by act of parliament to his father's honours, and diſcovers an eager purſuit after virtue and glory worthy his rank, and which by the affability united with it reflects great luſtre on him.

Arundel has nothing remarkable beſides its caſtle and earls; for as to the college founded there by them ſince its revenues have been taken away it is fallen into decay. In the church, however, are ſome monuments of earls, of which the moſt beautiful is that alabaſter one in the middle of the choir, under which are buried earl Thomas and his wife Beatrix, daughter of John king of Portugal. Nor can I omit the following inſcription in fair gold letters in honour of Henry Fitz Alan the laſt earl of this family.

"VIRTUTI ET HONORI SACRUM.

Magnanimus Heros, cujus hic cernitur effigies, cujuſque hic ſubter ſita ſunt oſſa, hujus territorii comes fuit: Sui generis ab Alani filio cognominatus, a Malatraverſo, Clunenſi, & Oſwaldeſtrenſi honoribus eximiis Dominus inſuper ac baro nuncupatus: Garteriani ordinis Equeſtris ſane nobiliſſimi ſodalis dum vixit antiquiſſimus: Arundeliæ comitis Guilielmi filius unicus & ſucceſſor, omniumque virtutum particeps: qui Henrico octavo, Edwardo VI, Mariæ & Elizabethæ Angliæ regibus a ſecretis conſiliis, villæ quoque Caleſiæ præfecturam geſſit, & cum Henricus rex Boloniam in Morinis obſidione cinxerat exercitus ſui Mareſcallus primarius, deinde regis fuit camerarius; ejuſque filio Edwardo dum coronaretur mareſcalli regni officium gerebat, eiq; ſicut antea patri, camerarius factus. Regnante vero Maria regina coronationis ſolemni tempore ſummus conſtituitur conſtabularius, domuſque regiæ poſtmodum præfectus, ac conſilii præſes, ſicut & Elizabethæ reginæ, cujus ſimiliter hoſpitii Seneſcallus fuit.

Ita vir iſte, genere clarus, publicis bene functis magiſtratibus clarior, domi ac foris clariſſimus: honore florens, labore fractus, ætate confectus, poſtquam ætatis ſuæ annum 68 attigiſſet, Londini 25 die Februarii anno noſtræ ſaluis a Chriſto MDLXXIX pie et ſuaviter in Domino obdormivit.

Joannes Lumley, baro de Lumley, gener pientiſſimus, ſupremæ voluntatis ſuæ vindex, ſocero ſuaviſſimo & patrono optimo magnificentiſſime funerato, non memoriæ, quam immortalem ſibi multifariis virtutibus comparavit, ſed corporis mortalis ergo, in ſpem fœlicis reſurrectionis reconditi, hanc illi ex propriis armaturis ſtatuam equeſtrem pro munere extremo, uberibus cum lachrymis devotiſſimè conſecravit."

i. e.

"Sacred to Virtue and Honour.

"The illuſtrious hero, whoſe figure you ſee here, and whoſe bones reſt here below, was earl of this place. He derived his deſcent and name from Fitz Alan, his honours from Maltravers, lord and baron Clun and Oſwaldeſtre, oldeſt companion of the moſt noble order of the garter, only ſon and ſucceſſor to William earl of Arundel, and heir to all his virtues. He was privy counſellor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, and governor of Calais; and when king Henry beſieged Bologne in Picardy he was chief marſhall of his army, and afterwards lord chamberlain. At the coronation of his ſon Edward he held the office of Marſhal of England, and was chamberlain to this king as he had before been to his father. At the acceſſion of queen Mary, he was appointed high conſtable for her coronation, and afterwards ſteward of her houſehold, and preſident of the council, as alſo to queen Elizabeth, to whom he was alſo ſteward of the houſehold.

Thus this nobleman, illuſtrious by birth, more ſo by his diſcharge of his ſeveral public characters, and moſt illuſtrious both at home and abroad, loaded with honours, worn out with toil, in a good old age having reached his 68th year, devoutly and ſweetly ſlept in the Lord at London Feb. 25, A. D. 1579.

John Lumley lord Lumley, his dutiful ſon-in-law, executor of his laſt will, having buried his beloved father-in-law and moſt excellent patron, erected at his own expence and with many tears, this ſtatue in the habit of his order, as the laſt expreſſion of regard, not to his memory, which his own many virtues render immortal, but out of reſpect to his mortal part here lodged in hope of a bleſſed reſurrection."

The river which runs by Arundel riſes in the north part of the county, and in its courſe is increaſed by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams. Of theſe the principal is that which paſſes by *Cowdrey*, the beautiful houſe of viſcount *Montacute*, and, on the other ſide *Midherſt*, which boaſts the *Bohuns* for its lords, who bear, Or, a croſs, Az. and flouriſhed from Ingelric de Bohun under Henry I. to the reign of Henry VII. who beſtowed a daughter and heireſs of John Bohun in marriage on ſir David *Owen*, knight, natural ſon of Owen Tudor, with a fine eſtate. Theſe Bohuns, to mention it by the bye for the antiquity of the term, were ſometime the kings *Spigurnells* [q], or ſealers of briefs by inheritance, which office, together with that of Serjeant of the chapel royal, John de Bohun, ſon of Franco, reſigned to Edward I. as I read in an old charter drawn on purpoſe.

Cowdrey.

Midherſt.

Bohuns of *Midhurſt* and their arms.

Spigurnell what it means.

Next to this we come to *Petworth*, which, with its lands, William de Albini earl of Arundel, gave to Joſcelin de Lovain, a Brabanter, brother to queen Adeliza, and younger ſon of Godfrey duke of Brabant, a deſcendant of Charlemagne, when he

Petworth.

* Parl. 11 H. VI.

[p] Henry.

[q] Du Cange in v. derives it from the Saxon Spannan to *faſten* or *ſeal up*. It is alſo called *Eſpicurnantia*. Somner in v. and Kennet Gloſſ. to Paroch. Ant.

married

married his only daughter Agnes heireſs of the Percies. From that time the poſterity of that Joſceline held it, having aſſumed the name of Percy as will be elſewhere obſerved. It is an antient and illuſtrious family deſcended from Charlemagne, with leſs interruption than that pedigree ſo much boaſted of by the dukes of Lorrain and Guiſe. This Joſceline, as I find in his donation charter, uſes this title, "Joſceline "de Lovain, brother to queen Adeliza, Caſtellan of "Arundel."

The *Percies*. See at the end of *Northumberland*.

In a receſs of the ſhore from the mouth of the Arun, near *Tering*, ſtands *Offingtons*, the ſeat of William *Weſt* lord *Delaware*. This family of the Weſts is noble and antient, increaſed by marriage with the heirs of *Cantelupe* of *Hempſton*, and *Fitz Reginald* ſon of Herbert; and by the heir of lord *Delaware* acquired the title of baron[r]. Near it is a military fortification ſurrounded with a rude bank of earth, where the inhabitants believe Cæſar encamped; but its name *Ciſsbury* plainly beſpeaks it the work of king Ciffa, ſecond Saxon king of theſe parts after his father Ella, when he landed with his brother Cimen, and a conſiderable body of Saxons at *Cimenſhore*, ſo called from Cimen; which has now loſt its name, but appears by king Cedwalla's grant of it to the church of Selſey, to have been near *Wittering*. Another fortification called *Chenkbury* is to be ſeen two miles from Ciſsbury.

Offingtons.

Family of *Weſt*.

Barons *La Ware*.

Ciſsbury.

Cimenſhore.

Chenkbury.

Near the ſea ſtands *Broadwater*, the barony of the lords *Camoys*, who have flouriſhed from the time of Edward I. to the laſt age but one, when the eſtate came by James to the *Lewknors* and *Radmilds*. Of this family was John de Camois ſon of lord Ralph de Camois, who, by an example as new in thoſe times as in the preſent, "of his own free will gave and (to ſpeak in the words of the parliament rolls) "demiſed his wife Margaret, daughter and heireſs of "John de Gaideſden, to ſir William Painel[s], knight, "and gave, granted, releaſed, and quitted to him "all the goods and chattels that he had, or might "hereafter have, and alſo whatever was his of the "ſame Margaret's goods and chattels with their appurtenances, ſo as that neither he nor any other in "his name ſhould or might make any demand or "claim on the ſaid Margaret for the goods and chattels of the ſaid Margaret henceforth for ever*." This was, according to the antient phraſe *ut omnia ſua ſecum haberet*, packing her off bag and baggage. In conſequence of this grant the claiming dower in the manor of *Torpull*, which belonged to John de Camois her firſt huſband, occaſioned a remarkable ſuit, which ſhe loſt; it being determined that "ſhe had no right to "dower from thence." I confeſs myſelf aſhamed to mention this; but I ſee Pope Gregory was not miſtaken when he wrote to Lanfranc archbiſhop of Canterbury, that he had heard there were certain perſons in Scotland, that not only forſook but ſold their wives, whereas in England they gave and granted them away.

Broadwater.

Camois.

A wife given and granted to another.

Lower on the Shore is *Shoreham*, antiently Scopeham, which has gradually dwindled into a poor village, and is now called *Old Shoreham*, having given riſe to another town of the ſame name, the greateſt part of which is now deſtroyed and ſwallowed up by the ſea, and the harbour has loſt all its convenience by the ſands driven up to the mouth of the river, whereas in former ages ſhips uſed to come up under ſail to *Brembre*, which is farther from the ſea. This was formerly the caſtle of the *Breoſes*, being given by William I. to William de Breoſe, from whom are deſcended thoſe Breoſes who were lords of Gower and Brechin, and from thoſe in this county and Leiceſterſhire ſpring the knightly family of the *Shirleys*. Now the caſtle is nothing but a heap of ruins, below which lies *Stening*, called, if I miſtake not, in Alfred's will, *Steningham*, which has a good market on ſtated days.

Shoreham.

Brembre caſtle.

Steningham.

About three miles from the mouth, where when the Saxons firſt began to infeſt our coaſt, the *numerus exploratorum* were ſtationed under the Roman emperors, but the maſſes of gravel that have rolled in have nearly choaked it up, ſeems to lie the old PORTUS ADURNI. The name ſtill almoſt intire, and the adjoining huts called *Portſlade*, or the *way to the port*, induce me to place it at the ſmall village of *Ederington*[t], which Alfred gave to his younger ſon; not to mention how much the bold and open ſhore favours a deſcent here. For this reaſon our anceſtors under Henry VIII. were here eſpecially apprehenſive of the French gallies, which hovering about our coaſt, had burnt a cottage or two by ſurprize at *Brighthelmſted*, antiently called Bryhthealmer-tun, a neighbouring port.

Portus Adurni.

Ederington.

Brighthelmſted.

A few miles hence a nameleſs river falls into the ſea from the foreſt of St. Leonard near *Slaugham* the reſidence of the *Coverts* who were knights here t. Henry III.[u]

Slaugham.

A little further hence from the ſea ſtands *Lewes*, in a high ſituation, taking its name probably from the *meadows* called by the Saxons Leyra[x]. For populouſneſs and extent it may be ranked among the principal towns in the county. "In the time of Edward the Confeſſor it paid ſix pounds four ſhillings gable and toll. The king had there 127 burghers. Their cuſtom was if the king ſent a fleet to ſea without commanding it in perſon to levy on all to whomſoever the eſtate belonged twenty ſhillings for the uſe of thoſe who did duty on board the ſhips. Whoever ſold a horſe in the town gave the governor a piece of money, and the buyer another; a penny for an ox, and four pence for the buyer, whereſoever bought within the rape. Murder was amerced at ſeven ſhillings, adultery or rape at eight ſhillings and four pence the man, and the woman at as much: the king to have the adulterer, and the archbiſhop the woman. [For retaking a man who run away eight ſhillings and four-pence]. On every new coinage each mint-maſter pays twenty ſhillings. Of all theſe rates two thirds belonged to the king, and one to the earl†[y]." William de Warren earl of Surrey firſt built a caſtle here, below which he dedicated a priory to St. Pancrace, and filled it with Cluniac monks, "on account of the ſanctity, devotion, and charity, which he found in the monaſtery "of Clugni in Burgundy," as he expreſſes himſelf in his original charter of foundation, while he lodged there with his wife in his pilgrimage. This has been ſince made the ſeat of the earl of Dorſet. Six churches ſtill remain in the town, amongſt which, not far from the caſtle is a little ruined church overgrown with

Lewes.

* Rot. Parl. 30 Edward I. † Domeſday book.

[r] And thoſe of viſcount Cantalupe and earl Delaware 1761. which ended in the third earl John 1777.

[s] With whom ſhe had cohabited. Dugd. I. 767.

[t] *Edingburne*. Wiſe.

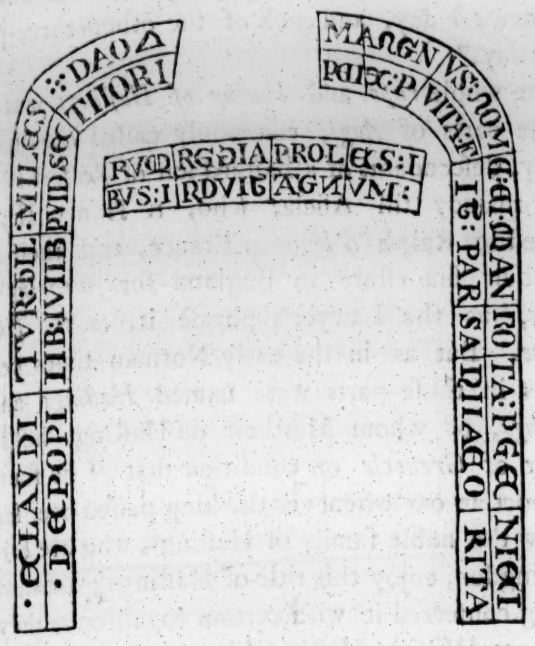
[u] Mr. Burrel has a curious MS. account of this family by St. Lo Kniveton.

[x] Lærpe.

[y] *Si rex ad mare cuſtodiendum ſine ſe mittere ſuos voluiſſet de omnibus hominibus cujuſcunque terra fuiſſet colligebantur* xx *ſolidi & hos habebant qui in navibus arma cuſtodiebant. Qui in burgo vendit equum præpoſito nummum, & qui emit, alium; de homine* iiii *denar. quocunque loco emat, &c.* Domeſday, p. 26.

briars,

briars, in whoſe walls on ſtones placed archwiſe are cut in antiquated characters theſe rude verſes, implying that one *Magnus* of the blood royal of Denmark, who embraced a ſolitary life, was buried there. I have inſerted them, imperfect as they are, and ſeparated with the ſtones themſelves.



Which perhaps are to be read thus:

Clauditur hic miles Danorum regia proles,
Magnus *nomen ei, magnæ nota progeniei.*
Deponens Magnum prudentior [z] *induit agnum;*
Præpete pro vita ſit parvulus anachorita.

Here lies a ſoldier good
Of Daniſh royal blood.
Magnus was once his name,
And like it *great* his fame.
His greatneſs laid aſide,
An humbler life he tried,
Exchang'd for ruffian's prize
An hermit's ſimple guiſe,

In the Saxon times Athelſtan having made a law that no money ſhould be coined out of cities, appointed two mint-maſters here. In the Norman times it was diſtinguiſhed by the fatal battle between Henry III. and his barons [a], the ſucceſs in the beginning of which proved the ruin of the king's party. For while his ſon Edward, having broke through ſome of the barons' troops, purſued them too far with the eagerneſs of a certain victory, the barons rallied again, and renewing the attack, gave the king's forces ſuch a defeat that they obliged the king to offer hard terms of peace, and put his ſon Edward with other hoſtages into their hands.

Thence by the ſide of the large lake well ſtocked with fiſh near *Furle* the ſeat of the *Gages*, who derive great honour from marriage with a coheireſs of the family of *St. Clare*, we come to *Cuckmer*, a very conſiderable harbour. Croſſing over the promontory called *Beach* from its gravelly beach, we come to *Pevenſey*, antiently Peofenrea, by the Normans [b] *Pevenſel*, commonly called *Pemſey*, formerly the caſtle of Robert earl of Moreton maternal brother to William the Conqueror *, afterwards of William ſon of king Stephen, who reſigned it to Henry II. from whom he received it with all the lands that had belonged to Richer de *Aquila*, whence it had the name of the *Honor of the Eagle*. It was long the property of the crown, till Henry III. granted it to the Breton earls of Richmond, from whom it reverted to the crown. At preſent only the walls of the caſtle remain. Henry IV afterwards gave part of the honour of the Eagle to the *Pelham* family for their loyalty and bravery. Near it is *Herſt*, among woods, whence it takes its name: the antient Saxons calling a wood Hyrſt. This ſoon after the Norman invaſion was the ſeat of a noble family ſometime called from it de *Herſt*, till William ſon of Walleran de Herſt, probably, according to the cuſtom of that age from the place of his birth, aſſumed the name of *Monceaux* †, which this place ſtill retains, being called from its owner *Herſt Monceaux*. From his deſcendants it came by inheritance to the *Fiennes*, who are alſo called *Fenis* and *Fienles* and deſcended from Ingelram de *Fienes* who married the heireſs of Pharamuſe of Bologne. Of theſe Richard Finis was by Henry VI. "allowed, declared, and accounted" baron Dacre ‡. The ſame title Edward IV, honorary umpire between him and Humphry *Dacre*, "confirmed to the ſaid Richard Fenis, and his heirs "lawfully begotten," upon his marriage with Joan couſin and next heir to Thomas baron Dacre. From this time his poſterity have enjoyed the title of barons Dacre, till the death [c] of the late George *Fenis* lord *Dacre* without iſſue, whoſe only ſiſter and heireſs Margaret was married to Sampſon *Lennard*, eſq; a gentleman of ſingular virtue and politeneſs.

Honor of the Eagle.

Herſt Monceaux.

Herſt, its meaning.

Fienes family.

Lord *Dane* of the South.

To return to Pevenſey; William the Norman, (as I can here only repeat in brief what I before related more at large) firſt put in here with his whole fleet [d], and having landed his troops, and thrown up a ſtrong rampart before his camp, ſet fire to his ſhips, that his whole dependence might be on his valor and all hope of ſafety on ſucceſs: and immediately advanced to the plain near Haſtings, where the fate of England was determined, and the Anglo-Saxon empire brought to an end. For there our king Harold, though his army had ſuffered greatly in his late victory over the Danes, and his ſoldiers were fatigued with their long march, on the 14th of October A. D. 1066 met the invader in a place called *Epiton*. The Norman having ſounded the charge, the battle continued ſome time with arrows; but afterwards when they came to cloſe quarters it laſted much longer, till the Engliſh, who had ſtood the ſhock with great bravery, were briſkly attacked by the Norman horſe, who not being able to break their ranks, made a concerted but orderly retreat [e]. The Engliſh, thinking they were put to flight, immediately quitted their ranks, and purſued them in diſorder. The enemy facing about on a ſudden renewed the attack with freſh vigour, and ſurrounding them on all ſides repulſed them with great ſlaughter. The Engliſh retreating to higher ground, made a long reſiſtance, till Harold himſelf was killed by an arrow: upon which they immediately gave way and fled.

The battle between *Harold* and *William* the Conqueror.

The Norman prince elated with his ſucceſs founded in memory of this happy concluſion of the war, as a laſting trophy of the victory gained by the Normans, a monaſtery dedicated to St. Martin [f], and

Battle abbey.

* Flor. Worc. p. 452. Robert de Monte, 1158. † Reg. mon. de Roberts bridge. ‡ Pat. 37. H. VI.
[z] It is now *Se moribus.*
[b] Pictav. 198. Gemit. 286. Ord. Vit. 500. [a] M. Paris, p. 1350.
[c] 1549.
[d] Sept. 28. 1066. 3000 ſail. Gemitic. p. 286. Wace, p. 290. The Chronicle of Normandy ſays 907 great ſhips without reckoning ſmall craft. See Lancelot Mem. de l'Acad. des Inſcr. xii. 430. 12mo.
[e] By the advice of Euſtace earl of Bologne. Chron. of Battel Ab. Mon. Ang. I. 311.
[f] *The Trinity.* Ord. Vit. 505.

called *De Bello*, or *Battel*, on the very ſpot where Harold covered with wounds breathed his laſt among the thickeſt of his enemies. A town ſoon after ſprung up of the ſame name with the abbey, or to borrow the words of the hiſtory of that houſe, "as "the monaſtery increaſed, 115 houſes were built "round about it, which formed the town of Battel." In this town is a place called by a French name from the blood ſhed there *Sangue Lac*, which from the nature of the ſoil looks red after a ſhower, whence William of Newburgh[g], without any authority, writes, "The place where was the greateſt ſlaughter "of the Engliſh fighting for their country after a "little ſhower ſweats as it were freſh blood, as if to teſtify openly and by demonſtration of fact that the voice of ſo much Chriſtian blood yet cries out of the earth to the Lord." William gave this monaſtery many and great privileges. Among others, to quote the words of his charter, "If any robber, or murderer, "or other criminal, takes refuge in this church, he "ſhall not be moleſted, but ſuffered to eſcape. The "abbot of the church ſhall have power wherever he "happens to come to ſave a thief or robber from ex- "ecution if he paſſes by at the time." Henry I. as his charter ſets forth, "ordained here a market on Market on *Sunday*. "the Lord's day free of all toll." But Anthony viſcount *Montacute*, who has lately built a very fine houſe here, obtained an act of parliament to change the day. The rights of ſanctuary in capital crimes have alſo been taken away from this and other places by parliament: it being found that removing the fear of puniſhment ſerved only to encourage crimes, and that the proſpect of impunity was the greateſt motive to guilt. Here is nothing elſe remarkable in this *Aſhburnham.* place or neighbourhood except *Eſuburnham*, which gives name to a family the moſt antient of any in theſe parts.

Haſtings. *Haſtings* before-mentioned, called in Saxon Hartingaceartep, ſtands higher up on this coaſt. Some have ridiculouſly derived this name from our word *Haſte*, becauſe Matthew Paris tells us that "William the Con- "queror run up a wooden fort at Haſtings in haſte[h]." It ſeems rather to have taken its new name from Haſting a Daniſh pirate *, who wherever he landed to ravage run up ſome caſtles, as Aſſer Menevenſis[i] relates of Beamflete caſtle erected by him in Eſſex, and others at Apledor and Middleton in Kent. This place, in the time of Athelſtan, had its mint, and is Cinque ports. the "chief port" among the cinque ports, which, with its members Winchelſey, Rhye, &c. is bound to furniſh 21 ſhips in time of war. If the reader is curious to ſee the form by which this and the other ports were obliged thus to ſerve the king in his wars at ſea in return for the very conſiderable privileges granted them, take it in the very words in which it is recorded in the king's Exchequer †. "Haſtings, with "its members, is to furniſh at the king's ſummons "21 ſhips. In each ſhip are to be 21 ſtout ex- "perienced men well armed and equipped for the "king's ſervice; provided, however, the ſummons "be iſſued on the king's part 40 days beforehand. "And when the ſhips aforeſaid with the men in "them ſhall be come to the place appointed, they "ſhall abide there in the king's ſervice 15 days at "their own coſt. And if the king has need of their "ſervice after the 15 days aforeſaid, or pleaſes to "detain them there longer, the ſaid ſhips, with their "men, ſhall be waiting there in the king's ſervice "at the king's coſt ſo long as the king pleaſes: the "maſter to have ſix-pence *per* day, the conſtable ſix- "pence *per* day, and each of the others three-pence "*per* day."

The whole *rape* and *honour of Haſtings* was held by the earls of *Augi*, commonly called *Ew* in Nor- Earls mandy, deſcendants of a baſtard ſon of Robert I. duke of Normandy till Alicia, who, t. Henry III. was married to Ralph *d'Iſſon* in France, and their iſſue loſt their fine eſtate in England for *ſwearing allegiance*, as the Lawyer's phraſe it, *to the king of France*. But as in the early Norman times certain nobles in theſe parts were named *Haſtings* and *de Haſtings*, of whom Matthew de Haſtings held the manor of *Grenocle* on condition that "he found at this port an oar whenever the king paſſed over ſea ‡," ſo now the noble family of Haſtings, who are earls of Huntingdon, enjoy this title of Haſtings; Edward IV. having conferred it with certain royalties as they are called on William Haſting his chamberlain, who is Wil. Haſt. commended by Comines[k] for refuſing to give up a receipt for his yearly penſion from Lewis XI. the French king. "I will never ſuffer, ſaid he, my re- "ceipt to appear among the accounts of the French "treaſury." But his unreſerved favour with princes proved his ruin: for ſpeaking too freely in the privy council to the tyrant Richard III. he was ſuddenly ſeized, and beheaded without trial §. Nor muſt I omit that Henry VI. conferred on Thomas *Hoo*, a worthy Bar. and man whom he had made a knight of the garter, the title of baron *Hoo* and *Haſtings*, whoſe daughters and heireſſes were married to Geoffrey *Bollen* (from whom queen Elizabeth was deſcended by the mother's ſide) Roger *Copley*, J. *Carew*, and John *Deveniſh*.

The ſhore from hence retiring forms a bay, on which ſtands *Winchelſea*. The antient town of this Win. name, called by the Saxons Wincelſ-ea[l], was ſwallowed up by the ſea A. D. 1250. at which time a great alteration was made in this coaſt and the neighbouring coaſt of Kent; and the preſent town was built t. Edward I. I ſhall preſent the reader with Thomas Walſingham's[m] deſcription of its ſituation. "It ſtands on a hill very ſteep to the ſea, and over- "hanging the port; the road leading from it to which "is not ſtrait leaſt its great declivity ſhould make "people tumble headlong as they walk down, or oblige "them to go up rather on all fours, but ſlopes down- "wards, turning ſometimes to one ſide and ſometimes "to the other." It was firſt defended by earthworks, afterwards by ſtout walls, and had ſcarce recovered itſelf when it was plundered by the French and Spaniards[n], and fell on a ſudden to decay by the re- treat of the ſea. To the ruin of this place and the favour of the ſea the neighbouring town of *Rhie* owes its riſe or rather recovery, for that it was antiently conſiderable and fortified by William the preſent earl of Kent is evident from the preſent tower and the

* Hen. Hunt. VII. 211. † 21 *E. I.* ‡ Inq. 5. *E.* I. § 26 H. VI.

g I. 1.

h His words (p. 3.) are *caſtellulum protinus conſtruxit*, which Camden miſquotes, *ligneum agiliter caſtrum ſtatuit*. William ſtaid here a fortnight, (Ib.) and here ſet up one of the wooden caſtles which he brought over with him.

i Mr. Camden cites Aſſer by miſtake for the Saxon Chronicle, p. 93. k VI. 2.

l q. d. *iſland* in a *corner*. m

n 1377 and 1380. t. H. III. and R. II. The abbot of Battel and his monks aiming to defend it were repulſed, and ſome of them ſlain. Walſingh. Hiſt. Ang. 241. Ypod. 532.

privileges it enjoys in common with the cinque ports. Its nearneſs to Winchelſea or the retreat of the ſea occaſioned it to lie in former ages long neglected: but on the decline of that place in the reign of Edward III. who fortified this with walls, it began to revive, and in the laſt age the ſea, to make ample amends for the miſchief it had done it, broke in ſo violently in a great ſtorm as to make the harbour very commodious, to which another ſtorm in my time has not a little contributed. From this time it became tolerably well furniſhed with inhabitants and buildings, and is conſiderable for its fiſhery and marine. It is now the moſt frequented paſſage to Normandy. Whether it has its name from *Rive* a Norman word for a *Bank* I cannot determine. But as it is often called in the records by the Latin name *Ripa*, and the people who bring fiſh from hence are called *Ripiers*, I rather incline to that opinion, which I ſhould more readily do were it certain the French uſed this word for the *ſea ſhore* as Pliny [o] does *Ripa*.

Into this harbour falls the river *Rother* or *Rither*, which riſing at *Ritheramfeld* (for ſo the Saxons called our preſent *Rotherfold*), runs through *Burgwaſh*, antiently *Burgherſh*, which had lords of its own name, among whom was that Bartholomew Burgwaſh, an eminent man in his time, who, by his prudence in embaſſies and bravery in the wars of Aquitaine, roſe to the rank of a baron of the realm, was one of the firſt founders of the order of the garter, conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the cinque ports. Nor did his ſon of the ſame name degenerate from his character, but flouriſhed in the higheſt ſplendor, and left an only daughter, who married into the family of *Le Deſpenſer*, from whom deſcended a long ſeries of noble perſons. *Echingham* in this neighbourhood had alſo its own baron William de Echingham, t. Edward II. whoſe anceſtors were Seneſchals of this *rape*; but the eſtate came at laſt by the heirs female to the barons *Windſor* and the *Tirwhits*. Afterwards the Rother in three channels paſſes under *Roberts bridge*, where Alured de St. Martin, t. Henry II. built a monaſtery; and paſſing by *Bodiam*, a caſtle belonging to the antient and famous family of the *Lewknors*, built by the *Dalegrigs*, falls here into the ſea.

Having thus ſurveyed the coaſt of Suſſex, nothing remains to be mentioned in the inland parts but extenſive woods and foreſts, the remains of the antient *Sylva Anderida*. Among which, to begin from the weſt, the moſt conſiderable are the Foreſt of *Arundel*, *St. Leonard's* foreſt, *Word* foreſt, *Aſhdown* foreſt, (below which laſt lies *Buckhurſt* [p], the ſeat of the antient family of the Sacviles, from which ſprung Thomas Sacvile, a perſon equally eminent for prudence and nobility, created by queen Elizabeth in my time baron Buckhurſt, made a privy counſellor, knight of the garter, and lord treaſurer of England, and lately by king James, earl of Dorſet [q]), *Waterdown* foreſt, and that of *Dallington*, the leaſt of all.

Buckhurſt, and its lords.

Suſſex had five earls of the family of *Albiney*, called alſo earls of Arundel. The firſt of theſe, *William* de Albiney, ſon of William cupbearer to king Henry I. and lord of Buckenham in Norfolk, bore G. a lion rampant Or, and was ſometimes ſtyled earl of Arundel, ſometimes earl of Chicheſter, from his chief reſidence being at thoſe places [r]. He had by Adeliza daughter of Godfrey the bearded, duke of Lorrain and Brabant, widow of king Henry I, *William*, ſecond earl of Suſſex and Arundel [s], father of *William* the third earl, who, by Mabil ſiſter and coheireſs of Ranulph laſt earl of Cheſter, had *William* the fourth earl [t], and *Hugh* the 5th earl [u], who both died without iſſue, and four daughters married to Robert lord of *Tateſhall*, John *Fitz Alan*, Roger *de Somery*, and Robert *de Montalt*. The title of Arundel was afterwards revived, as I before obſerved, in the *Fitz Alans*, but that of Suſſex lay in a manner loſt till the preſent age, which has ſeen five *Radcliffes* of the moſt noble family of Fitz Walter (deſcended from the Clares) ennobled by it, viz. *Robert* [x] created earl of Suſſex by Henry VIII. who married [firſt] Elizabeth daughter of Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham, and had by her *Henry* ſecond earl [y], who had by Elizabeth [z] daughter of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, *Thomas*, who was lord chamberlain to queen Elizabeth, and died without iſſue; a moſt illuſtrious hero, to whoſe united prudence in the cabinet and valor in the field England and Ireland can jointly bear witneſs. He was ſucceeded by his brother *Henry* [a], and he by his only ſon *Robert*, a moſt honourable youth, now living.

Earls of *Suſſex*.

See earls of *Arundel*.

This county contains 312 pariſhes.

[o] IX. 15. Add alſo Florus IV. 28. Columella I. 5.
[p] In Witham pariſh.
[q] He was born 1536, and died ſuddenly at the council board 1608.
[r] He died 1176, and was buried at Wymondham, Norfolk. Dugd. I. 120.
[s] He died returning from the ſiege of Damieta, 1222, and was buried at Wymondham. Ib.
[t] He died 18 Henry III.
[u] He died 1243, and was buried at Wymondham. Ib.
[x] He died 1542, and was buried in St. Laurence Pountney church, London. The monument with the figures of the three earls richly habited was brought to Boreham in Eſſex, and placed in the chapel there erected by earl Thomas; by the decay of which it was lately in imminent danger of being deſtroyed.
[y] He died 1583, and was buried at Boreham, Eſſex, Dugd. II. 286.
[z] She died 1589, and was buried in St. Paul's chapel, Weſtminſter abbey. Ib.
[a] He died 1593, and was buried at Boreham. Ib.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

SUSSEX is bounded on the north by Surrey, on the eaſt by Kent, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by Hampſhire. It is in length 65 miles, in breadth 30, in circumference about 170; and contains one city, 342 pariſhes, 16 market-towns, and 140 other towns and villages, beſides hamlets and chapelries; 1140,000 acres, and 21,527 houſes [a].

As this county made ſo conſiderable a part of the Saxon kingdom it may not be amiſs to premiſe that their firſt king was Ella who with his three ſons, Cimen, Pleting, and Ciſſa, landed here A. D. 476 or 7, at a place from them called *Cimenſhore* near Selſea, and drove the Britans before them into Andredſwald. They gave them a ſecond defeat at Mearcred's Burnhamſted A. D. 485 [b], and freſh ſupplies coming over made ſo compleat a conqueſt that Ella, after reigning here quietly for near 30 years, left his kingdom in 518 to his ſon Ciſſa, who after a reign above twice as long, died 590, and his kingdom was invaded by Ceaulin king of the Weſt Saxons, whoſe ſucceſſors kept it till 648, when Edelwalch was elected by the people. This prince embraced Chriſtianity with all his ſubjects, but was unfortunately ſlain in repelling the invaſion of Cedwalla a prince of the Weſt Saxons, after a reign of 42 years. Berthun and Authun, two nobles of this country, defended and governed it for ſome time, till Cedwalla having poſſeſſed himſelf of the kingdom of the Weſt Saxons, left the conqueſt of this kingdom to his ſucceſſor Ina, to whom it ſubmitted after having ſubſiſted an independant kingdom at intervals more than two centuries, and about the year 800 it fell with the reſt of the heptarchy under the dominion of Egbert.

Cimenſhore.

The property of this county was in a few hands at the Norman ſurvey. Only the following 15 landholders are there enumerated: the king, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhop of Chicheſter, Oſburn biſhop of Exeter; the abbies of Weſtminſter, Fiſcamp, Wincheſter, Battle; the earls of Ew and Mortaigne, and earl Roger; William de Warren, William de Braioſe, Odo de Winceſtre, and Eldred. The crown had only the two manors of *Boſeham* and *Rerefelde*, both the late earl Godwin's: the archbiſhop, the biſhop of Chicheſter and the abbot of Battle, were the greateſt ſpiritual lords; the earls of Ew and Mortaign, earl Roger, William Warren, and William Braioſe, may be ſaid to have divided between them that part of the kingdom where they contributed ſo amply to the Conqueror's acquiſition of it. Each of the ſix rapes had a caſtle, river, and ſea-port, then acceſſible by ſhipping, though the ſea has ſince withdrawn itſelf conſiderably. Theſe in caſe of invaſion were ſo many inlets to the Norman and his foreign auxiliaries [c].

Andradſwald, now called the *Weald* from the Saxon Andr
Weald a *wood*, extended into Hampſhire, but ſeems to have been thinly peopled, if we may judge from the antient ſtate of the *Weald* of Kent, which abounded chiefly with deer and hogs [d], and was not granted by the king, the ſole proprietor of it, in manors but in *dens*, or whole vallies (dæne), as if fitter for paſture than habitation; and the only uſe expreſſed is *pannage for hogs*. By one of their keepers Sigebert was ſlain at *Pryfetesfloddan*, after he had been deprived of all his kingdom except Hampſhire, and ſoon after driven into this inacceſſible tract by Cenwulph A. D. 755 [e].

The ſoil of the Weald being rich and deep produces great quantities of oats and hops; the middle part of the county is delightfully chequered with wheat and barley, fields, and meadows, and the ſouth downs next the ſea conſiſting of a fat chalky ſoil are fruitful in corn and graſs, and feed great flocks of ſheep remarkable for the fineneſs of their wool. The Northern foreſts ſupply timber for the navy.

The term *Rape* uſed in the diviſion of this county is peculiar to it, as *Lathe* to Kent. One would expect to find the etymology of both among its Saxon inhabitants, but no word from whence they may be deduced has occurred to me in this language.

Here is not now a ſingle glaſs-houſe in the county. But the iron works continue in the ſame repute as formerly in ſeveral parts of it. Some of them have both a furnace and a forge: others only a forge, and others only a furnace. Near Haſtings are two powder-mills, where is made very good gun-powder, as alſo at Battle, and in the eaſtern parts where the iron works are, charcoal is made in great abundance [f].

Boſeham or *Boſenham* was a conſiderable port. Boſe
Swain, eldeſt ſon of earl Godwin, landed there with the fleet which the king of Denmark had ſent him to make a deſcent on England in 1049. Godwin himſelf embarked there for Flanders the ſame year, and it was afterwards the property of his ſon Harold. Edward the Confeſſor having determined to ſettle the ſucceſſion on William duke of Normandy, diſpatched firſt Robert archbiſhop of Canterbury, and afterwards Harold with the agreement [g]. Ingulphus [h] inſinuates the ſame, though he only ſays that Henry came into Normandy after Robert. William of Jumieges that the king ſent him to take the oath of fealty to William [i], and William of Poitou [k] ſays the ſame, and that Harold's brother and nephew were in hoſtage with William about the ſame ſucceſſion. Eadmer [l] ſays he aſked the king's leave to go to Normandy to fetch his brother and nephew who were kept as hoſtages there, and that he carried over much treaſure in his ſhip. Malmſbury [m] repre-

[a] Mag. Brit. V. 463. [b] Flor. Worc. 203. Sax. Chron. 14. [c] Watſon's Hiſt. of the earls of Warren.
[d] Lambarde's Peramb. p. 224. Somner's ports and forts, 107.
[e] Ethelward II. 17. Sax. Chron. p. 57. Biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes this *Prevet* in Hampſhire. Loc. explic. in v.
[f] G. [g] P. 68.
[h] VII. c. 31. p. 285. [i] P. 191. [k] I. p. 29. [l] II. 32. b.

ſents

Fig. 1. p. 193.

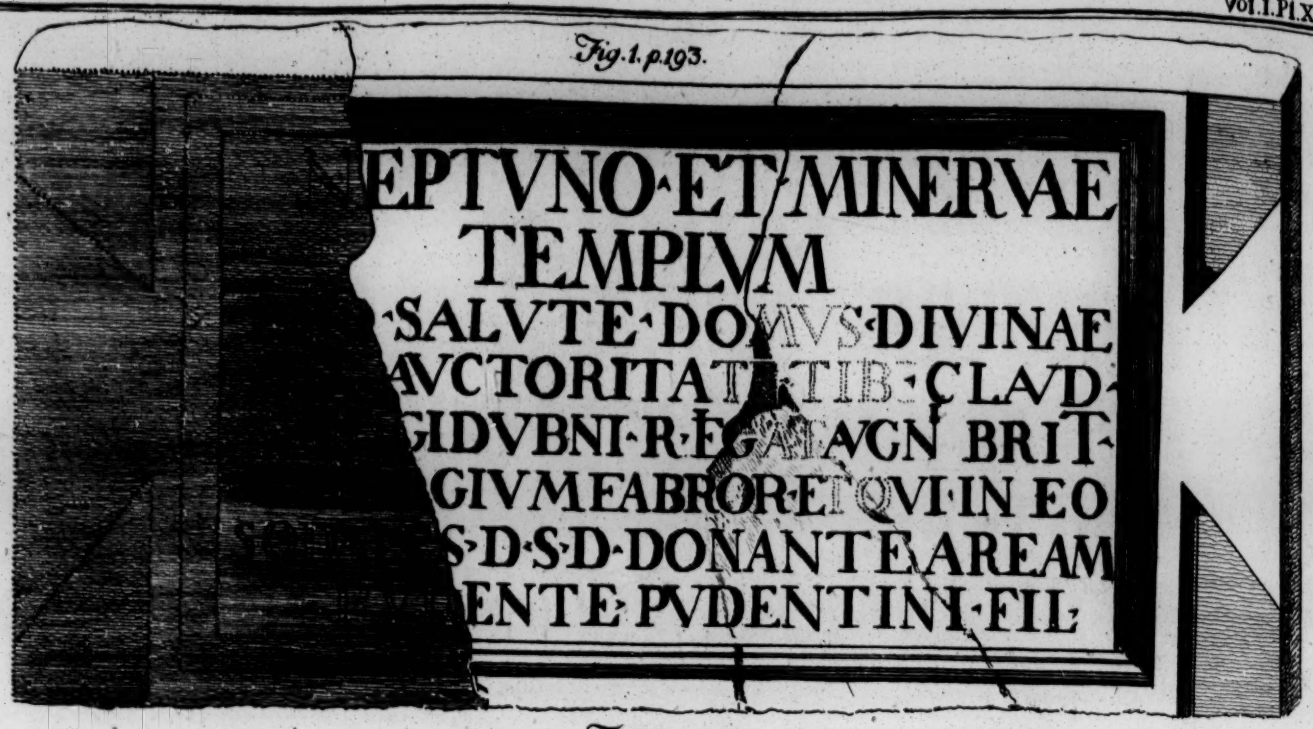


Fig. 3. p. 200.

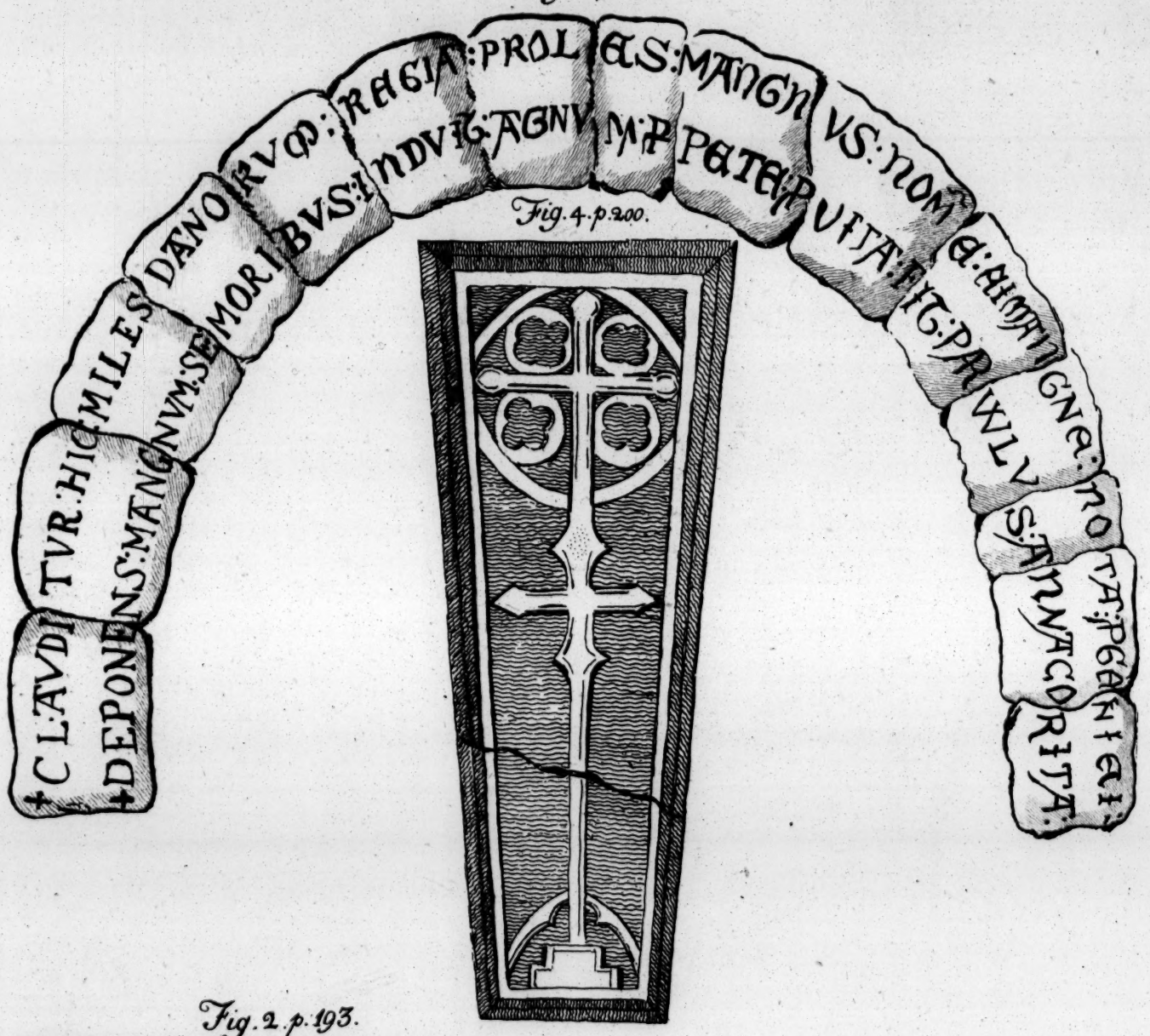
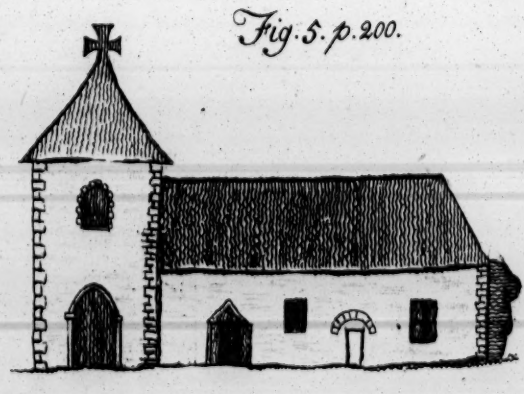


Fig. 4. p. 200.

Fig. 2. p. 193.

Fig. 5. p. 200.



lents his voyage as only a party of pleasure in a fishing vessel, but that being driven on the coast of Ponthieu and taken prisoner, he pretended to William that he was coming on a message to him from Edward, in order to get him to ransom him; in which he succeeded. Matthew Paris[m] tells the story much the same ways *Haroldus navigans*—& *sponte spaciatus*, &c. Agreable to these last writers Camden says *sui colligendi causa*, which Holland and Gibson translate *for his pleasure and recreation*, though I should rather refer it to his intention of *examining his relations*; at the same time it must be confest an unusual mode of expression. Wace, canon of Bayeux 50 years after the Conquest, whose MS. account of the Conquest is largely quoted by Carte[n], says Harold was sent by Edward as above with *two ships*; and this exactly agrees with that exact and particular monument the Bayeux tapestry, where we see Harold, conferring with the Confessor about his message, riding with his men to Bosham (the church of which is both drawn and named), where he is represented as his devotions while the rest of his party are drinking a good voyage. He appears next at sea with two ships, followed by a boat which takes in his dogs and hawk, and preceded by another in which he debarks, and is immediately seized by Guy de Ponthieu. The ships are said to go *ubi venti plenis*, expressing the storm which drove them on the coast of Ponthieu. Monsieur Lancelot finds in Harold's hand as he stands ready to land a long gilt baton as a badge of his commission, but this is omitted in the engravings of this monument in Montfaucon's Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise Pl. I and II. See Lancelot's excellent illustration of it in the Memoires de l'Acad. des Inscriptions[o]. William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, obtained the grant of this place to himself and successors of Henry I. and founded a cell of secular canons here in the room of those he dissolved at Plimpton; the bishop of Exeter being dean. At the dissolution this was granted to the dean and chapter of Chichester[p].

Nobody has doubted the Romanity of Chichester. Dr. Stukeley[q] places here MUTUANTONIS or MANTANTONIS of Ravennas; but Mr. Horsley[r] REGNUM of the Itinerary, which others on little or no authority fix at *Ringwood*. The Dr. supposes the present walls stand on the scite of the Roman ones; and it must be owned that Chichester is laid out more on the plan of a Roman station than any modern town in Great Britain. Stanestreet a Roman way running north-east through this county to Dorking[s] starts from it, and another pointing towards Shamley. Stanestreet is evident for about 20 yards from the east gate. Great part of it is under ground only discovered by digging[s]. In 1723 was found a curious Roman inscription under the corner house of St. Martin's-lane on the north side, about four feet under ground, close by two stone walls three feet thick forming an angle, and probably part of the temple. It was broken into four pieces and otherwise injured by the workmen, and still more hurt in setting it in the duke of Richmond's garden at Goodwood. The other half is under the adjoining house. The stone is grey Sussex marble, and seems to have been about 4 foot long by two feet and three-quarters broad; the letters beautifully and exactly drawn from 3 to 4½ inches long. We have copied it Pl. XII. fig. 1. from an engraving by the late Mr. Clarke of Chichester. It is thus read and supplied by Mr. Gale[t]: *Neptuno et Minervae Templum pro salute domus divinae ex auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni regis legati Augusti in Britannia collegium fabrorum et qui in eo a sacris [vel sacerdotali] sunt, de suo dedicaverunt, donante aream Pudente filio.* The words in Roman letters are supplied. Tacitus[u] tells us several cities were given to king Cogidunus after the success of Aulus Plautius and Osborius Scapula under Claudius for his fidelity to the Romans; and according to the Roman custom he here takes the name of his patron, and styles himself *Tib. Cl. Cogidubnus, king* and *legate of the emperor in Britain*. By his order a college or company of artists or mechanics like those on Virtis's epitaph at Bath, under which denomination were included several sorts of workmen together, dedicated this spot to Neptune and Minerva, the one the sovereign of the sea, which perhaps came up to the walls of the station, the other the patroness of arts. Mr. Ward[x] objects to this degradation of king Cogidubnus, who was still as an ally of Rome, and consequently could not assume their names or commission as legate. He therefore inclines to refer it to some descendant of this prince in the time of the Antonines, whose name is lost by the breaking of the stone. The inscription as taken by Dr. Edward Bailey rector of Havant[y] differs much from the above copy. He gives the lines in dispute thus:

Auctorita - - - Cland.
gidubnii RLC - - GN Brit.
gium Fabrore - - qui in eo

by which for *Augusti in Britannia* we have *Magni Britanniæ*, and in the last line but one *milites* is no improbable conjecture, less forced than Mr. Gale's.

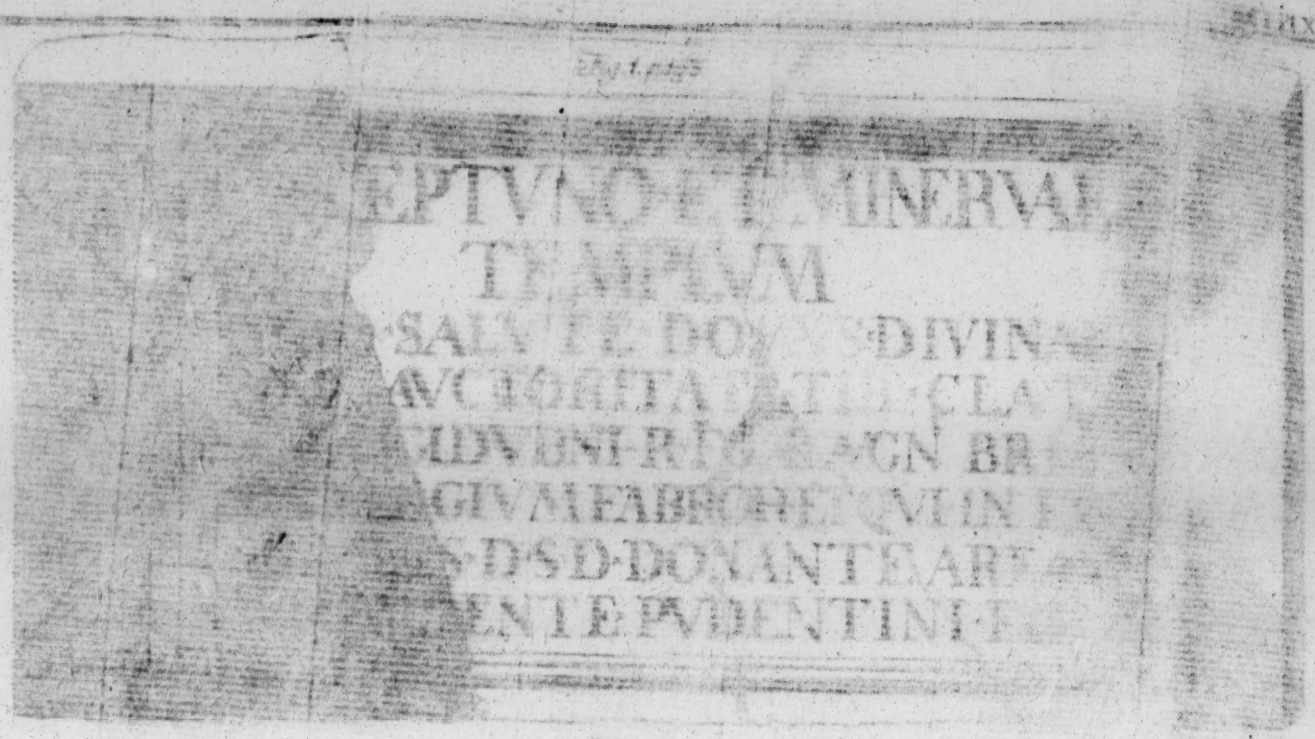
Another inscription found here was sent by the duke of Richmond to Martin Folkes, esq; of which Mr. Gale gave the following account to Sir John Clark[z]. It was found in a cellar in Eaststreet at the corner of St. Martin's-lane, and very near the spot where the other was found; the stone of the same Sussex marble, the letters of the same cut and size and very beautiful. He reads it

Neroni
Claudio Divi Claudii
Aug. F. Germanici
Cæs. nepoti. Ti. Cæs.
Aug. pronepoti. Div. Aug.
abnepoti, Cæsari Aug. Germ.
R. R. P. [illegible] Imp. V. Cos. IV.
Solvi[illegible] vount merito.

The dedicator's name is wanting. The most remarkable particular is Imp. V. as he cannot find Nero was ever stiled more than Imp. III. but that may be owing to the erector or carver's flattery or ignorance. Dr. Stukeley dated it A. D. 815 or 816. We have engraved it pl. XII. fig. 2. from a copy communicated to the late Mr. Bowyer. In digging in the Duke's garden 1724, they found fourteen heads [illegible] of Nero and Domitian, and a Medusa [illegible]. The city gates remain in a very simple

[m] I. 353.
[n] Lib. III. 24. Tan. 545. Bale, 141. Brit. II. I. 187. Vales. 2. 12.
[o] Jun. I. 194. Somner 58.
[p] Horsley, 337.
[q] Antiq. Sussex, 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.
[r] Britan. Rom. 337.
[s] Stanestreet in Surrey.
[t] Addit. to Camden 58.
[u] Lib. XIV. 33.
[x] Archæol. Vol. I. 369. 10.
[y] Phil. Trans. N° 440. Vol. I. p. 280.
[z] Archæol. Vol. I. p. 369. 10.

state.


EPTVNO ET MINERVAE
TEMPLVM
DIVINAE
DIVINI-RE AGN BR
D·S·D·DONANTE ART
ENTE PVDENTINI
PONENS MAIESTATEM IMPERII SVI
CLAVDIVS TVR HIC MILES DEVOTVS REGIA PROL & S MARO
MERONI
CLAVDIVS
CAESAR
AVGVST
AVG
PM, PR, T
M·A·L·S

ſents his voyage as only a party of pleaſure in a fiſhing veſſel, but that being driven on the coaſt of Ponthieu and taken priſoner, he pretended to William that he was coming on a meſſage to him from Edward, in order to get him to ranſom him; in which he ſucceeded. Mathew Paris[m] tells the ſtory much the ſame way; *Haroldus navigans*—& *ſponte ſpaciatus*, &c. Agreeable to theſe laſt writers Camden ſays *ſui colligendi cauſa*, which Holland and Gibſon tranſlate *for his pleaſure* and *recreation*, though I ſhould rather refer it to his intention of *ranſoming his relations*; at the ſame time it muſt be confeſt an unuſual mode of expreſſion. Wace, canon of Bayeux 50 years after the Conqueſt, whoſe MS. account of the Conqueſt is largely quoted by Carte[n], ſays Henry was ſent by Edward as above with *two ſhips*; and this exactly agrees with that exact and particular monument the Bayeux tapeſtry, where we ſee Harold conferring with the Confeſſor about his meſſage, riding with his men to Boſham (the church of which is both drawn and named), where he is repreſented at his devotions while the reſt of his party are drinking a good voyage. He appears next at ſea with two ſhips, followed by a boat which takes in his dogs and hawk, aud preceded by another in which he debarks, and is immediately ſeized by Guy de Ponthieu. The ſhips are ſaid to go *velis vento plenis*, expreſſing the ſtorm which drove them on the coaſt of Ponthieu. Monſieur Lancelot finds in Harold's hand as he ſtands ready to land a long gilt baton as a badge of his commiſſion, but this is omitted in the engravings of this monument in Montfaucon's Monumens de la Monarchie Françoiſe Pl. I and II. and in Lancelot's excellent illuſtration of it in the Memoires de l'Acad. des Inſcriptions[o]. William Warlewaſt, biſhop of Exeter, obtained the grant of this place to himſelf and ſucceſſors of Henry I. and founded a cell of ſecular canons here in the room of thoſe he diſſolved at Plimpton; the biſhop of Exeter being dean. At the diſſolution this was granted to the dean and chapter of Chicheſter[p].

Nobody has doubted the Romanity of Chicheſter. Dr. Stukeley[q] places here MUTUANTONIS or MANTANTONIS of Ravennas: but Mr. Horſley[r] REGNUM of the Itinerary, which others on little or no authority fix at *Ringwood*. The Dr. ſuppoſes the preſent walls ſtand on the ſcite of the Roman ones; and it muſt be owned that Chicheſter is laid out more on the plan of a Roman ſtation than any modern town in Great Britain. Staneſtreet a Roman way running north-eaſt through this county to Dorking[s] iſſues from it, and another pointing towards Shamport[t]. Staneſtreet is evident for about 20 yards from the eaſt gate. Great part of it is under ground only diſcovered by digging[u]. In 1723 was found a curious Roman inſcription under the corner houſe of St. Martin's-lane on the north ſide, about four feet under ground, cloſe by two ſtone walls three feet thick forming an angle, and probably part of the temple. It was broken into four pieces and otherwiſe injured by the workmen, and ſtill more hurt in ſetting it in the duke of Richmond's garden at Godwood. The other half is under the adjoining houſe. The ſtone is grey Suſſex marble, and ſeems to have been about ſix feet long by two feet and three-quarters broad; the letters beautifully and exactly drawn from 3 to 2½ inches long. We have copied it Pl. XII. fig. 1. from an engraving by the late Mr. Clarke of Chicheſter. It is thus read and ſupplied by Mr. Gale[x]: *Neptuno & Minervæ Templum pro ſalute* domus *divinæ* ex *auctoritate Tiberii Claudii* Cogidubni *regis legati Auguſti in Britannia* collegium *fabrorum et qui in eo a* ſacris [*vel* honorati] ſunt, *de ſuo dedicaverunt, donante aream Pudente Pudentini filio.* The words in Roman letters are ſupplied. Tacitus[y] tells us ſeveral cities were given to king Cogidunus after the ſucceſs of Aulus Plautius and Oſtorius Scapula under Claudius for his fidelity to the Romans; and according to the Roman cuſtom he here takes the name of his patron, and ſtyles himſelf *Tib. Cl. Cogidubnus, king* and *legate of the emperor in Britain.* By his order a college or company of artiſts or mechanics like thoſe on Vitalis's epitaph at Bath, under which denomination were included ſeveral ſorts of workmen together, dedicated this ſpot to Neptune and Minerva, the one the ſovereign of the ſea, which perhaps came up to the walls of the ſtation, the other the patroneſs of arts. Mr. Ward[z] objects to this degradation of king Cogidubnus, who was ſtill as an ally of Rome, and conſequently could not aſſume their names or commiſſion as legate. He therefore inclines to refer it to ſome deſcendant of this prince in the time of the Antonines, whoſe name is loſt by the breaking of the ſtone. The inſcription as taken by Dr. Edward Bailey rector of Havant[a] differs much from the above copy. He gives the lines in diſpute thus:

Auctorita - - - Claud.
gidubnii RLC - - ⌊GN Brit.
gium Fabrore - - qui in eo

by which for *Auguſti in Britannia* we have *Magni Britanniæ*, and in the laſt line but one *milites* is no improbable conjecture, leſs forced than Mr. Gale's.

Another inſcription found here was ſent by the duke of Richmond to Martin Folkes, eſq. of which Mr. Gale gave the following account to Sir John Clark[b]: It was found in a cellar in Eaſtſtreet at the corner of St. Martin's-lane, and very near the ſpot where the other was found; the ſtone of the ſame Suſſex marble, the letters of the ſame cut and ſize and very beautiful. He reads it

Neroni
Claudio Divi Claudii
Aug. F. Germanici
Cæs. nepoti. Ti. Cæs.
Aug. pronepoti. Div. Aug.
abnepoti, Cæſari Aug. Germ.
R. R. P. IV. Imp. V. Cos. IV.
Solvi curavit votum merito.

The dedicator's name is wanting. The moſt remarkable particular is Imp. V. as he cannot find Nero was ever ſtiled more than Imp. III. but that may be owing to the erector or carver's flattery or ignorance. Dr. Stukeley dated it A. D. 815 or 816. We have engraved it pl. XII. fig. 2. from a copy communicated to the late Mr. Bowyer. In digging in the biſhop's garden 1727, they found ſundry antient coins of Nero and Domitian, and a Moſaic pavement[c]. The city gates remain in a very ſimple

[m] P. 1.
[n] I. 353.
[o] IX. 535 and XII. 369. 12°.
[p] Lel. III. 24. Tan. 546.
[q] Itin. I. 194.
[r] P. 440.
[s] Stuk. Ib. 49.
[t] Horſl. 441. Stuk. Ib. I. 187.
[u] Salmon 58.
[x] Phil. Tranſ. N°. 379. Horſley and Stukeley ubi ſup.
[y] V. Agr. c. 14.
[z] Horſley. 337.
[a] Pref. to Hearne's Adam de Domerham p. xxxvii.—lvi.
[b] MS. letter pen. G. Allan of Darlington.
[c] Mag. Brit. V. 489.

ſtate. The ſpace between the weſt and ſouth is occupied by the cathedral.

It is a common opinion, that on the ſite where the cathedral ſtands, there was before the conqueſt a nunnery and a conventual church, dedicated to St. Peter[d]; but this ſuppoſition is without foundation.

"The ſcite belonged to the earls of Arundel, who, forfeiting it to the crown it was granted to the church: and though the original grant is not preſerved, yet the confirmations of it as early as Henry I. mention no monaſtery there. It was before them the ſeat of the South Saxon kings, and under the Romans of a Roman governor, as appear from the Roman pavement diſcovered in the gardens of the biſhop's palace.

"The opinion of its being a nunnery is owing to what Malmesbury ſays[e], "Hic Stigandus mutavit "ſedem in Ciceſtram diocoeſis ſuæ civitatem prope "mare, ubi *antiquitus* et Sancti Petri monaſterium "& congregatio monialium fuit."

"By *Monaſterium* the monkiſh writers ſometimes mean only a church. Hoveden calls the cathedral *principale monaſterium*. There never was any monaſtic foundation in Chicheſter that we know of except a convent or two of friars after Hoveden's time, and therefore *principale monaſterium* at Chicheſter muſt mean the cathedral in diſtinction from other churches. We have ſeveral villages in England called minſter from the churches built there, where were never any convents. There is another St. Peter's church in the north ſtreet, which may poſſibly be the church Malmesbury ſpeaks of; for his words imply nothing more than that there was *in civitate Ciceſtrie Sancti Petri monaſterium*.

"The other parts of this paragraph in Malmesbury are liable to ſome exception. The removal of the cathedral church was not the work of Stigand but of a national council 1175. And as to nunneries, I do not find there were any in England before the Conqueſt. The Saxon monaſteries were *Cœnobia*, mixed aſſemblies, where clergy and laity, men and women, married or under vows of celibacy, had the liberty of reſiding. The women had diſtinct apartments, and were under the government of a ſuperior or abbeſs. It was much the ſame in the common houſes of the Greeks, where the γυναικῖα were antiently diſtinct parts of the edifice reſerved for the women only.

"I am ſenſible the monkiſh writers after the Conqueſt have carried the original of nunneries appropriated to women only as high as the beginning of the Saxon times. But I have ſeen no evidence which ſufficiently eſtabliſhes this opinion. They mention the nunnery at Folkſtone in Kent founded 630, another at Berking in Eſſex 674, a third at *Minſtre* in the Iſle of Thanet 675, &c. But Bede, who is very particular in the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of Kent, ſays nothing of the convents of *Folkſtone* and *Minſtre*. But in 640, ten years after the ſuppoſed foundation of *Folkſtone*, he obſerves the Engliſh ladies were ſent into France for a monaſtic education; p. 111. He was then ſpeaking of the Romiſh ladies, and if there had been a nunnery ſo near and ſo convenient as Folkſtone he would probably have taken ſome notice of it. The account he gives of Berking is very particular. It was founded about A. D. 666 by *Erconwald* afterwards biſhop of London, and intended as a place of religious retirement for his ſiſter, who was to have the government of it. *In quo ipſa (Ædilberga) Deo devotarum mater & nutrix poſſit eſſe fœminarum*, p. 150. But it is chiefly from what Bede has ſaid of theſe conventual eſtabliſhments that the account of the Saxon nunneries is taken. He has not profeſſedly, indeed, but by the relation of ſome incident or other, acquainted us with the ſtate of theſe foundations. Thus ſpeaking of a fire in this convent of *Berking* he ſays, *etiam partem monaſterii hujus illam qua viri tenebantur invaſiſſet*; and again, p. 150, *eam monaſterii partem quæ a virorum erat ſecreta contubernio*.

"The nunnery at *Strevenſhale* (*Whitby* in Yorkſhire) was founded A. D. 657, and *Bede's* account of it is the ſame as that of *Berking*, that it conſiſted both of men and women; *facillime viderentur ibidem qui eccleſiaſticum gradum apte ſubirent plurimi poſſe reperiri*; p. 168, and he mentions ſeveral biſhops, as Boſa, Ætla, Oftfor, John, and Wilfrid, who were educated in this convent.

"*Elge* or Ely was another of theſe foundations owing to the piety of Edilthryd or St. *Avdry*. About ſixteen years after her death, Sexburg her ſiſter, widow of Ercombert king of Kent and then abbeſs of Ely, gave orders to remove the remains of the foundreſs into the church. The proceſſion was made by both parts of the convent: *omnis congregatio, hinc* fratrum, *inde* ſororum *circumſtetit*; p. 163. It would be eaſy to produce more inſtances; but it appears by all of them, that the Saxon nunneries had a convent of eccleſiaſtics, and ſometimes laymen in the other parts of them. The ſuperiors were commonly ladies, though perhaps the authority was ſometimes divided. For Bede obſerves, that when *Ælfred* and her mother *Eanfled* were abbeſſes of *Whitby*, *Trumwin* the Scotch biſhop had his reſidence in the other quarter of the monaſtery, *a quo epiſcopo maximum regendi auxilium ſimul et ſuæ vitæ ſolatium devota Deo doctrix invenit*.

"After the Norman conqueſt the monks and religious uſed ſeveral little arts to create a ſingular veneration for the place or order they belonged to. *Ceadwalla*, who confirmed the grant of Selſey to Wilfrid, went a pilgrimage to Rome, was baptized, and died there, and was buried with a pompous epitaph. This was enough to give him ſo much merit in that age, that our ancient charters agree in transferring the honour of founding the church at *Selſey* to him, and make his the original grant; when it is plain from Bede and Malmesbury that *Ædilwalch* the South Saxon king was the real founder. Bede ſays, *Rex Ædilwalch donavit reverendiſſimo antiſtiti Vilfrido terram* lxxxvii *familiarum, ubi homines ſuos—recipere poſſit, vocabulo Selaeſeu. Hunc locum cum accepiſſet epiſcopus Vilfridus dicavit ibi monaſterium*, &c. p. 156. Malmesbury confirms this; *Is Edelwath beatiſſimum Wilfridum a ſede ſua exulantem benigno dignatus hoſpitio epiſcopatus etiam ſede extulerat*, loco qui *Seleſige* dicitur, & Wilfridus ibidem monaſterium edificavit, &c. p. 257. It was ſome years after this grant that Ceadwalla conquered the South Saxons; and the province after the death of Ædilwalch was recovered for a ſhort time; for it was not till the next year that Ceadwalla took an entire poſſeſſion; yet our charters ſay nothing of *Ædilwalch*, and make *Ceadwalla's* grant as early as 673, when he was not xv years old, for he died at Rome 684.

"But many of theſe antient charters are ſuppoſititious, and framed to ſecure the poſſeſſions of the church

[d] Tanner, 550.

[e] Geſt. Pont. II. p. 257. De epiſcopis Selſeienſibus.

from the claims of the Norman conquerors. They may be allowed as fair evidence to prove that the eſtates mentioned in them were then in the poſſeſſion of the church; but the hiſtorical facts are uncertain, and often falſe. By this means biſhop Sherborne was deceived, who, in the hiſtorical pictures of the kings, aſcribes the foundation of our church to *Ceadwalla*, but the year is not mentioned.

"This might probably be the caſe of *Folkſtone* and *Minſtre*; ſo that their antiquity was carried much higher than it might be. For if there were no convents for women only in Bede's time, it is ſcarce credible that ſuch inſtitutions ſhould take place immediately afterwards. He repreſents the affairs of the Saxon church and kingdom as in a declining condition, which was plainly the caſe; for about the year 787 the Danes began to ravage this iſland, when it had been madneſs rather than ſuperſtition to make ſuch ſettlements. They almoſt entirely deſtroyed all the monaſteries whatever. For when biſhop Dunſtan began to revive the monkiſh inſtitutions, and to introduce the Benedictine rule, after the middle of the tenth century, the writer of his life ſays, at that time *Abbatis nomen vix quiſquam audierat, conventus monachorum non ſatis quiſquam viderat*[f].

"The letters on the tomb which is on the north ſide of the duke of Richmond's vault are not *Wilielmus*, but *Radulfus* Epus. It is the monument of biſhop Ralph, the builder of the church, and one of the oldeſt monumental inſcriptions in England. One of the oppoſite tombs is probably Seffrid's. The work is in the ſame taſte as that of biſhop Ralph's. It was a ſort of faſhion to bury their great benefactors, the builders or reſtorers of churches, near one another. Thus at Saliſbury, the two biſhops who finiſhed that noble fabric, biſhop *Bingham* and *William of York*, lie oppoſite to each other in the very ſame manner in the presbytery. Whoſe the other monument at Chicheſter is cannot be diſcovered. It may be biſhop *Hilary's*; for, as *Seffrid* II. was from the beginning preferred in this church, he might chooſe to be depoſited cloſe to his great patron and benefactor. The monument on the north ſide of the kings behind the ſtalls is St. *Richard's*. It was formerly much adorned, of which ſome remains appear at this time. There is an order in Rymer, 8 Edward I. *pro jocalibus recuperatis feretro beati Richardi reaffigendis*. It was viſited by the Papiſts ever ſince the Reformation on the 3d of April.

"The hiſtorical painting in the ſouth tranſept is ſaid to be the work of *Bernardi*, an Italian, who came into England with biſhop Sherborne. Painting was then brought to its higheſt perfection in Italy, and very probably this man might be a diſciple of ſome of the great maſters. The pictures are certainly not by Holbein. I could venture to affirm this by what I have ſeen at Cowdray. He was eminent for colouring and expreſſion; but had no notion of perſpective, and very little of compoſition. His landſcapes are ſo ill deſigned, that his very towns ſeem to lie in ambuſh, and the horſemen who beſieged them are big enough to ride over the walls. What this picture was for colouring and expreſſion before it was ſo much defaced in the great rebellion there is now no knowing; but the manner is quite different from Holbein's. The perſpective is not bad, the architecture excellent, and the figures are in general well diſpoſed. I ſhould make no queſtion but that the tradition here is the true account."

I need not aſk the reader's forgiveneſs for detaining him with theſe curious obſervations of the learned Mr. Clarke on the church whereof he was reſidentiary thirty-three years[g].

The Saxon round arches of the nave ſeem to prove it the original building of biſhop Ralph about the cloſe of the eleventh century. It was damaged by fire 1187. The roof was probably after that repaired by biſhop Seffrid, and further improvements made in it by Aquila, Poore, Warham, and Neville, early in the 13th century. The ailes have pointed arches: the choir is intermixed with modern building. The north tranſept from the zig-zag work appears oldeſt: the ſouth is adorned with the heads of all our kings in rondeaux continued to George I. and all the biſhops of this ſee and Selſey to biſhop Sherburne, t. Henry VII. 1596. Over the former are two hiſtorical paintings of the foundation of Selſey ſee by Wilfrid and Cedwalla, &c. all by Theodorus Bernardi[h]. The Lady chapel, now the library, was built t. Edward I. by biſhop St. Leofard who lies in it. Here are monuments for biſhops Neville 1245 or Wicke 12 3, Storey 1562, Sherborn 1536, Langton 1332, who built the fine window of the ſouth aile, and in the choir two rude antient tombs with croſiers for biſhops Ralph 1125, and Seffrid II. 1199, and a third for St. Richard 1252. In the ſouth cloiſter is this memorial of the great Chillingworth:

Virtuti Sacrum.
Spe certiſſima reſurrectionis
Hic reducem expectat animam
GULIELMUS CHILLINGWORTH
A. M.
Oxonii natus & educatus,
Collegii Sanctæ Trinitatis
Socius, Decus, & Gloria.
Omni litterarum genere celeberrimi.
Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ adverſus Romanam
Propugnator invictiſſimus.
Eccleſiæ Salisburienſis Cancellarius digniſſimus.
Sepultus Januar. menſe A. D. 164$\frac{3}{4}$.
Sub hoc marmore requieſcit;
Nec ſentit damna ſepulchri.

On the north-weſt ſide of the cathedral is a large ſquare tower like thoſe at Rocheſter and Salisbury, with four turrets and a lantern, ſaid to be built by R. Riman. The biſhopric was valued 26 Henry VIII. at £. 677. *per annum*, and the common revenues at £. 310.[i]

The ſpires of Chicheſter and Salisbury cathedrals are ſaid to have been built by the ſame workmen. It is certain they are much in the ſame taſte. The latter was finiſhed about 1256[k].

All the improvements and alterations may be dated between 8 John and 30 Henry III.[k]

An hoſpital for a maſter and ſeveral poor brethren was founded by a dean of this ſee, and refounded by Elizabeth[l]. Another for lepers as old as Richard I. or John was in being at the end of the laſt century[m]. Grey friars was founded t. Henry III. Black friars by Edward Iſt's queen Eleanor. The beautiful croſs aſcribed by Camden and Godwin to the

[f] Angl. Sacr. vol. I. p. 91.
[g] Extract of a letter from Mr. Clarke to Dr. Lyttelton, dean of Exeter, about 1754, concerning the foundation of that cathedral: from Mr. Bowyer's papers.
[h] Sir Joſ. Ayloffe on the Cowdry pictures: Archæol. III. p. 270.
[i] Tanner, 546.
[k] Mr. Clarke, ubi ſup.
[l] Tanner, 558.
[m] Lel. VIII. 91.

ſecond biſhop Read t. Richard II. was really built by biſhop Storey, t. Edward IV.[n] Here are five pariſh churches, and three deſtroyed[o]. A charity ſchool for 42 boys, and another for 20 girls.

Chicheſter has given title of earl to Francis Leigh lord Dunſmore 4 Charles I. who died without iſſue, and after him to Charles Fitzroy natural ſon of Charles II.[z]

This city is a corporation and borough, has two markets and five fairs. It gave birth to Thomas Bradwardine, who did not live to be conſecrated archbiſhop of Canterbury t. Edward III. 1319; and to William Juxon 1582, biſhop of London, who attended Charles I. on the ſcaffold, was made archbiſhop of Canterbury at the Reſtoration, and died 1663[p].

The city ſtands low: the ſea to the weſtward forms its harbour full of iſlands and ſeveral little creeks which have a very irregular aſpect from the top of the hill to the north.

St. Roch's hill. Near this place, to the north, is *St. Roch's* hill, a fine elevation on the chalky down, on which is a ſpacious circular camp above two furlongs diameter, a caſtrum aeſtivum to the Roman ſtation. Aubrey calls it Daniſh. There are foundations of a chapel to which pilgrims reſorted[q]. Such another to the ſame ſaint ſtands on an inſulated high rock in Cornwall as if alluding to his name.

Gonſhill. One mile and a half to the weſt from hence is another camp called *Gonſhill*, which being of an oblong ſquare is probably the work of ſome other people, and comes neareſt the Roman figure. Near Chicheſter to the weſt has been another large

The Brile. Roman camp of an oblong form called the *Brile*, four furlongs two perches long by two furlongs broad. It lies in a low flat ground with a great rampart and ſingle ditch[r], and its ſituation renders it probable that it was made by Veſpaſian after his landing. Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſed it a corruption of *Bury hill*[s].

Selſey. The ſtreet of *Selſey* ſtands on a dry gravelly ſoil, and is leſs unhealthy than ſuch ſituations uſually are. It is famous for its excellent cockles and for producing the beſt wheat[3]. The monaſtery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and Eadberct abbot here, who being A.D. 711 conſecrated firſt biſhop of the South Saxons, the ſee was fixed, and remained here, till biſhop Stigand removed it about 1075 to Chicheſter[t].

Lavant. The term *Lavant* is applied in Suſſex to all brooks which are dry at the ſame ſeaſons. Such a ſtream as this by Chicheſter is at Lamborn, Berks, and more ſingularly ſo at Henly, Oxfordſhire, where the ſtream runs only every third year. The ſands between Conway and Beaumaris are called the Lavant ſands becauſe dry when the tide is out, and thoſe between Cartmell and Lancaſter *Laven* for the ſame reaſon[u].

In the neighbourhood of Chicheſter are ſeveral houſes of the nobility commanding a delightful proſpect.

Godwood. *Godwood*, antiently the ſeat of the earl of Northumberland, now of the duke of Richmond. The late duke built a large apartment. The preſent duke has greatly added to it, and when compleated it will be a noble manſion. The offices are very numerous. The ſtables are a very fine building. The park is much enlarged and beautifully planted. It has an eaſy deſcent to the eaſt, ſouth, and ſouth-weſt, with a proſpect of a rich and beautiful landſcape, bounded by the ſea. The Iſle of Wight terminates the ſouth-weſt proſpect, and St. Rook's hill covers it from the north. At ſome diſtance is *Stanſted* park a Stanſt. noble ſeat, which belonged to the late earl of Halifax, and formerly to the Lumley family. It conſiſts of many fine apartments which contain ſeveral good pictures. *Uppark*, not long ago the ſeat of Uppa. the earl of Tankerville, now of ſir Harry Featherſtone. It has been much improved within a few years. The houſe ſtands high, from whence and ſeveral parts of the park are moſt beautiful views of Chicheſter, St. Helen's, Spithead, &c. and from an elegant Gothic building there is a moſt extenſive proſpect of Hampſhire and Suſſex. *Halnaker*, an Halna. antient building, lately purchaſed by the Duke of Richmond. It belonged to the Derby family by marriage with the heireſs of Morley, and formerly to the lords Delawarr[4]. "Halvenaker a pretty "houſe beſides Chicheſter[x]."

Lady Holt park, which was many years the ſeat of Lady the Caryl family, now belongs to ſir Harry Featherſtone.

At *Uppark* was born Henry Ford, an ingenious mechanical gentleman, who raiſed the Thames water into the higheſt ſtreets of the city 93 feet high in eight pipes, and built the great water engine near Somerſet houſe; and ſuggeſted many other uſeful places which did not meet with equal encouragement. He died 1670[y].

On the high road from Chicheſter to Arundel is *Boxgrove* priory founded for Benedictines t. Henry Box. I. naturalized by Edward III. valued at £. 145. *per annum*[z]. Moſt of the buildings are converted into houſes, and the church uſed, but the eaſt part pulled down.

Amberley caſtle has long been leaſed from the ſee, Amb. and belonged to the Gorings, Butlers, Briſcows, and Parkers ſucceſſively.

Mr. Horſley places PORTUS ADURNI of the Notitia Portſ. Adu. at Portſmouth, the ΜΕΓΑΣ ΛΙΜΗΝ of Ptolemy[a]. *Crundele* in Hants in Alfred's will being miſprinted Cpunbele Mr. Camden miſtook it for *Arundel*. In favour of the derivation of its name from Bevis' horſe *Arundel* it is urged that there is ſtill a tower in the caſtle called after Bevis' name, and ſaid to be built by him, and his horſe might have his name from his ſwiftneſs, anſwering to the French *Hirondelle* a ſwallow, which is the arms of the town: but this is a mere rebus. Alexander's horſe gave his name to a city in India[b]. Againſt the derivation from the river Arun it is alledged that the river is called *Highſtream* to diſtinguiſh it from other ſmallar rivulets, and ſeems to have always born the ſame name at leaſt as to ſenſe. The Norman Engliſh called it *Haultrey*, and thence the Latin writers of the middle age *Alta Ripa*. Rhie in this county is called in Latin *Ripa*, and ſeveral branches from the high ſtream are ſtill called *Ripes* or *Rifes*. There was alſo an antient family of knights, owners of much land in theſe parts, even in the boſom of this great river in the pariſh of Hardham, alias Feringham, called from it *de Hault Rey*, and their poſterity remains ſtill in theſe parts under the name of *D'Awtrey*, Lat. *De Alta Ripa*. It is further ſaid that it cannot be called *Aruntina vallis*, becauſe it is not written Arun*dale*, nor are low or marſhy

[n] Godwin, p. 508. 512. [o] G. Ecton, 56. [z] G. [p] Fuller's Worthies, Suſſex.
[q] Aubrey Mon. Brit. [r] Ib. [s] Stuk. I. 195. II. 5. See alſo him and Camden in Middleſex of the Brill at Pancras.
[3] G. [t] Tanner, 546. [u] Barrington in Archaeol. IV. 27. [4] G. [x] Ed. VI. letters, p. 10.
[y] M. B. V. 494. [z] Tanner, 555. [a] P. 47. 488. [b] Stephanus de urbib.

tracts

tracts called in this county *Dales* but *Levels* [s]. It is now a noted market, corporation, and borough town, pleaſantly ſeated on a high hill over the Arun, in which the tides come up three miles inland, and which is capable of carrying ſhips of 100 ton, ſo that the town drives a conſiderable trade, and ſhips are built here. The weſt ſtreet is a hollow way meanly built; the ſouth ſtreet, running down a ſteep ſlope to the river, has ſeveral good houſes, a market-houſe, and an excellent inn. In the north ſtreet on the top of the hill are the church and caſtle. The caſtle ſtands on a lofty hill ſurrounded by a deep and wide ditch, a bridge and a narrow high gate leads into a ſpacious court, whoſe buildings are ruined or of a later date, inhabited by the duke of Norfolk's ſteward, and in the gallery are ſome old family pictures, and an original portrait ſaid to be of the queen of Scots, but more probably of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia. On the keep is a very large round tower, with a vault in the centre, and a ſmaller round tower with a well. From hence is an extenſive proſpect over the Arun, winding among the meadows and the ſea coaſt to Chicheſter. In a garden behind the keep is a ſquare tower called Bevis's. After Workſop was burnt, the duke of Norfolk had thoughts of building here, and the late Mr. Howard much affected the ſcite: but the preference was given to the former. This noble fortification ſurrendered to Waller after he had wearied out a fickle diſorderly garriſon to whoſe relief the brave but irreſolute Hopton was haſtening. In it was taken the great Chillingworth, who while he ſheltered himſelf there from cold and ſickneſs ſerved as engineer, and being worried out of life by the oppoſite party was buried in Chicheſter cathedral with all the inſults of their ignorant contempt. The choir of the church is appropriated to the Fitz-Alans and Howards, earls of Arundel, of whom the following ſeven have tombs in it. Thomas Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel 1415, and Beatrix his wife natural daughter of John king of Portugal. John Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, and Alianor his wife, daughter of ſir John Berkeley of Beverſton in the county of Glouceſter, knight. He died 9 Henry V. John Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, ſon to the foregoing, who died 13 Henry VI. William Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, and Joan his counteſs, daughter of Richard Nevile, earl of Saliſbury. He died 3 Henry VII. Thomas Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Richard Woodvile, earl Ryvers, who died 1524. William earl of Arundel, and Anne his wife, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, who died 1543. Henry Fitz-Alan, the laſt earl of Arundel of the Fitz-Alan family, who aſpired to marry queen Mary, and died 1575, the inſcription on whoſe monument is given by Mr. Camden. On the ſouth ſide of the church are large remains of Trinity college, founded by Richard earl of Arundel and his ſon t. Edward III. and Richard II. for a maſter, twelve ſecular prieſts, &c. valued at £. 168. *per ann.* [c] Here was a houſe of Black friars t. Edward II. [d] and an hoſpital or maiſon dieu, founded by Thomas and Richard earl of Arundel t. Richard II. valued at £. 23. *per ann.* [e] whoſe ruins ſeem to be a little eaſt of the bridge on the north ſide of the river. This town is famous for the beſt mullets, which are found in perfection only in its river, of a fine flavour with a diſtinguiſhing richneſs. They are about the ſize of a trout, weigh from 1½ to 4lb. and are ſold on the ſpot for 8*d. per* pound. They come up with the mackrel, and continue in ſeaſon till Auguſt. An inferior ſort are ſometimes caught to the eaſtward [f]. Mr. Pennant [g] deſcribes the fiſh but not the place.

Richard Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel died in the reign of Edward I. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Edmund, who married the heireſs of the Warrens earls of Surrey [h], and was beheaded with the elder Spencer at Briſtol 1326. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Richard*, who was reſtored to his honours and eſtates [h], died 1375, 49 Edward III. and was buried in the chapter-houſe at Lewes. His ſucceſſor was his ſon *Richard*, who joined the barons at Hornſey park againſt Richard II. and was beheaded in Cheapſide 17th of that reign by the hand of Thomas Mowbray earl Marſhall, who had married his daughter [i], and was buried in the Auſtin priory London. His ſon and ſucceſſor *Thomas* was buried at Arundel as aforementioned 1415, but leaving no iſſue the eſtate and title fell to his couſin and next heir ſir John Fitz-Alan, alias Arundel, who died 9 Henry V. and was ſucceeded by his ſon *John* Fitz-Alan, who was by Henry VI. created duke of Touraine [k], and was ſlain in the French wars, and buried at Beauvois [l] 12 Henry VI. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Humphrey*, and he dying young by his uncle *William*, who died 3 Henry VII. and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, who died 1524, and was buried here, and ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who died 1543, and was buried here, as was his ſon *Henry* 1579 [m]. His ſucceſſor was *Philip*, his daughter's ſon, by Thomas Howard fourth duke of Norfolk beheaded 1572. He died 1595 in the Tower, to which he had been ſentenced for life, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, who formed the Arundelian collection, and on the breaking out of the civil war retired to Padua, and died there 1646, and was buried at Arundel; as was his ſon and ſucceſſor *Henry* 1652, and his ſons *Thomas* 1677 and *Henry* 1683 [n], of whom the firſt was reſtored to the title of duke of Norfolk 13 Charles II. *Henry*, ſon to this laſt Henry, ſucceeded to the title, and was ſucceeded 1701 by *Thomas* his nephew, who dying 1754, was ſucceeded by his brother *Edward*, the 18th earl of Arundel and 9th duke of Norfolk, who dying without iſſue 1777, was buried here, and ſucceeded by his couſin *Charles*, the 19th earl of Arundel and 10th duke of Norfolk, deſcended from Charles fourth ſon of Henry Frederick earl of Arundel.

Near Arundel was *Pynham* priory, founded by William d'Albini firſt earl [o], or his wife Adeliza, diſſolved by Wolſey, valued at £. 3. *per ann.* [p] alſo *Torkington*, priory of Regulars, founded before king John's time, valued at £. 75. *per ann.* [q] Pynham. Torkington.

At *Lymeſter* was a Benedictine priory, founded by Roger Montgomery earl of Arundel t. Conq. ſettled on Eton college by Henry VI. [r] Lymeſter.

At *Haringham* or *Hardham* a priory of Black canons, founder unknown [s]. Haringham.

At *Eaſebourn* formerly a market town, John Bo- Eaſebourn.

[s] G. [c] Tan. 556. [d] Ib. 564. [e] Ib. 565. [f] G.
[g] Brit. Zool. III. 288. [h] Holland.
[i] Her father's attainder being confirmed in parliament, he was obliged to amend his petition and was reſtored by the king's mere grace. Holland.
[k] Froiſſart IV. c. 90. [l] Holland. [l] Dugdale I. 322. Brooke ſays he was buried at Lewes.
[m] Dugd. I. 315. 325. [n] Ib. II. 277, 278. [o] Ib. I. 120. [p] Tan. 557.
[q] Ib. 560. [r] Ib. 559. [s] Ib. 557.

Cowdry.

hun of Midhurſt founded a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, valued at £. 29. *per ann.*[t] *Cowdry* in this pariſh and the manor of Midhurſt were in the crown, t. Henry VIII. and were given in exchange for other lands to the coheirs of John Nevile marquis Mountague, upon the diviſion of whoſe lands theſe eſtates were given to Lucy fourth daughter, who was firſt married to Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams of Aldwarke, in the county of York, knt. and ſecondly to Sir Anthony Browne, knt. great ſtandard bearer of England. She was ſucceeded by her ſon William Fitzwilliams[u], earl of Southampton, who built the preſent houſe, as appears by his badges, arms, &c. in ſeveral parts of it, and adorned the rooms with many of the ancient paintings which now remain there, but dying without iſſue 34 Henry VIII. theſe eſtates went to his maternal brother ſir Anthony Browne, knight of the garter, from whom is lineally deſcended Anthony-Joſeph Browne, viſcount Montague, the preſent poſſeſſor. Edward VI. in his letter to his friend Fitz-Patrick calls it "a goodly houſe "of Sir Anthony Browne's, where we were mar-"velouſly yea rather exceſſively banketted[x]." It is beautifully ſituated in a valley between well-wooded hills, the river running between them in an extenſive park. It is built of ſtone round a ſquare court entered by a gate in the centre of the front, flankt by two towers, and a larger in the middle, and two hexagonal towers near the end. Over the gate in capitals *Loyaulte ſe prouvera*. In all the reparations of this houſe the antient ſtyle has been very properly preſerved, there having been no injudicious attempts to modernize it, which has too often happened at other places. The chapel is handſome, the canopy light and elegant. The ceiling of the hall is ſaid to be of Iriſh oak. The hall and ſtaircaſe were painted by Pelligrini; the parlour by Holbein or ſome of his ſcholars or contemporaries with the exploits of Henry VIII. before Bologne: 1. His landing at Calais previous to the ſiege and meeting Sir Anthony Brown: 2. His encampment at Marquiſon, and the ſtorm there which fired that village: the ſiege of Bologne: 4. The attempt of the French to invade England 1545, with the preparations at Portſmouth to oppoſe them, and the loſs of the Mary Roſe galley off Spithead: 5. The proceſſion of Edward VI. from the Tower to Weſtminſter, February 24, 1547, the day before his coronation, exhibiting the oldeſt view of London now known. Theſe valuable monuments of Engliſh hiſtory and art were preſerved in the civil war by a coat of plaiſter laid over the ſtucco on which they were painted: but one of the officers quartered here exerciſing his partiſan againſt the wall broke out from one of them the face of Henry VIII. which was afterwards replaced. A particular account of them by ſir Joſeph Ayloffe may be ſeen in the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries[y], who have engraved the leaſt intereſting of them, the French invaſion.

Here are other hiſtorical pictures of the principal events of Henry VIII's war in France, in which the earl of Southampton and Sir Anthony Brown bore a part: ſuch as the ſea-fight wherein Sir Edward Howard admiral was ſlain. The journey to Spain; marquis of Dorſet chieftain. The fight of Traport under the earl of Southampton. The earl of Southampton admiral meeting the emperor and conducting him to Dover. Francis I. giving audience to two embaſſies from England. The duke of Suffolk and count de Bure beſieging Bray. The winning of Bray and Mont Didiere, and the paſſage of the Seine by the duke of Suffolk. The king's moſt noble and victorious journies of Tirvin[Terouenne] and Tournè, the battle of Pavia, &c. Beſides a capital collection of family portraits and their alliances from this time. The park is very large and beautiful, abounding with very fine timber, eſpecially cheſnuts.

Gale and Stukeley place the MIBA of Ravennas Mi at *Midhurſt*, correcting it *Mida* to bring it nearer Mid their purpoſe. But, however they torture this incorrect writer, the MSS. are all againſt them. The latter fancied a Roman road from Chicheſter hither: there is a much ſtronger appearance of one from Chicheſter to Arundel. The preſent town is tolerably well built, being both a borough and market town. In the church are monuments for Anthony Brown ſecond lord Montague, who died 1592, lady Brown 1552, and William Fitz-William earl of Southampton who died 34 Henry VIII.

At *Shelbred* or *Wolinchmere* near Midhurſt, was a Shel priory of Black canons, aſcribed to Sir Ralph de Ardern, valued at £. 72. 15*s*. 10*d*.[z] Some remains of the abbot's houſe, &c. are ſtill to be ſeen.

At *Durford* on the borders of Hants, a Premonſtra- Dur tenſian priory from Welbec before 1169, valued at £. 98. 4*s*. 5*d*.[a]

At *Burton* ſix miles eaſt by ſouth from Midhurſt Bur were found 1740, nine feet deep, ſeveral teeth and bones of an elephant, which were given to Dr. Langwith rector of Petworth.

Burton park, the ſeat of the Bidulph family, is very handſomely laid out, and has a fine piece of water.

At *Trotton* weſt of Midhurſt Otway was born 1651. Tr

Petworth, the very magnificent ſeat of the earl of Pe Egremont, was greatly beautified by the late earl. The ſuite of apartments are very fine, ſome in the French taſte. There is a gallery of antique marbles and a valuable collection of portraits. The grounds want nothing but water. Mr. Brown has been employed to aſſiſt their natural beauties. This ſeat continued a long time in the family of the Percies, and came with other large eſtates in divers parts of the kingdom on failure of iſſue male of the Percies to Joſceline eleventh and laſt earl of Northumberland, and by marriage with his daughter and heir Elizabeth to Charles ſixth duke of Somerſet, whoſe courage and zeal for the Proteſtant religion in refuſing to introduce the Pope's Nuncio in the reign of James II. will ever be recorded to his honour, and to whom this antient ſeat, which he rebuilt, and where he died 1748, owes many great improvements[7]. It is now the ſeat of the earl of Egremont, whoſe grand-father Sir William Wyndham married one of the duke's daughters. The houſe ſuffered much by fire in this century[b]. The town is irregularly built with narrow ſhort rectangular ſtreets: the church has a wooden ſpire, which leans very much.

[t] Tan. 563.
[u] Holland ſays. "for building it owed much to the late viſcount and formerly to Sir William Fitz-Williams earl of Southampton.
[x] Letters publiſhed by Mr. Walpole, p. 9. [y] III. 239. [z] Tan. 562. [a] Ib. 557.
[7] G. [b] Walpole, Anecd. of Paint. III. 90.

Skillingly

Shillingly park on the northern borders of the county is the ſeat of the earl of Winterton.

On *Blackdown* on the edge of the county next to Hants is a camp [c].

On *Highdown* hill near *Aſcomering* a round camp [d].

Ciſsbury about three or four miles from Steyning and five eaſt of Arundel, one mile from Findon, and two from the ſea, is one of the higheſt hills in theſe parts, fortified with a very long oval, and, as it appeared to me, double trench. It was the retreat and reſidence of Ciſſa king of the South Saxons after he ſubmitted through indolence to become tributary to Cerdic the Weſt Saxon; this being his ſtrong hold in caſe of invaſion from the Britans, as Chicheſter was his more peaceful abode. Vulgar tradition corruptly calls it Cæſar's, and pretends to ſhew the ſite of his tent [e]. Oppoſite to it to the ſouth is *Chenkbury* another camp [7] near Warmington and Wiſton.

Thomas lord Delawar who died 1524, and his ſon Thomas 1547, are buried in *Broadwater* church, in which pariſh their ſeat called *Offington* lay.

Inwards from Offington is *Michelgrove*, the heir general whereof ſo named was married to John Shelley, whereby, with the profeſſion of the law and a marriage with one of the coheirs of Belknap, the family of Shelley was greatly enriched [f]. It is now the ſeat of ſir John Shelley, bart. and is a very large and antient building of an uncommon form. The park conſiſts of very fine lawns, large trees, and woods. It hangs towards the ſea commanding very fine views of it and the country between.

Parham park near Storrington belongs to ſir Cecil Biſhopp.

Warminghurſt park is the ſeat of James Butler, eſq; late member for the county.

Shoreham is ſuppoſed by ſome the place where Ella landed [g]. The Delawars have now no property in the county. Here was an old hoſpital [h]. The new town is a corporation and borough [i], and in its latter capacity will remain infamous in our records for its venality, for which ſo large a part of its electors were diſfranchiſed by act of parliament. It had a houſe of Carmelite or White friars founded by ſir John Mowbray, knight [k]. Great part of the old town has been waſhed away by the ſea, but it has ſtill a good harbour for veſſels of light burden. *Wiſton* in this neighbourhood was the ſeat and birth-place of the Shirleys, of whom Anthony, an adherent of the popular earl of Eſſex who knighted him, was made admiral of the Levant ſeas by the king of Spain, in whoſe dominions he died, having written ſeveral hiſtories of voyages and travels. His younger brother Robert was ſent on an embaſſy to the king of Poland and to James I. 1612, by the king of Perſia, who gave him his niece in marriage. Their portraits whole length in the dreſs of the country are at Petworth. Thomas the elder brother was alſo a voyager, and his grandſon phyſician to Charles II. [l] This houſe belonged ſince to the *Faggs*, and antiently to the Braioſes. It is now the ſeat of Charles Goringe, eſq; in right of his mother, heireſs of the Fagg family.

Bramber was given by William de Braioſe t. Edward II. to John de Mowbray with his daughter Aliva. From him it paſſed to the duke of Norfolk [m], who ſtill holds the caſtle, which is the head of the barony and the rape. It incloſes about three acres, and has a low round keep on the north ſide within, to which adjoins a leſſer mount, if it be not formed of rubbiſh. The principal remain is the weſt wall of a lofty tower near the entrance ſhrouded with ivy, and the pier of the bridge; the foſſe is largeſt and deepeſt on the north-weſt: the whole ſcite delightfully wooded. The church is reduced to the nave: the ruins of the choir are in the Saxon ſtyle. Here was an antient hoſpital called *Bidlington Spitle*, valued only at 20*s*. *per ann.* [n] Bramber had an alien priory of Benedictines valued at £.26. *per ann.* [o] The town is mean, conſiſting of one ſtreet, in which are 36 voters, who acquire their right by renting £. 10. *per ann.* and paying pariſh rates. The ſcite of the caſtle is let at £. 3. *per ann.* for the benefit of the conſtable who has 10*s*. for his expences in attending ſix ſeſſions: before this were only paid quit-rents and taxes for caſtle guard. Bramber.

Steyning does not ſeem intended by *Stenningham* in Alfred's will, but rather ſome place in Surrey. It is a mean market and borough town; the church is completely Saxon, in which were buried St. Cuthman and Athelwulph king of Weſſex, father of Alfred. It ſeems to have been collegiate t. Richard I. at leaſt here was an alien Benedictine priory, ſubject to Feſcamp in Normandy [p]. About this town is a tract of ſome hundred acres of very good land, which produces thirty or forty buſhels of wheat and fifty of barley per acre; the downs alſo feed good ſheep [q]. On the hills a mile from the town is a good four mile courſe. Steyning.

PORTUS ADURNI we have before ſeen placed by Mr. Horſley at *Portſmouth*. Selden places it at *Aldrington* two miles from Brighthelmſtone [r], where was a monaſtery of Saxon foundation [s]. The latter harbour is now choaked by ſands. The river, at whoſe mouth it is, is called in the map *Adur*. *Ditchling caſtle* is a ſquare camp near a town of its name formerly a market town. PORTUS ADURNI. Aldrington. Ditchling caſtle.

Near *Poynings* and *Saddleſcomb* is a long oval circular camp called *Poor man's walls* [t].

Farther eaſt near Lewes is another camp [u].

At *Salvington*, a hamlet of *Terring*, was born 1584, the learned lawyer and antiquary John Selden who died 1654. Over what was once the front of the houſe, which was called *Lacies*, was diſcovered on removing a ſhelf this inſcription, which I give as I find it on an anonymous paper in my hands, copied 1721 [w]. Salvington.

Gratus honeſte mihi non claudar in ito
Sede ℜ
Fur abeas, nō ſū facta ſoluta tibi.

The downs continue all the way from Steyning to Brighthelmſtone, the ſoil chalk or brown mould or clay, produces good corn, and feeds large flocks of ſheep.

Brighthelmſtone, from a flouriſhing and fortified town greatly reduced by the incroachments of the ſea, Brighthelmſtone.

[c] Map. [d] Ib. [e] Aubrey Mon. Brit. [7] G.
[f] Holland. [g] Holland places the ſcene of this event at Weſt Witering near Chicheſter.
[h] Tan. 564. [i] Mag. Brit. V. 486. [k] Tan. 564.
[l] Mag. Brit. Ib. 486. [m] Ib. 480.
[n] Tan. 564. [o] Ib. 550. [p] Ib. 550. [q] Mag. Brit. Ib. 477. [r] Relhan's Hiſt. of Brighthelmſtone.
[s] Tan. 549. [t] Map. [u] G.
[w] In his life by Dr. Wilkins, and in Biog. Brit. the firſt line concludes *non claudar, inito, ſedebis*;

is of a ſquare form, the ſtreets almoſt at right angles to each other, and ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of a gentle hill. It has a freeſchool and two charity ſchools. It was once fortified with walls, of which traces remain. Queen Elizabeth is ſaid to have built four gates, of which the eaſtern was taken down lately; and there was a flint wall to the ſea three feet thick with port-holes, which, with the block-houſe built by Henry VIII. 1539, and a ſtreet of houſes next the ſea, are all undermined by the ſea, which has gained on the ſhore 50 yards within the memory of ſeveral middle-aged perſons. Charles II. was conveyed hence to France after the battle of Worceſter by capt. Nicholas Tatterſall, who has an epitaph in the church-yard. Here is an old font with buſts of the apoſtles which have been *new cut* and whitewaſhed. This place is now chiefly conſiderable for the reſort of company for ſea-bathing, for which purpoſe two aſſembly-rooms have been built and walks laid out for the entertainment of the company; and in 1760 a mineral water was diſcovered and uſed[x]. The town has doubled in ſize within 20 years. Here is a ſmall fort of 12 guns level with the water, built about 20 years ago. Mr. Burrow ſhewed the Antiquary Society 1771 a rude bronze figure of a man half naked, his head reclined and crowned, found near the ſpot called the Mock beggars, on the ſide of St. Bartholomew's church; probably a crucifix. Packets go regularly from hence to Dieppe in Normandy in time of peace. The bay being open whenever the winds make it troubleſome to land at Brighthelmſtone the packets can run into Shoreham harbour ſix miles diſtant (where they are perfectly ſafe and in ſtill water) except when the wind blows off the ſhore; in that caſe there is no difficulty in getting into Brighthelmſtone. This is by far the cheapeſt route from London to Paris. The travelling by land is ninety miles ſhorter, the extravagant road by Dover to Paris is avoided, and a much finer part of France is ſeen. On the hills above the town are two ſtrong camps. *White hawke* the ſtrongeſt commanding a view of the ſea, and weſt from Beachy head to the iſle of Wight, treble trenched, ſteep on the eaſt and weſt, defended by works on the ſouth, the entrance level and narrow on the north. The other called *Hollingſbury*, or *Poynings*, is a large ſingle circle, within which are ſeveral barrows, one of which has been opened perpendicularly. Not many years ſince an urn full of denarii of the lower empire was found near the town, and a road leads from Shoreham towards Lewes. On the coaſt at *Telſcumb*, *Pidinghoe*, and *Myching*, are three camps.

White hawk.

Hollingſbury.

Stanmer, three miles from Brighthelmſtone, the elegant ſeat of lord Pelham, has been lately very much improved. Here are ſeveral good pictures, and portraits of the Pelham family. Trees are more abundant here than in the neighbourhood, and have a good effect among the open downs.

Stanmer.

The river, which Camden ſays has no name, and riſes at *Slaugham*, is the *Ouſe*. It empties itſelf into the ſea at *Newhaven*, and runs through Lewes after paſſing by *Cuckfield* to *Linfield*, (where Holland ſays was in former ages a ſmall nunnery), and under Sheffield bridge.

Ouſe r.

Linfield.

In Domeſday in Norfolk *Lewes* is called *Laquis*[y]; ſo that both the Latin and French name are derived from *Water*, whence, in a charter of William Warren ſon of Hameline[z] it is called an *iſland*. It was the head of the Warren barony as earls of Surrey. The approach to it is among hills, an amphitheatre of which ſurrounds the town ſtanding on a lower hill. From one of theſe hills three miles from the town is a moſt extenſive proſpect for 30 miles to the ſea and 40 miles inland to Surrey. The high ſtreet regularly built ſlopes down the ſide of the hill; on the top of which ſtands a church. On the oppoſite ſide lower down is St. Michael's church a modern ſtructure of ſquare flints, like thoſe boaſted of at Norwich bridewell, but of a paler grain; the ſteps of the town hall are of the ſame. Though there were no apparent tokens of the walls in Holland's time the piers of the weſt gate of the town remain, built probably by John eighth earl Warren t. Edward III. who granted the townſmen murage for five years to repair the walls, as Henry III. had done 70 years before at the deſire of his grandfather. A gold ſtoren was found among the foundations[a]. The caſtle gate with two towers is entire; within at the ſouth-weſt corner is a high keep with a building that had four hexangular towers diminiſhing upwards with a ſet-off in the middle like the Pharos at Dover. From it extend immenſe earthworks with two ditches; on the inner bank are ſome ruined walls. Theſe works at their north-weſt corner take in a ſmall long oval camp, whoſe north and weſt ſides they fortify: but the north ſide being defended by a marſh is ſingle trencht; the eaſt and ſouth ſides retain their original forms diſtinct from the later works, the former barely traceable in meadows, the latter very high: a garden and almſhouſe are in the ditch. The eaſt ſide of the great incloſure is loſt except a little to be traced in the meadows, where it falls into the little camp. At the north-eaſt corner is another high keep, on which is a piece of a flint wall. The double keeps, called in old writings *Braymounts*, are peculiar to this place[b]. Between the two keeps is a bowling green and timber-yard, and the weſtern rampart is cut through by a road leading to the downs through a ploughed field called *Wallins*, q. d. *Wall end*, where tradition ſays a bloody battle was fought with the Danes, who were defeated, and their king or captain *Magnus* ſlain. The ſmall camp above deſcribed may have been made on this occaſion prior to the erection of the caſtle by earl Warren who died 1089. Within this camp, about the middle of its longeſt diameter, ſtands St. John's church, of great antiquity, the ſtones in ſome places laid herring-bone faſhion as in Guilford caſtle[c]. Since Mr. Camden's time it has been repaired, and is now in uſe: the ſquare weſt tower has four tall pointed arches cloſed up, and ſeems to have been higher; the eaſt part of the church is down. In the ſouth wall is the inſcription in memory of Magnus on two ſemicircles of 15 ſquare ſtones as here divided, very different in every reſpect from Camden's copy, though his reading, except in two words, *prudentior* for *ſe moribus*, is right. The four firſt and the twelfth ſtone ſeem of modern cut, to replace the older broken or loſt[d].

Lewes

[x] Relhan.

[y] In Forehoe and Mitford hundreds, *Hoc totum eſt pro eſcangio de Laquis*, and ſometimes added, *de terra ſanctorum*. In Gilteroſs hundred, *Hoc eſt de caſtello de Laquis*. In N. Erpingham, *De eſcangio Lewes*.

[z] Reg. Lewes.

[a] Watſon's Hiſt. of the earls of Warren.

[b] Mr. Groſe's account under his view of this caſtle,

[c] Ib.

[d] Ib.

Mr. Rowe, ſteward to Edward lord Bergavenny from 1597 to 1622, whoſe collections for a hiſtory of this town are in the hands of George Medley, eſq. of Buckſted place, ſays the church was rebuilt 1578, and that this inſcription then over the arch between the nave and chancel was removed and made up as at preſent. A handſome croſs on a grave-ſtone removed from the belfrey is now within the circle[e]. Both theſe are engraved Pl. XII, fig. 3, 4. with a ſketch of the church fig. 5. The Cluniac priory, founded here 1078 by William earl Warren and his wife Gundreda fifth daughter to William the Conqueror, was the firſt and chiefeſt of the order in England, the prior being grand chamberlain to the abbot of Clugni, and often his vicar general in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It was valued at upwards of £. 900. *per ann.* The ſcite was granted by Henry VIII. to Cromwell, and by Elizabeth to Richard Baker and Richard Sackville[f]. Hence it became the ſeat of the dukes of Dorſet, and was burnt down in the laſt century. Of the ruins Mr. Newton of Southover, ſteward to that family, built his houſe. The church, which Cromwell demoliſhed, was a magnificent building, 150 feet long and 63 feet high, with 32 pillars 18 feet high and 10 feet diameter, the walls 10 feet thick: the ſteeple 105 feet high reſted on eight pillars 42 feet high and 13 in diameter: the choir ſeems to have been 30 feet higher than the nave: on the ſouth ſide of the altar were five chapels. Seventeen men were employed to deſtroy this noble pile, whoſe walls they *brake and cut*, propping as they went along. All that now remains within the walls, which include near 40 acres, are the ſhells of ſome apartments, a cloiſter with rude maſſive vaulted roofs like caverns, the ſide of the hall, under which runs a clear ſtream, an oven 17 feet wide, and the piers of the gate with the poſtern with cluſtered round pillars of Suſſex marble, ſome adorned with nail-head quatrefoils. In the chapter-houſe were monuments for the founder, his wife, and ſon 1135. William earl of Moreton and Surrey 1240, and his great nephew 1375, and doubtleſs others of the family. Gundreda's tomb-ſtone came to light 1775, under a monument of the Shirleys in Iſield church, and was reſtored by the care of Mr. Burrell to the church of St. John in Southover, a ſuburb of Lewes. On it is this inſcription:

Stirps, Gundreda, ducum, decus evi, nobile germen,
Intulit eccleſiis Anglorum balſama morum:
Mart[is *or* tha] . . . . . .
. . . vit miſeris, fuit ex pietate Maria.
Pars obiit Marthe, ſupereſt pars magna Marie.
O pie Pancrati, teſtis pietatis et equi,
Te facit heredem, tu clemens ſuſcipe matrem.
Sexta kalendarum Junii lux obvia carnis
Ifregit alabaſtu . . .

Behind the abbey to the eaſt north-eaſt is a large mount.

Lewes once contained at leaſt 12 pariſh churches, now reduced to ſix. It is ſuppoſed with the ſuburbs to contain about 7000 inhabitants. Here were two hoſpitals and a houſe of Grey friars[g]. St. James's hoſpital chancel is now a ſtable 34 feet long[h]. In the ſteeple of the priory church were three ſtones now in that of *Southover*, on one of which is a biſhop's mitre and pall, and TADE in old characters, perhas for *Theobaldus archiepiſcopus dedicavit eccleſiam:* on another the arms of Warren, and on the third a roſe and ducal crown[i]. This town has three ſuburbs, *Southover*, *Weſtout*, and *Cliff*. This laſt ſtands under a chalky cliff, under which the river Ouze glides in a very romantic manner, forming large marſhes on its ſide next the town. This cliff is a continuation of a ridge of downs, known by the name of *South Down*, of which *Beachy head* is the extreme point. The river accompanies the road for about a mile, when the latter turns along the valley by *Glynd*, where biſhop Trevor had a houſe, formerly the ſeat of the Morleys, and rebuilt the pariſh church[k]. At the mouth of this river is *Newhaven* a ſmall port with a fortification; and ſouth-eaſt of it *Seaford*, another ſmall fiſhing town, which has the privilege of a cinque port and borough, is famous for wheatears, and had an hoſpital dedicated to St. James[l]. Near it on the coaſt is *Chinting* caſtle, a camp three miles eaſt of Cuckmore.

Glynd.

Newhaven, Seaford.

Chinting caſtle.

At *Malling* near Lewes was a collegiate church, ſaid to be as old as Ceadwalla king of the Weſt Saxons who died 688. The archbiſhops of Canterbury were patrons, and it was valued at £. 45. 12 s. and had a dean and three prebends[m].

Malling.

On the top of *Mount Caburn* celebrated by Mr. Hay is a circular camp.

Mount Caburn.

Laughton in this neighbourhood is the ſeat and burial-place of the Pelhams, who thence take the title of baron Pelham of Laughton[n]. On their houſe there is in brick their creſt, a buckle, and this inſcription;

Laughton.

W. P. lan de grace . . . 34 fut cet maiſon . . .

referring to ſir William Pelham who died 1538.

Halland, the ſeat of the late duke of Newcaſtle, now belonging to lord Pelham, is gone to ruin.

Firle place, the ſeat of lord Gage, and *Glynde* place belonging to lord Hampden in this neighbourhood are both large piles of building. The firſt is the moſt conſiderable. From a terras at Glynde there is a fine proſpect of the country. It was a favourite reſidence of the late biſhop of Durham, and was formerly the ſeat of the Morleys. Near this place is a very pleaſant ſeat belonging to Thomas Hay, eſq. late member for Lewes. At Firle were found 1768, two ſkeletons, lying eaſt and weſt, one at the feet of the other; a ſmall helmet on the head of the firſt. Juſt beyond this village the fine proſpects begin.

Firle. Glynde.

Aldfriſton is a large village. The Star inn by its ſtyle and ornaments has the air of a manſion or religious houſe. In the fields ſouth of the town is a very large barrow 55 yards long; its greateſt length from north to ſouth; it is lower at the north end as if pared down, or a ſmaller joined to it. A number of ſmaller are ſcattered about the ſteep downs. The chief are bell faſhion, ſome are ſingle, others double, others treble. In a circular one was found 1763 a human ſkeleton contracted; the head to the weſt in a bed of chalk. In the middle under a pyramid of flints was an urn of unbaked clay rudely ornamented from the verge, holding a gallon of

Aldfriſton.

[e] Ib.
[f] Tan. 552.
[g] Ib. 554.
[h] Groſe's account under his view of it.
[i] Watſon's Hiſt. of the earls of Warren.
[k] Holland.
[l] Tan. 565.
[m] Ib. 549.
[n] G.

bones

bones and aſhes with about four feet of earth over it. There were alſo found ten different knives, iron ſpikes, charcoal, a thin piece of yellow metal, beaſts bones, &c. On the downs hereabouts are caught the wheatears. The ſeaſon is about the middle of Auguſt; and the method of taking them is by cutting a turf about one foot long and one and a half broad, in form of a T, which they lay over the hole the bird comes out of, ſtopping the other end: the bird entering it for earth-worms is ſnared in a horſe-hair nooſe at the further end. They are about the ſize of larks, but lighter brown, and have more white in their feathers. They ſell for 1*s.* 6*d.* a dozen freſh, and 2*s.* 6*d.* potted. They come over from March to May (the females a fortnight before the male) grow fat in Auguſt, and diſappear in September. Being very timid birds, the motion of a cloud will drive them for ſhelter into the traps. They frequent theſe downs for a certain fly which breeds in the wild thyme on the adjacent hills, and the number taken annually in this diſtrict alone amounts to 1840 dozen. The rump and lower half of the tail are white, the upper half black, the under ſide of the body white tinged with yellow, the neck inclines to red, the quill feathers black edged with brown[n].

Beachy head. *Beachy head* is a promontory or frightful ridge covered with ſhort turf, turning its eaſtern chalky ſide to *Eaſtbourne*. Holland ſays it is alſo called *Beachy points* and *Beau cliff*, for the fair ſhew, being interchangeably compounded with rows of chalk and flint; and is eſteemed the higheſt cliff of all the ſouth coaſt of England. On its ſouth point is *Belfont* a ſemicircular entrenchment[o].

Eaſtbourn. *Eaſtbourn*, on the edge of Pevenſea level, from a ſmall dirty town much improved ſince it became a bathing place. In a meadow about one mile and a half ſouth-eaſt from the town was found 1717 a Roman pavement of plain chequer work 17 feet by 11, and other ruins. North of it a bath 16 feet by five nine inches and two feet nine inches deep. Dr. Tabor[p] here fixed ANDERIDA of the Notitia, and ANDERESIO of Ravennas, the *Andredeceſtre* of Huntingdon, and the *Mccredeſburn* where Ella defended the Britans A. D. 472[q]. He ſuppoſes its name *Eſ*burn, (with which Dr. Ward agrees[r]) and not *Eaſt*burn, there being no *Weſtburn* to oppoſe it, and *Mererem* may mean *marſhy*[s].

ANDERIDA.

Pevenſea. Dr. Tabor thought *Pevenſea* caſtle "the greateſt "and moſt entire remain of Roman building to be "ſeen in Britain," and intended a deſcription of it. Its name ſhews it ſtood antiently in an iſland by the ſea; and it makes a figure in our early hiſtory. Duke Bertold gave it to the abbey of St. Denis 952[t]. Here Swane landed 1049 when he carried off his couſin Beorn, and murdered him. Godwin and his ſon Harold ravaged it afterwards, and took away many ſhips, and three years before the earl ſheltered himſelf and fleet here. Here William of Normandy landed to conquer England, as is expreſsly marked in the Bayeux tapeſtry, which calls it *Pevenſæ*[t]. When the ſea forſook it does not appear; but there is no mention of ſhips when Rufus beſieged Odo biſhop of Bayeux and Robert earl of Moreton his brother in it ſix weeks 1087. At preſent it is near two miles from the ſea. It is circular, incloſing ſeven acres; the principal entrance from the weſt or land ſide between two round towers, in which are the moſt conſiderable layers of Roman brick, ſome of one, ſome of two bricks, about 20 feet from the ground, and about four or five feet aſunder. Many ſuch layers of whiter brick or ſtones hewn in that form lie between the ſtrata of red, or in place of them, in the walls between the other towers to the north-weſt, and in the north-eaſt tower are ſuch ſtones laid herring-bone faſhion towards the bottom. On the ſouth ſide is a moat beſides the marſh. Within a ſmaller fortification moated on the north and weſt, more ſquare, with round towers, and entered by a draw-bridge correſponding with the outer gate, and, like it, not in the centre of the weſt ſide, but more ſouth. The eaſt wall of both is the ſame, and ſtands on a kind of cliff, as if the ſea had once come up to it, though by the ſituation of the town below it muſt have receded before that was built. From this wall large fragments frequently roll down. The lower ſtories of the towers are vaulted; one of thoſe in the north-weſt tower being adorned with round arches in relief is ſuppoſed to have been the governor's apartment. There are no Roman bricks in the inner work, and only in the north and weſt ſides of the outer. At the ſouth-eaſt corner is a ſally port. William, ſon of Robert earl of Moreton, rebelling againſt Henry I. that prince ſeized and razed his caſtles; but this ſeems to have eſcaped demolition. He gave it to Gilbert de Aquila (whoſe ſon Richer forfeited it by joining Robert Courthoſe), and then to Stephen's ſon William, who ſurrendered it with Norwich to Henry II. 1158, when he reſtored to him all ſuch lands as Stephen was ſeiſed of before he uſurped the crown[u]. Gilbert de Aquila held it t. Henry III. but forfeiting it, that king gave it to Gilbert Marſhall earl of Pembroke, afterwards to Peter of Savoy, and laſt to his own ſon Edward and his heirs to remain in the crown. Edward III. gave it to John of Gaunt, whoſe ſon Henry IV. brought to back to the crown. The Pelham family rented it of the crown till the late duke of Newcaſtle gave it up to Spencer Compton on his being created baron Pevenſea and earl of Wilmington, from whom it came to his nephew the late earl of Northampton, whoſe daughter Elizabeth now poſſeſſes it, with a handſome houſe juſt out of Eaſtbourn. Here was born Andrew Borde phyſician to Henry VIII.[x] Mr. Somner[y] places ANDERIDA here, and Uſher makes this the *Caer Penſavel Coit* of the Britans; *coit* or wood implying the antient ſtate of the county[10], though now changed into a marſhy level for the veſſels on the other ſide the town to the river, on whoſe oppoſite bank are fine woods continued hence to Battle, and among them riſes *Standard* hill, on which it is ſuppoſed William ſet up his ſtandard.

At *Hurſt Monceaux* is a noble caſtle or caſtellated manſion, built entirely of brick by *Roger* Fienes, treaſurer to Henry VI. His eldeſt ſon *Richard* marrying the heireſs of lord Dacre ſucceeded to that title, with precedence before the lord Dacre of Gileſland heir male of the family[z]. His ſon *Thomas* loſt the title, being hanged at Tyburn for a murder committed by his ſervants in an affray with Mr. Pelham's ſervants. But his ſon *Gregory* was reſtored by act of parliament 1 Elizabeth. His ſiſter *Margaret* had the barony in her own right, and her ſon *Henry* by Sampſon Lennard of Chevening c. Kent, ſucceeded to it[a]. This lady and her huſband re-

[n] Pennant, Brit. Zool. II. 269. [o] Map. [p] Phil. Tranſ. No. 351. 356. [q] Sax. Chron. p. 14.
[r] Horſl. 488. [s] See Gibſon's Index to Sax. Chron. Mepre, &c. [t] Lancelot ubi ſub.
[u] Holland. [x] Tan. Bib. Brit. 112. [y] Rom. forts and ports. [10] G. [z] Holland.
[a] Dugd. I. 243.

ſided

ſided much here and ornamented the houſe with coſtly chimney-pieces. His great grandſon *Thomas* was created earl of Suſſex 26 Charles II. but dying without iſſue male, this laſt title became extinct. The barony of Dacre devolved to his two daughters, from the younger of whom the preſent lord Dacre is deſcended. This Thomas adorned it with handſome carvings by Gibbon, but by extravagance was obliged to ſell this eſtate, and it was lately in the poſſeſſion of George Naylor, eſq. whoſe ſiſter married Dr. Francis Hare of Chicheſter, who reſided much here, and whoſe ſon Francis Hare Naylor, eſq. enjoys it[b]. The moat was drained in the reign of Elizabeth, and the ſides planted with fruit trees; and the extenſive park abounds with beech trees. This caſtle conſiſted of three courts; the firſt and largeſt cloiſtered round. The hall was ſpacious, and at its upper end were three handſome rooms, one of them 40 feet long, and beyond them the chapel, which, as well as the hall and kitchen, reached up to the upper ſtory. The offices were ample, and the oven in the bake-houſe 14 feet diameter. The left ſide of the ſouth front beyond the great gate was occupied by a waſte room like a gallery, and ſeemingly intended for a ſtable in caſe of a ſiege. Under the eaſtern corner tower was an octagonal room formerly a priſon having in the middle a ſtone poſt with an iron chain. Above the beſt apartments below ſtairs was a ſuite of rooms in the ſame ſtyle, and in every window of the many galleries leading to them was painted the Alant or wolf dog, the antient ſupporter of the Fiennes arms. Many private ſtaircaſes curiouſly conſtructed in brick without any wood-work led to theſe galleries. The grand ſtaircaſe occupied an area of 40 feet ſquare. The towers on each of the gates in the ſouth front are 84 feet high. The ſouth and north fronts were 206 feet, and the eaſt and weſt 214 feet long. This whole ſtructure was built of brick, and was till the year 1777 the moſt perfect and regular caſtellated houſe in England. The roof was then taken down, and a great part deſtroyed. Moſt of the outward walls, towers, and gateway, are ſtill ſtanding. The walls are of great thickneſs; the windows, door-caſes, copings, and water-tables of ſtone. It ſtands in the loweſt yet dry ſpot of a fine park well diverſified and wooded, and commanding a fine view over the rich vale of Pevenſea[c]. The preſent lord Dacre has 13 moſt capital drawings of it by James Lambert 1777. In the chancel of the church are monuments for ſir William Fiennes 1402, Thomas Fiennes lord Dacre 25 Henry VIII. and ſir Thomas his eldeſt ſon, who died in his life time[c]. About the time of Edward II. ſir John Fiennes married the heireſs of Monceaux, as did his ſon William one of the heirs of lord Say, and his ſon the heir of Baliſford, whoſe ſon ſir Roger, builder of this caſtle, married a daughter of Holland[d].

The Bayeux tapeſtry, which is a faithful tranſcript of contemporary authors, and the work of queen Matilda a few years after the event, ſets forth the conqueſt of England, from the orders iſſued to prepare for the expedition to the battle of Haſtings. We have even the felling the trees, the building, launching, and victualling the ſhips, the embarkation, the landing the troops and horſes at Pevenſea, the foragers collecting proviſions from Haſtings, the quarter-maſter or camp marſhal *Wadard* iſſuing his orders, the feaſt given by William to his officers on their firſt debarking to animate them, the council at which his maternal brothers Odo biſhop of Bayeux and Robert earl of Moreton aſſiſted, the reſult of which was the throwing up entrenchments at Haſtings as there repreſented. This, the chronicle of Normandy ſays, was done by ſetting up three wooden caſtles which they brought over with them, and fortified with trenches. It adds that the duke gave orders that all his ſhips ſhould be *percez & effonarez*, bored and ſunk, or as Wace expreſſes it, *depechiez, a terre traites, & perchies*; which it is ſuppoſed aroſe from William's ſaying that the ſea behind them took away all hopes of retreat, meaning becauſe of Harold's ſhips to the number of 700[e]. Theſe muſt have been boats. The chronicle of Battle[f] is the firſt who mentions their being burnt. None of the Norman writers ſpeak of it. Gemiticenſis[g] ſays William took Pevenſea and Haſtings, and placed garriſons in them to ſecure his retreat. The tapeſtry next repreſents the ravaging the country, and burning the houſes, which Pictavenſis particularly mentions[h]; the news of Harold's marching to meet him, the marching of the troops out of Haſtings headed by the duke followed by his ſeneſchal and ſtandardbearer. He aſks his ſcout *Vitalis* if he had ſeen Harold's army, and Harold is alſo informed of his advance. The duke harangues and draws up his men, and the battle begins. Many are ſlain on both ſides, and among the reſt Lewine and Gurth, brothers of Harold, which hiſtory ſays fell after him, though here before him. The Normans, entangled and ſlaughtered in an old entrenchment, which was after called *Malfoſſed*[i], and diſheartened by earl Euſtace, who with his 50 men was retreating[k], are rallied by Odo and the duke. The fight is renewed, Harold ſlain, and his men routed. The Norman troops appear to be chiefly cavalry, and the Engliſh foot and archers[l]. The French hiſtorians give the name of *Senlac* to the ſpot where the battle was fought, and where Battle abbey was afterwards founded[m]. The chronicle of the abbey[n] calls it *Hethelande*, and adds that it was ſince called *Battle*. Afterwards the ſame chronicle calls it *Herſte*. Mr. Camden miſtakes *Epiton* for *Epitumium*, a word peculiar to Ordericus Vitalis, who uſes it twice for a *field*[o], and makes the Conqueror on his death bed ſay that he had conferred the duchy of Normandy on his ſon Robert "antequam in *epitimio* "*Senlac* contra Heraldum certaſſem[p]," and Ordericus expreſsly calls the field of battle where William erected a church to the Trinity *Senlac*[q]. The Engliſh cry was *Alierot* and *Goderode*, which Wace explains *Holy Croſs* or *Rood*, and *God Almighty*[r].

Battle conſiſts of one principal ſtreet running up the hill, on whoſe top is the abbey; the gatehouſe of rich Gothic work now ſerving for a ſeſſions houſe fronting it. What the firſt lord Montagu, whoſe father ſir Anthony Brown bought it of the firſt grantee, built here is now the moſt ruinous part of the abbey, being only the ſhell of a ſuite of rooms at the ſouth end, with two towers at the eaſt end, which were ſtanding when Buck's view was taken 1737, but are now down. The lofty abbey hall above fifty paces long is open to the top, the carved roof of Iriſh oak having been carried by the late lord Montagu to Cowdry; the light arches of the weſt end of the Battle.

[b] Gent. Mag. XLIII. 63.
[c] Mr. Groſe's account under his four views.
[d] Holland. He dates the building 1 Henry VI.
[e] Ord. p. 500.
[f] Mon. Ang. I. 311.
[g] P. 500.
[h] P. 201.
[i] Chron. Battle.
[k] Pictavienſis.
[l] Lancelot ubi ſup. XII.
[m] Ib. Carte I. 386.
[n] Ub. ſup.
[o] See Du Cange in voc.
[p] VIII. 659.
[q] P. 505.
[r] *Alierot* eſt en Engleiz
Que *Sainte croix* eſt en Franceiz:
Et *Goderode* eſt autrement
Comme en Francois *Dex tout puiſſant*.

cloyſter and the infirmary remain: the reſt is ſtables ſupporting a granary once the dormitory. Its chapel is now a library. The kitchen had five fire-places and was arched at the top. The abbey church ran north from hence, having two lofty weſt towers. The high altar ſtood on the ſpot where Harold's body and ſtandard were found, which is juſt at the eaſtern white gate of the yard wall: the foundations were not long ſince removed, the ſcite having ſerved for a burying place for the catholics. The late lord Montague ſold this eſtate to ſir Thomas Webſter, whoſe grandſon ſir Godfrey is preſent proprietor. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and filled with Benedictine monks from St. Martin's abbey at Marmontier in Normandy, of whom the founder intended 140, but provided for only 60. The abbot was mitred and exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction. It was valued at the diſſolution at £. 880. *per ann*[s]. Here were kept the Conqueror's ſword and coronation robe, and that curious roll of the Normans who came over with him. This was ſeen by Leland, in the firſt volume of whoſe Collectanea it is printed: but ſir William Dugdale ſays all the copies are erroneous by tranſcribing, or by the fraud of the monks who enrolled in it any benefactors or eminent perſons[t]. It ſeems to have been loſt at the ſuppreſſion. In the pariſh church, which ſtands juſt without the abbey wall, is a monument of ſir Anthony Brown and his wife 1541, and in the yard a coffin-faſhioned tomb with a croſs thereon. The vicar is dean of Battle. The town is at preſent remarkable only for making the beſt gunpowder.

Aſhburnham. The *Aſhburnhams* of *Aſhburnham* are as old as the Conqueſt when *Bertram* was governor of Dover caſtle. Sir John rebuilt the pariſh church, and with his younger brother was a great ſufferer for their adherence to Charles I. His grandſon and nameſake was created baron Aſhburnham 1689, and his ſecond ſon *William* earl 1730, whoſe ſon *John* is the ſecond and preſent earl. His ſeat here is one of the fineſt in the county [11]. It has been greatly enlarged and improved by the preſent earl. Mr. Brown has ſhewn his ſkill in ornamenting the ground. The park and grounds are very extenſive.

Breede. North-eaſt from hence lies *Breede*, the court whereof is a branch of that of Battle, and has the ſame privilege and proceſs: the lands in this maner deſcend according to the cuſtom of gavelkind. Here is a kind of court kept every three weeks, where actions between man and man are tried, and the officers exempted from attending aſſizes or ſeſſions [12].

Hotteham. At *Hotteham* or *Otheham* near *Hayſham*, was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Ralph de Dena t. Henry II. removed to Begeham t. John [u].

Michelham. At *Michelham* was a priory of Black canons, founded by Gilbert de Aquila t. Henry I. valued at £. 160. [x]

Haſtings. *Haſtings* is a middling market town and borough, on an eminence near the ſea, and ſtill gives name to a rape, though its port is much declined, and the inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by fiſhing. Tradition ſays that the old town of Haſtings is ſwallowed up by the ſea. The preſent lies between a high cliff to the ſea and as high an hill to the land, having two ſtreets extending in length from north to ſouth, and in each of them a pariſh church. The haven, ſuch as it is, being fed by a poor ſmall rill, is at the ſouth end of the town. The pier made of timber being carried away by the ſea the town fell to decay, and the fiſhing, which is plentiful along this ſhore, was diſuſed by reaſon of the dangerous landing: for they are forced to work their veſſels by a capſtern or crane. Queen Elizabeth 1573 granted a contribution towards making a new harbour, which was begun, but quickly embezzled. Much fiſh is however ſtill caught here, and ſent up to London [y]. The ruined caſtle ſtands north from the town on a rock incloſing ſomewhat more than an acre. Henry III. gave it with the rape to his ſon Edward, afterwards to Peter of Savoy, and to John de Dreux earl of Richmond, ſon to the duke of Bretagne, upon certain exchanges of lands pertaining to the honour of Richmond, which Peter of Savoy had made over for the uſe of the prince. Long after whom the dukes of Bretagne by adhering to France loſt their lands in England, Henry IV. granted it to ſir John Pelham, who conveyed it to ſir Thomas Hoo, and he to the Haſtings family, who recovering it after the forfeiture of William lord Haſtings conveyed it to the Pelhams, of whom Thomas the preſent lord Pelham now enjoys it. Here was t. Richard I. a priory of black canons, removed to avoid the ſea, valued at £. 51. 9*s*. 5*d*.[z] and in the caſtle a collegiate chapel, valued at £. 6. [a] *William* the firſt lord *Haſtings*, buried at Windſor, left a ſon *Edward*, whoſe ſon *George* was created earl of *Huntingdon* 21 Henry VIII. and from him *Francis* the preſent and 10th earl is deſcended.

Between Pevenſea and Haſtings is *Beckeſhill*, a Becke
place much frequented by ſir Richard biſhop of Chicheſter, who died there [b]. Below this *Bulverhithe*, Bulv
whoſe church was roofleſs in Holland's time. Fabulous tradition derives its name from a bull's hide which being cut into thongs by the Conqueror reached to Battle: whereas it had its name before his time [c].

"The old toune of *Winchelſey* of 6 or 7 years Win
"together fell to a very ſore and manifeſt ruin by
"reaſon of the olde rages of the ſea, and totally in
"the time of the aforeſaid 6 or 7 years. In the
"ſpace of the aforeſayde yeres the people made ſuit
"to king Edward I. for remedy and a new plot to ſet
"them a town on:" which he gave them, "and ſo
"there was ſeven ſcore and ten acres limited to the
"new town, whereof part is in the kings mede with-
"out the town, and part in hanging of the hille.
"The king ſet to his help in beginning and walling
"New Winchelſea, and the inhabitants of Old Win-
"chelſey took by little and little, and builded at the
"new town, ſo that within the 6 or 7 yere aforeſaid
"the new town was metely well furniſhed, and dayly
"after for a few years increaſed. But before 20
"years were expired it was twice entered by ene-
"mies, firſt by Frenchmen, and ſecondly by Spa-
"niards, that entered by night at *Fareley* where the Fare
"high ſteple is about three miles from Winchelſea,
"at which invaſion the town was ſpoiled and ſcant
"ſyns cam into the priſtine ſtate of wealth: for the
"common voice is that at that time were twenty al-
"dermen in the town merchants of good ſubſtance.
"Within the walls be two pariſh church, and there
"were two houſes of friers," grey and black [d]. An hoſpital at Pleydone in the pariſh [e]. "Without the
"town a pariſh church longing to the liberty of
"Haſtings [f]." The new town was endowed with the ſame privileges as the old, namely thoſe of the cinque ports to which it belongs as one of the antient towns; but the ſea, which had before ſwallowed up the old town, left the new before it was finiſhed. It ſtill ſends two burgeſſes to parliament, though the electors are but few, and the market and trade loſt. The graſs which grows in the ſtreets, though paved frequently, lets for £. 4. a year, and little more than the ſkeleton of a regular and handſome town remains. The ſtreets ſtand all at right angles, and are divided into thirty-two quarters as they are called. The

[s] Willis, Mit. Ab. Tanner, 550. [t] Holland. [11] G. [12] G. [u] Tanner, 560. [c] Ib.
[x] Ib. 562. [y] Holland. [z] Tan. 560. [a] Ib. 555. [b] Holland.
[d] Lel. VI. 58. Tanner, 564. [e] Tan. 562. [f] Lel. ib.

ſtone

ſtone work of three gates is yet ſtanding, and a number of fine vaults formerly uſed for warehouſes, lately for a cambrick manufacture, which did not ſucceed. The chancel of St. Thomas's church is now the only pariſh church in the town, in which are the monuments of three croſs legged knights, one of whom has the arms of Oxenbridge, antiently a family of repute here, and heirs to the Alands, who are alſo buried here[g]. In St. Leonard's church was an image of that ſaint with a vane in his hand, which thoſe who wiſhed for a fair wind ſet to the deſired point, and made a handſome offering.

On the level relinquiſhed by the ſea, which is kept out by expenſive works, two miles north-weſt of the town, and half a mile weſt of the ſea, appears a caſtle called *Camber*, built by Henry VIII, 1539 or 1540 at the expence of £.23000. It is circular, and faced with ſquare ſtones on the plan of others built in the ſame reign, with one large round tower ſerving as a keep ſurrounded by an aſſemblage of ſmaller of the ſame figure connected by ſhort curtains[h]. "The name of the *Finches* hath been in "antient time in eſtimation in Suſſex about Win-"chelſey, and by all likelihood roſe by ſome notable "marchaunte of Winchelſey[i]." This town gave title of counteſs to *Elizabeth* wife of ſir Thomas *Finch*, and daughter and heir to ſir Thomas Heneage, knight She was before created counteſs Maidſtone, and was ſucceeded 1633 by her ſon *Thomas*; he 1634 by his ſon *Heneage*; he 1689 by his grandſon *Charles*; he 1712 by his uncle *Heneage*; he 1726 by his half brother *John*; he 1729 by *Daniel* earl of Nottingham, grandſon of ſir Henry Finch, lord chancellor, and fourth ſon of Elizabeth counteſs of Wincheſter. To Daniel in 17$\frac{29}{30}$, ſucceeded his ſon and nameſake, who dying 1769, was ſucceeded by his nephew *George*, 8th and preſent earl.

Winchelſey gave birth to Robert archbiſhop of Canterbury, who died 1813, and his kinſman John, a Franciſcan friar of Saliſbury 1326[k].

At ſome diſtance from hence is *Selſcombe*, where, as in ſeveral other parts of this county, are mineral waters of the ſame nature with thoſe at Tunbridge, and as ſtrongly impregnated[13].

Rye is a tolerably well built town, on the north ſide of a very ſteep cliff commanding an extenſive view of the harbour to the ſouth and eaſt. The church is an ill kept building, too large for the preſent number of inhabitants. On the edge of the cliff is a ſmall modern battery to annoy privateers, and behind it *Ipres* tower, a ſquare building now a gaol. On the north ſide of the principal ſtreet is a chapel belonging to the Auſtin friars ſettled here in or before the reign of Edward III. The weſt gate of the town has two round towers, as all the gates in this county and Kent. It is a corporation, market, and borough town, having a free ſchool and a charity ſchool[l]. It has formerly been one of the beſt harbours between Portſmouth and Dover, but is now, by the ſpreading of the river Rother, whoſe waters have not force ſufficient to repel the ſand brought in by the ſea[m], ſo choaked with ſand that ſeveral ſucceſſive acts of parliament paſſed in its favour had no ſucceſs, till 1726 a new harbour was opened wherein veſſels of above 360 ton burden may ſafely ride.

Both Winchelſea and Rye belonged to the abbey of Feſcamp in Normandy, till Henry III. gave that houſe in exchange the manors of Cheltenham and Sclover in Glouceſterſhire, and other lands; aſſigning this reaſon that the abbots and monks might not lawfully fight with temporal arms againſt the enemies of the crown[n].

In the neighbouring pariſh of *Eaſt Guilford*, the utmoſt bound of Suſſex eaſtward, a peculiar way of tithing their marſh lands obtains, whereby they pay only three-pence an acre to the rector while in paſture, but if ploughed five ſhillings[14]. East Guilford.

Robertsbridge, alias *Rothersbridge*, was a Ciſtertian abbey, founded 1176, valued at £.248. *per annum*, granted at the diſſolution to ſir William Sidney, and ſince belonging to the earl of Leiceſter, who converted its remains into a farm houſe[o]. Robertſbridge.

At *Rotherfield* was a cell of monks from St Dennis in France[p]. Rothersfield.

At *Mayfield*, ſeven miles from Tunbridge, are large remains of a palace of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, of whom Mepham, Strafford, and Iſlip died there 1333, 1348, 1466. The eaſt end is a farm houſe, and on one of the chimney-pieces is 1371. They ſhew here Dunſtan's tools[q]. Thomas May the poet, tranſlator and continuator of Lucan, and author of other pieces both in proſe and verſe, was born here 1595, and died 1650. Sir Thomas Greſham had a capital manſion here, one room in which was called the Queen's chamber, and the furniture of which was eſtimated at £.7553. 10*s*. 8*d*.[r] Queen Elizabeth often viſited this place. It now belongs to the Baker family which was formerly very conſiderable in theſe parts. North of Mayfield is a circular camp called *Stockbury*. Mayfield. Stockbury.

Bodiham caſtle paſſed from the Dalegrigs by marriage to ſir Thomas Boteler lord Boteler of Wem. From him it went to the Lewkenors, and then to the earl of Thanet, from whom it was purchaſed by the Powels, who ſold it to ſir Thomas Webſter, bart. to whoſe heir it ſtill belongs. It ſtands in a bottom, and is ſurrounded by a large deep moat. The arms and creſt of Dalegrig are over the great gate, in which the iron portcullis is yet intire[s]. Bodiham.

Beigham abbey in Frant pariſh, part in Kent, part in Suſſex, was founded by Robert de Turnham 1200 for Premonſtratenſian canons, diſſolved by Wolſey 17 Henry VIII. though valued at £.152. *per annum*. It ſtands pleaſantly between two branches of the river Tun in the gardens of John Pratt, eſq. The roof of the church has been taken off for repairs, and the monuments of abbots, &c. in the choir are left expoſed. On the left hand near the gateway ſtands a pollard aſh ſeveral yards in girth as old if not older than the abbey, and ſuppoſed to be the largeſt extant[t]. Beigham.

Horſham is a conſiderable market and borough town with a fine church, and a well endowed free-ſchool. The aſſizes are ſometimes held here, and here is the county gaol. Horſham.

At *Sele*, by Horſham, is a priory alien, founded by William de Braioſe 1075, made denizon 19 R. II. valued at £.26. 6*s*. 9*d*.[u] Some few remains ſubſiſt. Sele.

At *Ruſpur* north of it, on the edge of Kent, was a nunnery valued at £.39. 13*s*. 7*d*.[x] Ruſpur.

Eaſt Grinſted is another market and borough town, where the aſſizes are generally held. It has an hoſpital founded by Robert Sackville ſecond earl of Dorſet t. James I. for 31 poor perſons. It was antiently parcel of the honor de Aquila[y]. Near it is *Kidbrooke* a ſeat of lord Abergavenny. EaſtGrinſted. Kidbrooke.

In *Waterdown* foreſt is *Eridge*, where was a ſeat of the lords of Abergavenney: The craggy rocks riſing Eridge.

[g] Lel. VI. 59. [h] Lel. G. [i] Lel. VI. 59. [k] Tan. Bib. Brit. 778. [13] G. [l] Mag. Brit. 501.
[m] Holland. [n] Ib. [14] G. [o] G. Tanner, 558. [p] Tanner, 549.
[q] Vine in Gent. Mag. xlvi. 464, This, in Sanby's view of it in the Virtuoſi's Muſeum, pl. 106, is miſcalled an abbey.
[r] Burr's Hiſt. of Tunbridge, p. 259. See ſir Thomas Greſham's Journal. [s] Groſe's account under his two views of it.
[t] Tanner, 561. Groſe's account under his view of it. [u] Tanner, 552. [x] Ib. 560. [y] Holland.

Buckhurſt.

up ſo high as if ſporting nature had there purpoſed a ſeat[z]. *Buckhurſt* in *Withiam* pariſh is the antient eſtate and burial place of the Sackvilles: to whom it gave title of baron. Their manſion houſe here is called *Stoneland*, now the ſeat of lord George Sackville Germaine.

Bramble:y.

Bramblety near Eaſt Grinſted is a ruin, and belongs to the Biddulph family.

Buxſted.

Buxſted place, a handſome pile of building and well ſituated, is the ſeat of George Medley, eſq.

Sheffield place.

Sheffield place in the pariſh of *Fletching*, the ſeat of John Baker Holroyd created baron Sheffield 1780, gives name alſo to the hundred of *Danehill-Sheffield*, having a court baron and court leet. The following manors lie within the leet of this hundred or manor which appoints one conſtable and 13 headboroughs:

Tarringe Neville,	Fletchinge,
Hendal,	Short,
Worth,	Tarringe Camois,
E. Barkham,	Tarringe Peverell.

This hundred or manor was granted by the Conqueror to his half-brother Robert de Morton earl of Mortaigne and Cornwall 1068.

The houſe is very large and pleaſantly ſituated in a beautiful and extenſive park, midway between Eaſt Grinſted and Lewis. The entrance into the park is under a large Gothic arch ſhaded by great trees. The gardens contain upwards of an hundred acres. The firſt foundation of the houſe is not known. It formerly conſiſted of two quadrangles; but great alterations having been made there are few traces of the antient building. It has lately been enlarged and a conſiderable part rebuilt by the preſent owner in the Gothic taſte, with a beautiful chapel window; and in a Gothic frize which goes round the houſe are introduced the arms of the poſſeſſors of the lordſhip from the Conqueſt to the preſent time[a].

Timber grows remarkably well in theſe parts. In 1771 two oak trees in Sheffield park, whoſe tops were quite decayed, ſold ſtanding at the riſk of their being unſound for £.69. They contained upwards of 23 loads or 1140 feet of ſquare timber. The carriage of them to the water ſide, only nine miles on a good turnpike road, coſt upwards of £.30. Each tree was drawn by 24 horſes on a low carriage made for the purpoſeand travelled only four miles and a half a day. They were floated from Landport near Lewis to Newhaven, where they were with difficulty embarked for the uſe of the navy at Chatham. Though theſe parts abound with timber there is much good corn land. Lord Sheffield has introduced a fine breed of ſheep and cattle. The roads in general are greatly improved.

Fletching.

Fletchinge church has a handſome ſpire, and in it is a monument for Richard Dalynryge lord here t. Edward IV. The living is in the gift of lord Sheffield.

The diſcovery of a Roman military way about two years ago on St. John's common, and in the encloſed lands adjoining in the pariſhes of *Kymere* and *Clayton*, which has been ſince been dug up for the materials to mend the turnpike road from London through Cuckford to Brighthelmſton, confirms the opinions of Camden, Stillingfleet, and other antiquaries, who fix the *Portus Adurni* at Aldrington near Shoreham, which, for want of ſuch a way being known, Salmon is inclined to find at Old Romney in Kent. It ſeems to lead down the hill at Clayton Borſtal, near where the preſent road does, and from thence through encloſed ground to St. John's Common abovementioned, leaving the preſent road at a little diſtance on the left. The lands being chiefly meadow and paſture, few remains are to be ſeen, as the road is not raiſed above the level of the ground, and the ſoil being clay or loam, the flints with which it was formed are ſunk a foot under the ſurface, in a bed 18 or 20 feet wide, and about eight inches thick (which when taken up, the earth and ſod is carefully laid down again); and the ſame method has been uſed, near the whole length of the common, in a ſtraight north-eaſt direction: on leaving which, it continues its courſe into Frith Farm, and through a coppice, croſſes Walebridge mill ſtream about a furlong below the mill, as may plainly be ſeen by the flints at the brink of the ſtream. From this place the ſame materials turned up by the plough are to be ſeen in the tilled fields of Holmbuſh farm, and the houſe ſtands near to if not upon it; from whence the direct line points through woods and fields, to a little eaſt of Butler's Green, the ſeat of Francis Warden, eſq. where it croſſes the turnpike road from Lewes to Horſham, and through the pleaſure grounds of Mr. Warden, and encloſed land of others, right upon Ardingley Church, and Wakehurſt Place, the ſeat of Joſeph Peyton, eſq. near to which it muſt enter, and keep near the courſe of the road from London, through Lindfield to Brighthelmſtone, as far as Celsfield Common; an elevated ſpot of ground in the pariſh of Weſt Hothly, commanding extenſive views of the Downs and Weald of Suſſex, Surrey, and Kent, and on which near the center is a large raiſed hillock of earth; but whether a barrow, or made for the erecting a beacon on is uncertain. If a direct line, as before deſcribed, was ſtill purſued, it would carry us through encloſed ground, and enter Surry near New Chapel, and point to the Roman camps at Botley hill in Surry, and Holwood near Bromley in Kent. As few remains of flint, the materials with which the road was formed, are to be found after leaving Holmbuſh farm, it is not ſo eaſy to be traced. The only antiquities found near it were ſome broken earthen ware, and two coins, one of large braſs inſcribed ANTONINVS.

Robert Ratclyffe earl of Suſſex, and Camden's contemporary, died 1629, 5 Charles I. and was buried with his anceſtors at Boreham. The title deſcended to ſir *Edward* Ratclyffe, grandſon and heir male to the firſt earl, but was claimed by ſir Henry Mildmay, couſin and heir of the half blood to the laſt earl, and at the Reſtoration by his grandſon; when the barony of Fitz-Walter was determined to be his, but not the earldom[b]. It was conferred on *Thomas* lord *Saville* of Pontfract 20 Charles I. 1644, but expired with his ſon *James* 7671[c]. It was again conferred on *Thomas Lennard* lord *Dacre* of Gilleſland 1674, and on his death becoming extinct, was revived 4 George I. 1717 in the perſon of ſir *Talbot Yelverton*, viſcount Longueville, and baron Grey of Ruthin[15]; who died 1725, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *George*, and he 1758 by his brother *Henry* 3d and preſent earl.

[z] Holland.

[a] Robert de Morton, earl of Morton or Mortaigne and Cornwall 2 Will. 1068. Johannes de Ratinden . Thomas earl of Lancaſter 35 Edw. I. 1307. Henry duke of Lancaſter 35 Edw. III. 1362. Ricardus Dalynryge 9 Edw. IV. 1470. John 1ſt duke of Norfolk 2 Rich. III. 1485. Thomas 4th duke of Norfolk the year preceding his being beheaded for his deſign of marrying Mary queen of Scots, &c. ſold it to Thomas lord Buckhurſt 14 Eliz. 1571. His grandſon Richard earl of Dorſet ſold it to ſir Chriſtopher Neville, ſon of Edward lord Abergavenny, and anceſtor to the preſent lord. It paſſed from the Abergavenny family to the Delawarr family, and from earl Delawarr to lord Sheffield.

[b] Dugd. II. 288.

[c] Ib. I. 462.

[15] G.

Rare Plants found in Suſſex.

Agaricus *campeſtris* β Georgii. St. George's Muſhroom; in *Charlton* foreſt.

Ajuga *reptans* (flore rubro). Bugle (with a red flower); in the *Weald* brooks.

Anethum *Fœniculum*. Finckle; at the weſt end of *Penſey* marſh plentifully.

Anthoceros *punctatus*. Spotted Anthoceros: in moiſt ſhady places; in *Farnhurſt* lane.

Aſperugo *procumbens*. Small wild Bugloſs, Great Gooſe graſs or German Madwort: on rich rubbiſh; near *Boxley*.

Aſplenium *marinum*. Sea Maidenhair or Fern; about the caſtle at *Haſtings*.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair or Wall Rue: on old walls and moiſt chinks of rocks; at *Maxfield*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in *Southwood* near *Haughton* and in the chalk pits adjoining.

Braſſica *orientalis*. Perfoliate Cabbage; in hedges near *Godſtone* and *Marſhfield*.

Bryum *æſtivum*. Water Brium;
—— *hypnoides*. Woolly Bryum;
—— *triquetrum* γ. A variety of Triangular Bryum;
} on *Rookſhill* at *Goodwood*.

Bromus *ſquarroſus*. Corn Brome graſs; in fields near *Marſhfield*.

Bupleurum *tenuiſſimum*. The leaſt Hare's-ear; on the ſhore at *Pett* and by the brook which runs by the *Caſtle* at *Haſtings*.

Campanula *hederacea*. Tender Ivy leaved Bell flower: in moiſt ſhady places; near *Bayly*, *Marſhfield*, and elſewhere.

Ceratophyllum *demerſum* β ſubmerſum. A variety of horned Pondweed; in the road from *Chicheſter* to *Selſey*, in the ditches.

Chelidonium *glaucium*. Yellow horned Poppy: on ſandy ſea ſhores: near *Bogner* rocks.

Cheranthus *eryſimoides*. Wild Wall-flower: in oſier grounds; near *Eaſt Grinſtead*.

Cineraria *paluſtris*. Marſh Fleabane; in marſhes.

Clavaria *ophioglooſſoides*. Black Clavaria; on *Rookſhill* at *Goodwood*.

Cochlearia *Danica*. Daniſh Scurvy graſs: on ſea ſhores; at *Cockbuſh*.

Conferva *bulloſa*. Cotton Conferva; in the ditches of a marſh at the Eaſt gate at *Chicheſter*.

—— *capillaris*. Thread Conferva; in ditches and lakes in *Selſey* iſland.

—— *elongata*. Pointed Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones, common.

—— *gelatinoſa*. Frog ſpawn Conferva; in a well at *Chicheſter*.

—— *pellucida*. Tranſparent Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

—— *polymorpha*. Palmated Conferva; on *Fuci* eſpecially on the *Fucus nodoſus*: at *Brakelſham* and *Cockbuſh*.

—— *rupeſtris*. Rock Conferva or Sea Beard; on *Bogner* rocks and in the ditches of a marſh at the Eaſt gate at *Chicheſter*.

——— *tomentoſa*. Wool Conferva; in ditches and lakes in *Selſey* iſland.

——— *tubuloſa*. Hollow Conferva; on ſea rocks, ſtones and *Fuci*; on *Bogner* rocks, and at *Brakelſham* and *Cockbuſh*.

——— *vagabunda*. Spreading Conferva; in ditches and lakes in *Selſey* iſland.

Cratœgus *Aria*. White Beam-tree: in the woods on the ſides of the Downs.

Dianthus *prolifer*. Limewort; in ſandy meadows and paſtures; in *Selſey* iſland.

Droſera *longifolia*. Long leaved Sun dew or Roſa ſolis in the *Weald* brooks.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Black berried Heath Crow or Crake berries; on the brinks of the peat pits near the *Weald* brooks.

Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſebay Willow-herb; in *Charlton* foreſt.

Erica *cinerea*. Fine leaved Heath: on dry heaths and in woody places; at *Brighthelmſtone*.

Eriophorum *vaginatum*. Hare's tail Ruſh; in the *Weald* brooks.

Frankenia *lævis*. Smooth Sea Heath; in ſea marſhes of a clay ſoil, frequent.

——— *pulverulenta*. Broad leaved Sea Heath; on the coaſt between *Bogner* and *Brighthelmſtone*.

Fucus *abrotanifoliis*. Jointed Fucus; on the coaſt.

—— *albidus*. Wild Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

—— *amphibius*. Upright Fucus; in the marſhes near *Selſey* iſland.

—— *canaliculatus*. Furrowed Fucus: on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones; at *Delkey*.

—— *ceranoides* β. A variety of Buckſhorn Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones; at *Brakelſham* and *Cockbuſh*.

—— *ceranoides* γ lacerus. A variety of Buckſhorn Fucus: on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones; at *Cockbuſh*.

—— *ceranoides* δ. A variety of Buckſhorn Fucus: on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones; at *Brakelſham*.

—— *concatenatus*. Bearded Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones on the coaſt.

—— *digitatus*. Fingered Fucus, on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones; at *Haſtings*.

—— *Filum*. Thread Fucus: on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones; at *Brakelſham* and on *Bogner* rocks.

—— *faſtigiatus*. Forked Fucus: on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones; at *Brighthelmſtone*.

—— *furcellatus*. Sharp pointed Fucus: on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones; at *Brakelſham* and *Cockbuſh*.

—— *herbaceus*. Herbaceous Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones among the caſtings up of the ſea near *Haſtings*.

—— *incurvus*. Black Fucus or Sea pine: on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones on the ſhore, plentifully.

Fucus *palmatus*. Handed Fucus; on the ſhore at *Brightbelmſtone*.

—— *pinnatus*. Pinnated Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones, common.

—— *obtuſus*. Obtuſe Fucus; on ſea rocks and ſtones near *Haſtings*.

—— *rubens*. Reddiſh Fucus; in the marſhes near *Selſey* iſland.

—— *ſaccharinus*. Sweet Fucus or Sea Belts;
—— *ſerratus*. Serrated Fucus or Sea Wrack.
} on the ſhore at *Brighthelmſtone*.

—— *ſpiralis*. Twiſted Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones at *Delkey* and elſewhere, frequent.

Fumaria *claviculata*. Climbing Fumitory; on the beach at *Cockbuſh*.

Geranium *maritimum*. Sea Crane's bill: on ſandy ſea ſhores; near *Bogner* rocks and at *Brakelſham*.

—— *moſchatum*. Muſked Craneſbill or Muſcovy; near *Arundel* caſtle, plentifully.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; in a bog a mile on this ſide *Chicheſter*.

Gnaphalium *luteo-album*. Jerſey Cudweed: on walls and dry places; found a mile above the firſt of *Bogner* rocks.

Helleborus *fœtidus*. Great baſtard black Hellebore, Bear's foot, or Setterwort; upon the Downs towards *Chicheſter* and in *Southwood* near *Haughton*.

—— *viridis*. Wild black Hellebore: in woods; about *Arundel* caſtle.

Hieracium *murorum*. French or Golden Lungwort; in woods, on walls, and on banks of fields; at *Cuckfield*.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſeſhoe Vetch; on the ſides of the Downs.

Hypericum *elodes*. Marſh St. Peter's-wort; found commonly in the brooks of the *Wealds*.

Jungermannia *ciliaris*. Fern Jungermannia; in ditches at *Chicheſter*.

—— *epiphilla*. Broad leaved Jungermannia; on *Rookſhill* at *Goodwood*.

—— *viticuloſa*. Stragling Jungermannia: in moiſt woods and ſhady places; about *Slingfold*.

Lathyrus *ſylveſtris*. Narrow leaved Peate everlaſting: in woods and hedges; near *Poynings* a village on the Downs

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Motherwort: on rubbiſh and in hedges; in *Selſey* iſland.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepperwort; by the river ſide at *Arundel*.

Lichen *articulatus*. Jointed Liverwort; in *Charlton* foreſt.

—— *calicaris*. Channeled Liverwort: on rocks and barks of trees; about *Slingfold* and in *Charlton* foreſt.

—— *herbaceus*. Green Liverwort: on ſtones and on trunks and roots of trees and in hedges; near *Wakehurſt*.

—— *reſupinatus*. Livid Lichenoides; on pebbles near the ſhore in *Selſey* iſland.

Linum *anguſtifolium*. Narrow leaved wild Flax: in a field at *Pett* on the left hand of the lane that leads to the ſea, plentifully.

Lycoperdon *cervinum*. Branny Puff-ball; in *Charlton* foreſt.

Malva *moſchata*. Jagged leaved Vervain Mallow: in meadows, paſtures and hedges; at *Delkey*.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound: on rubbiſh and on the ſides of ways; about *Brighthelmſtone*.

Medicago *ſativa*. Lucern: in meadows, paſtures and hedges; about *Brighthelmſtone*.

Mentha *ſylveſtris*. Long leaved Horſe mint; near a ſmall ſpring below *Arundel* caſtle.

Myrica *Gale*. Goule, Sweet Willow or Dutch Myrtle; by the *Weald* brooks.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; in watery ditches and rivulets frequent.

Ophrys *muſcifera* β. A variety of Fly Orchis; in *Charlton* foreſt.

Ornithogalum *Pyrenaicum*. Spiked Star of Bethlehem, with a greeniſh flower; in a meadow on the left hand of a farm half a mile from *Chicheſter* South gate, plentifully.

Oſmunda *regalis*. Flowering Fern at Oſmund royal; in the *Weald* brooks and in a vaſt bog north of *Amberley* caſtle.

Pedicularis *paluſtris* (flore albo). Marſh Louſewort with a white flower; in the boggy ground below *Pewdean*.

Peucedanum *officinale*. Hog's fennel, Sulphurwort or Hareſtrong; in the marſh ditches about *Shoreham*.

Peziza *ſcuteliata*. Hairy Peziza: on horſe and cow dung and on rotten wood in woods and hedges; in a lane near *Chicheſter* South gate.

Phyteuma *orbicularis*. Horned Rampions with a round head or ſpike of flowers; on the Downs.

Piſum *maritimum*. Sea Peaſe: on ſea ſhores; near *Haſtings*.

Pteris *aquilina* β. A variety of Female Fern or Brakes; on the rocks by the ſea ſide, where it is ſometimes daſhed with ſalt water.

Pyrola *rotundifolia*. Common Winter green; in *Charlton* foreſt.

Reſed *Luteola*. Wild Woad, Yellow weed or Dyer's weed; on moiſt ground, in bye-lanes, &c. common.

Rhamnus *Frangula*. The black bearing Alder; in a wood called *Old Park* in *Barcomb* near the brook there.

Ricci *fluitans*. Floate Ricci; in ditches at *Chicheſter*.

Rubia *peregrina*. Wild Madder; in *Southwood* near *Haughton*.

Rubus *idæus*. Raſberry-buſh, Framboiſe, or Hindberry; in the woods near the *Weald* brooks.

Ruſcus *aculeatus*. Knee Holly or Butcher's broom; in almoſt every wood.

Sedum *Anglicum*. Mountain Stonecrop; on the coaſt near *Brakelſham*, plentifully.

Serapias *longifolia* grandiflora. White flowered baſtard Hellebore; in the beach woods, plentifully.

Smyrnium *oluſatrum*. Alexanders; about *Arundel* caſtle, plentifully.

Sorbus *aucuparia*. The Quicken tree or Mountain Aſh; in the bog woods on the north ſide of the *Weald* brooks, plentifully.

Teucrium *Chamædrys*. Germander; on the ruins of *Winchelſea* caſtle.

Trichomanes *Tunbrigenſe*. Tunbridge Trichomanes; in wet fiſſures of rocks and ſtony places at *Cockbuſh* near *Chicheſter*.

Trifolium *arvenſe* β. A variety of Hare's foot Trefoil: in corn fields and ſandy meadows; at *Brakelſham*.

Trifolium *repens*. White Trefoil or Dutch Clover; in *Parham* park plentifully.

Triticum *junceum*. Sea Wheat graſs: on the ſhores; at *Delkey*.

—— *junceum* γ. A variety of the laſt: on the ſea ſhores; at *Cockbuſh*.

Ulva *articulata*. Jointed Laver; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones frequent.

— *compreſſa*. Flat Laver; on *Bogner* rocks and on the coaſt at *Brighthelmſtone*.

— *dichotoma*. Graſs leaved Laver; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

Ulva *incraſſata*. Thick Laver; in ponds and ditches near *Chicheſter* and in *Selſey* iſland, plentifully.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus*. Cranberries, Moſs berries, or Moor berries; in the *Weald* brooks on the ſides of the turf-pits.

Verbaſcum *Blattaria*. Yellow Moth Mullein; on the wall of *Amberley* church-yard.

Veronica *montana*. Stalked Speedwell: in moiſt woods and hedges; at *Cockfield*.

Viola *paluſtris*. Marſh Violet; in a boggy meadow eaſt of the *Weald* brooks.

The Kingdom of the South Saxons.

So much for Suſſex; which was with Surrey the reſidence of the Regni; afterwards the kingdom of the South Saxons, called in Saxon Suð ȝeaxan-ꝑicª, founded 32 years after the arrival of the Saxons, by Ælla, who, according to Bede, was firſt among the kings of the Angles in all the ſouthern provinces ſeparated on this ſide the Humber and the boundaries contiguous thereto. Their firſt Chriſtian king was Edilwalch, baptized in the preſence of Wulpher king of Mercia, who was his godfather, and in token of his adopting him gave him two provinces, the Iſle of Wight and the country of the Meanvari. Three hundred and ſix years after the foundation of this kingdom, Aldin the laſt king being ſlain by Ina, it fell entirely under the dominion of the Weſt Saxons.

ª Suð ȝeaxna-ꝑic.

LONDON
E S S E
S U R R E Y
S U S S
Deptford
Greenwich
Plumstead
Wickham
Lewisham
Eltham
Blendon
DARTFORD
Bexley
Southend
Beckenham
Foots Cray
Wilmington
Chiselhurst
BROMLEY
Paul's Cray
Sutton at Hone
Horton
Farningham
Orpington
Wickham Court
Farnborough
Chelf Field
Down
Shoreham
Chudham
Otford
Stanstead
Kemsing
Nockholt
Chevening
Seal
Sundridge
Westerham
Seyenoke
Kent Hatch
Eaton Bridge
Chiddingston
Penshurst
Bidborough
Speldhurst
Tunbridge Wells
Ashurst
Groombridge
Leigh
Hadlow
Tudeley
Pembury
Brenchley
Horsmonden
Goudhurst
Lamberhurst
Yalding
Linton
Loose
Maidstone
Boxley
Detling
Thurnham
Bearsted
Hollingbourne
Harrietsham
Lenham
Charing
Westwell
Eastwell
Ashford
Wye
Brabourne
Stanford
Postling
Lyminge
Folkestone
Sandgate
Hythe
Romney Marsh
Dungeness
Rye
Winchelsea
Hastings
Battle
Bexhill
Pevensey
Eastbourne
Beachy Head
Seaford
Newhaven
Lewes
Ringmer
Hailsham
Cuckfield
Horsham
Petworth
Midhurst
Chichester
Arundel
Bognor
Littlehampton
Worthing
Brighton
Shoreham
Steyning
Bramber
Henfield
Cuckfield
Ardingly
East Grinstead
Lingfield
Godstone
Oxted
Limpsfield
Westerham
Sevenoke
Otford
Shoreham
Darenth
Dartford
Crayford
Erith
Plumstead
Woolwich
Greenwich
Deptford
Lewisham
Croydon
Wandsworth
Battersea
Chelsea
Kensington
Hammersmith
Fulham
Brentford
Isleworth
Hounslow
Staines
Windsor
Egham
Chertsey
Weybridge
Kingston
Richmond
Twickenham
Hampton
Thames Ditton
Esher
Epsom
Ewell
Cheam
Sutton
Carshalton
Wallington
Mitcham
Tooting
Clapham
Camberwell
Peckham
Deptford
Greenwich
Blackheath
Woolwich
Plumstead
Erith
Crayford
Dartford
Bexley
Foots Cray
Orpington
Farnborough
Keston
Hayes
Bromley
Beckenham
Penge
Norwood
Streatham
Tooting

A

MAP

of

KENT

from the best

AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

Longitude East from London

CANTIUM.

I COME now to Kent; which county, though ſo exactly deſcribed in a work expreſsly on the ſubject by WILLIAM LAMBARDE, a perſon of great learning and character, and ſo happy in his reſearches that he has left very little for others [a], yet the method of my deſign requires that I ſhould ſurvey this as well as the reſt; and that I may not be ſuſpected of unfair dealing, as the Comedian [b] ſays, I gladly embrace this opportunity to acknowledge his work for the foundation and ſource of my knowledge here.

Time has not yet ſtripped this county of its antient name, but, as Cæſar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus [c], Ptolomy, and others, called it CANTIUM, ſo the Saxons, according to Ninnius, called it Cant-ɣuaɲ-lanꝺ, q. d. *the country of the people inhabiting Cantium*, and we at preſent KENT. Mr. Lambarde derives this name from *Caine*, which in Britiſh ſignifies a Leaf [d], becauſe the country was antiently covered with woods. If I might be allowed to hazard a conjecture, as I obſerve Britain runs out here with a large corner eaſtward, and find the like corners in Scotland called *Cantir*, and the inhabitants of another corner in that part of the iſland called by Ptolemy *Cantæ*, and another in Wales occupied by the *Cangani* (not to mention the *Cantabri*, who poſſeſſed an angle among the Celtiberians), who, as they had one common origin, ſo had alſo one common language with our Britans, I ſhould ſuppoſe the name given it from its ſituation, and the rather, becauſe the French our neighbours uſe *Canton* for a *Corner* [e], and probably from the old Gauliſh language, it not being deduced from the German or Latin, which, together with the antient language, have contributed to form the modern French, and becauſe this country is called a *Corner* by all the antient geographers. For it faces France with a great angle, ſurrounded on every ſide by the Thames' mouth and the ocean, except where bounded on the weſt by Surrey, and on the ſouth by part of Suſſex.

[a] Lambarde returns Camden's compliment by calling him the moſt *lightſome* Antiquary of this age, p. 9. Ed, 1596. 4to.
[b] *Subleſta fide.* Plaut. Perſ. 3. 1. 20.
[c] Some copies of Diodorus read corruptly *Carion.* C. One MS. reads Καλιον by an obvious omiſſion of the ν. Lib. V. p. 346.
[d] Bowghes or woody. Lamb. p. 9.
[e] Whence *Canton* in heraldry for a *corner*, and the diſtricts of the Helvetii are called by the French *Cantones*, q. d. *Corners* (C.) rather *diviſions* or *cantonments*. Concerning the Κυνησιοι of Herodotus miſtaken by ſome for the Cantii of Cæſar and introduced here again by biſhop Gibſon, ſee before.

KENT.

THE country at preſent called KENT is much diverſified, being more level and woody to the weſt, and to the eaſt riſing with gentle hills. The inhabitants divide the ſouth part along the Thames into three parts, or, as they call them, *degrees* [a], of which the uppermoſt on the Thames they account moſt healthy and rich; the lowermoſt rich but unhealthy, being for the moſt part marſhy *, but producing moſt luxurious herbage. Almoſt the whole county abounds with meadows, paſtures, and corn fields, is wonderfully fruitful in apples, as alſo cherries, which were brought from Pontus into Italy in the year of Rome 680 †, and about 120 years after into Britain. They thrive here exceedingly, and cover large tracts of ground, and the trees being planted in the quincunx exhibit an agreeable view. It has many cities and towns, tolerably ſafe harbours, and ſome iron mines, but the air is ſomewhat thick from the vapours riſing from the waters. The inhabitants ſtill deſerve that reputation for humanity which Cæſar formerly gave them: not to mention their courage, which a certain monk ſays the Kentiſhmen poſſeſſed in ſo eminent a degree, that in the diſpoſition of the Engliſh army, the front was aſſigned to them as the flower of the Engliſh troops [b]. Johannes Sarisburienſis proves the ſame in his Polycraticon [c]. "In reward for that illuſtrious "valour which our Kent diſplayed with vigour and "perſeverance againſt the Danes, it has ſtill the "honour of the foremoſt rank and the firſt charge in "all battles." Malmesbury [d] alſo celebrates them to this effect: "The ruſtic yet civilized people of Kent "more than the reſt of the Engliſh ſtill breathe a "conſciouſneſs of their antient nobility, being the "foremoſt to exerciſe acts of reſpect and hoſpitality, "and the laſt [e] to reſent injuries."

But to premiſe a few particulars before I come to the places themſelves: Cæſar, on his firſt approach to our iſland, made a deſcent, and as the Kentiſh Britans oppoſed his landing, he could not make him-

* Rumney Marſh.

† Plin. 15, c. 25.

[a] Which do not appear in Lambarde or Haſted.
[b] *Tanquam triariis.*
[c] The Triarii were always in the rear, whence Livy VIII. 8. deſcribing a deſperate puſh ſays, *Ad triarios res rediit*, but as they were the men on whom the greateſt confidence was placed, the compariſon holds equally true of our Kentiſhmen, whatever part of the battle was aſſigned them.
[d] De geſt. Pont. prol. lib. I.
[e] Camden reads, ad propulſandas injurias *ſerior*. The printed Ed. Lond. 1596. & Francf. 1601. *acrior*.

ſelf maſter of the ſhore without a ſharp diſpute. In his ſecond expedition to our iſland, he landed his army here, and the Britans gave him a warm reception with their horſe and chariots at the river Sture; but were ſoon repulſed by the Romans, and retired into the woods. From thence they made frequent ſallies, ſkirmiſhing with the Roman horſe on their march, but the latter had always the advantage. Some time after they made a freſh attack on the Romans, forced their way through the centre of their army, and having ſlain Laberius Durus a military tribune, retreated with ſafety, and the next day annoyed the foragers, &c. as I have before * related from Cæſar. At this time Kent was governed by Cyngetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, and Segonax, whom Cæſar, to make it ſeem that he had ſubdued kings, honours with that title, though they were in fact only petty princes, or noblemen of the firſt rank. When the Roman empire was eſtabliſhed here Kent was put under the governor of Britannia Prima. The ſea coaſt called the *Saxon Shore*, as was alſo the oppoſite coaſt from the Rhine to Xainctoigne had an officer from the time of Diocleſian called by Marcellinus *Count of the ſea coaſt*, and in the Notitia *a reſpectable perſon*, [f] *Count of the Saxon ſhore in Britain*, whoſe office was by diſpoſing garriſons at proper places along the coaſt to reſtrain the inroads of the barbarous nations, but eſpecially the Saxons, who grievouſly harraſſed Britain. He was under the direction of *the illuſtrious officer of foot* [g] called *Præſentalis* [h], who, beſides garriſons at ports, aſſigned him for greater emergencies the cohorts called *Victores Juniores Britanniciani*, *Primani Juniores*, & *Secundani Juniores*. His officers were a commander in chief of foot under the Præſental, two accountants, a ſecretary, a regiſter of ſentences, an adjutant or aſſiſtant, a deputy adjutant, a regiſter, receivers of the revenue, ſhorthand writers, and other inferior officers [i]. Nor do I doubt but our anceſtors imitated this plan of the Romans in appointing a warden or governor of the ports along this coaſt, commonly called *Warden of the cinque ports* from his preſiding over five ports as the Count of the Saxon ſhore did over nine.

Count of the *Saxon* ſhore.

Warden of the cinque ports.

Kent given up to the *Saxons*.

When the Romans quitted Britain, Vortigern, who had the ſupreme command over the greateſt part of Britain, appointed over Kent a *Guorong*, that is a *Viceroy*, or *Freedman* [k], without whoſe knowledge he preſently after freely gave up Kent, according to Ninnius [l] and Malmesbury [m], to Hengiſt the Saxon, to oblige his daughter Rowenna, of whom he was violently enamoured. Thus was founded the firſt Saxon kingdom in Britain, A. D. 456, called in their language Cant-papa-pic, *the kingdom of the Kentiſhmen*, which, 320 years after, by the defeat of Baldred the laſt king, came into the power of the Weſt Saxons [n], to whom it remained ſubject to the coming of the Normans [o]. Then, if we may believe Thomas Spott [p] the monk (for no older writer mentions it), the Kentiſh men at *Svaneſcomb* (a little village where Suene the Dane is ſaid to have antiently had a camp) carrying boughs before them ſubmitted to William the Conqueror, on condition they might enjoy their original privileges inviolate, and eſpecially that which they call *Gavelkind*. By this the lands ſubject to it are equally divided among the heirs male, or for want of ſuch, among the females. By this perſons take poſſeſſion of an eſtate at 15 years of age, and may alienate by gift or ſale without conſent of the lord. By this children whoſe parents ſuffer for robberies ſucceed to theſe eſtates, &c. as it is expreſſed in an old record more exactly than elegantly. "The county of Kent ſaith that in the ſaid county "every one ſhall be free of this grievance; for it "ſaith that this county was never conquered like the "reſt of England, but ſubmitted by treaty to the "Conqueror's dominion, reſerving all its liberties and "free cuſtoms antiently held and uſed [q]." Afterwards William the Conqueror, in order to enſure his poſſeſſion of Kent, which is accounted the key of England, appointed a conſtable in Dover caſtle, making the ſame perſon, according to the old Roman cuſtom, guardian of the ſhore, with its five ports, and ſtyling him Warden of the cinque ports. Theſe are Haſtings, Dover, Hith, Rumney, and Sandwich, to which are added Winchelſey and Rie as chief towns, and other leſſer ones as members †. Theſe being bound to ſerve in war by ſea enjoy many great privileges, being free from payment of ſubſidies, and the law of wards as to bodily ſervice, nor can they be impleaded except in their own towns; and thoſe of the inhabitants who have the ſtyle of baron, bear the canopy over the kings and queens of England at their coronation, and have a table for them at the king's right hand on that day, &c. The warden alſo, who is always one of our moſt approved noblemen, has the authority of admiral and other rights within his juriſdiction. I proceed now to the ſurvey of places.

Gavell

The north part of this county, as I before obſerved, is waſhed by the Thames, the largeſt river in Britain, which leaving Surrey, and, by a winding courſe almoſt returning back on itſelf again, firſt viſits *Deptford*, a noted dock where the king's ſhips are built and repaired, and where is a noble ſtore-houſe, and a kind of college ‡ for the uſe of the navy. This place was antiently called *Weſt Greenwich*, and upon the conqueſt of England fell to the ſhare of Gilbert de *Mamignot*, a Norman, whoſe ſon's ſon Walkelyn defended Dover caſtle againſt king

D

W

M

* Romans in Britain.

† See in Suſſex, p. 203.

‡ Holy Trinitie Houſe.

[f] *Vir ſpectabilis*. He had under him 2200 foot and horſe. G.

[g] *Illuſtris magiſter peditum*.

[h] From his conſtant attendance.

[i] *Princeps ex officio magiſtri præſentalium a parte peditum: numerarii duo, commentarienſis, cornicularius, adjutor, ſubadjuva, regendarius, exceptores, ſingulares, & reliqui officiales*. Biſhop Gibſon tranſlates *commentarienſis* a goaler, which is certainly the more common meaning in later writers; but as Du Cange gives inſtances wherein it means *notarius*, I adopt that, and the rather as he ſhews that *Cornicularius* was a writer derived from his *ink horn*, and not from a horn to ſound. *Singularis* is by Cujacius rendered a ſhorthand writer.

[k] Acta Bened. ſec. 4ti. in Marcwardo, p. 608. MS. n. Gale.

[l] c. 36. He calls him *King Guoirangon*.

[m] De geſt. reg I. p. 4. The Saxon chronicle takes no notice of Rouenna, but ſays that Hengiſt won Kent by force of arms, having defeated Vortigern in two battles at Aylesford and Crayford, where he killed four companies of the Britans, and put the reſt to flight, A. D. 455. 457. Saxon Chron. p. 13.

[n] Sax. Chron. Flor. Wig. A. D. 823. not 830. as Gibſon. Chron. Mailros, A. D. 824. M. Weſtm. 827. I do not find his authority for ſaying that Baldred left his kingdom to his ſon Athelſtan.

[o] Malmſb. de geſt. reg. I. p. 5. ſays Baldred reigned 18 years, and that the kingdom of Kent ſubſiſted 375 years from A. D. 449. Lamb. p. 22. 368 years, alſo Sprot Chron. p. 97.

[p] This ſtory cited by Lambarde, p. 28. from Sprott is in Thorne's Chron. inter x Script. p. 1786.

[q] Mr. Somner, in his treatiſe on Gavelkind, præf. & p. 63. confutes this ſtory; in which he is followed by others: yet it muſt be confeſſed to have ſome remains in the preſent conſtitution, and it remains to be proved how this county alone came to retain a cuſtom which antiently obtained all over Britain, as now in ſome parts of Wales. G. Robinſon on Gavelkind, p. 28, 29.

Stephen

Stephen, and left an only daughter, who, on the death of her brother, carried by marriage the fine eſtate called the *honour of Mamignot* into the family of the *Says*.

From hence the Thames runs to *Greenwich*, q. d. the Green bay (*Wic* being German for a bay), antiently famous for the Daniſh fleet lying here, and for the cruelty of that people to Ealphege, archbiſhop of Canterbury, whom they put to death here by the moſt horrid torments, A. D. 1012. The occaſion of his death is thus related by Ditmar of Merſpurg, a contemporary writer[r] in the eighth book of his chronicle. "I have heard from Sewald that lamentable and "therefore remarkable account how a baſe band of "Northmen[s] ſtill under the conduct of Thurkil hav- "ing taken the excellent prelate of Canterbury named "Ealphegus with other perſons, made him undergo "a cloſe impriſonment, hunger, and inexpreſſible "torments, according to their curſed practice. He "through human frailty proffered them money, re- "queſting a ſuſpenſion of his ſufferings till he could "raiſe it, that if he could not by a handſome ranſom "redeem himſelf from inſtant death, he might at leaſt "have time for confeſſion to qualify himſelf to be of- "fered up a living ſacrifice to the Lord. When the "time allowed was expired, the greedy gulf of pirates "ordered out the ſervant of the lord, and with threats "demanded the inſtant payment of the promiſed "money. He replied, like an innocent lamb, I am "ready for all you dare to inflict on me, through the "love of Chriſt, that I ſhould be thought worthy "to be made an example to his ſervants. I fear you "not this day. Wretched poverty, not my inclination, "makes me ſeem to you falſe to my word. This guilty "body, which I cheriſhed too much in this pilgrimage, "I offer to you, knowing you have it in your power to "do what you pleaſe with it. As to my ſinful ſoul, over "which you have no power, I humbly commit that "into the hands of the Creator of all. While he was "ſpeaking a troop of profane wretches ſurrounded him, "collecting various weapons to diſpatch him. Their "captain Thurkill ſeeing this at a diſtance ran up pre- "ſently, calling out and beſeeching them not to do ſo, "and offering all the gold and ſilver, and every thing "elſe that he had except his ſhip, rather than they "ſhould ſin thus againſt the Lord's anointed. This "mild addreſs could not check the fury of his com- "rades harder than iron and ſtone, nor would any "thing ſatisfy them but the ſhedding innocent blood, "which they all united to do with ox heads and "ſhowers of ſticks and ſtones." The place is now famous for the royal palace built by Humphry duke of Glouceſter, and called *Placentia*, enlarged in a magnificent manner by Henry VII. who added a ſmall houſe of friars mendicants, and finiſhed the tower that duke Humphrey began on a high hill, which commands an extenſive and beautiful proſpect over the meandering river and the verdant meads. This place is greatly indebted for additional handſome buildings to its new inhabitant Henry Howard earl of Northampton. But the greateſt glory of Greenwich is our ſovereign Elizabeth, who was born here under a moſt fortunate planet, and diffuſed ſo much luſtre of royal virtue all over Britain, as well as over the whole world, that words are wanting to expreſs her ſurpaſſing praiſe. Take, however, theſe lines of Leland the antiquary on Greenwich[t].

Ecce ut jam niteat locus petitus;
Tanquam ſydereæ domus cathedræ.
Quae faſtigia picta? quæ feneſtræ?
Quæ turres vel ad aſtra ſe efferentes?
Quæ porro viridaria, ac perennes
Fontes? Flora ſinum occupat venuſta,
Fundens delicias nitentis horti.
Rerum commodus eſtimator ille,
Ripæ qui variis modis amænæ
Nomen contulit eleganter aptum.

Behold the glories of the place,
Bedeckt with each celeſtial grace,
Fit ſeat of Gods! the roofs how gay
The painted windows' rich array,
The lofty tow'rs that kiſs the ſkies;
The bow'rs a ceaſeleſs ſpring ſupplies,
The gardens trim, that Flora court
To make this ſpot her lov'd reſort,
And willing yield their royal lords
The richeſt bounties ſhe affords.
What ſkill theſe varied beauties plann'd
That thus adorn old Thames's Strand,
And, conſcious of its future fame,
Devis'd *Placentia* for its name.

I ſhall only add (that I may not ſuffer the memory of munificent deeds to be loſt), that William Lambarde, a perſon alike eminent for learning and piety, built here a houſe for poor perſons, which he called *the college of queen Elizabeth's poor*. Behind this place lies *Eltham*, another royal retreat, ſcarce three miles out of the road, built by Anthony Bec, biſhop of Durham, and patriarch of Jeruſalem, who preſented it to queen Eleanor, conſort of Edward I. having embezzled the eſtate of the Veſcys, to whom this place at firſt belonged. For this biſhop, whom the laſt baron Veſcy appointed to hold his eſtate in truſt for his baſtard ſon William de Veſcy then an infant, is ſaid to have not dealt fairly by his ward *.

Eltham.

Below Greenwich the Thames burſting its banks has covered many acres of land, where for theſe many years certain perſons have at immenſe expence by throwing up vaſt banks with great difficulty hardly been able to defend the adjoining fields from the innundations. Hereabouts grows plenty of *Cochlearia*, or as we call it *Scurvy graſs*, which ſome phyſicians will have to be the *Britannica* of Pliny, by which name I have already mentioned it. But let us hear Pliny himſelf[u]: "Cæſar Germanicus having puſhed "his camp on the other ſide of the Rhine in Germany, "they found on the ſea coaſt a ſingle ſpring of freſh "water, which made the teeth of all who drank of it "drop out within two years, and looſened the joints "of their knees. Phyſicians call theſe complaints *Sto-* "*macacè* & *Sceletyrbè*. The herb called *Britannica* was "diſcovered to be a remedy for it, being good not only "for the nerves and jaws, but for quinſies, the bite of "ſerpents, and in other caſes. The Friſians, among "whom our troops were encamped, informed them of "it. I cannot account for the name, unleſs the inha- "bitants of the ſea coaſt gave it out of compliment to "their neighbours of Britain." The learned Hadrian Junius gives another and more probable derivation of the name in his Nomenclator, which the reader may conſult at his leiſure; for the mention of *Britannica* has already carried me too far out of my way.

The Breach.

Scurvy graſs.

The herb Britannica.

See in the *Britiſh* iſlands, *de Armamentario Britannico.*

[r] He died 1018. Hoffm.
[s] Cygnea Cantio, in Itin. IX. 16.
* Liber Dunelm.
[t] *Normanni* ſignifying the Danes. C.
[u] H. N. XXII. c. 2. ſee Harduin's notes.

The

Darent r. *Seven-oke.*

Otford.

Lullingſton.

Dartford.

Crecc r.

Creccanford or *Creyford.*

A. D. 457.

The Thames after this confined within its banks meets the river *Darent*, which coming down from Surrey flows gently not far from *Seven-oke*, ſaid to take its name from ſeven very large oaks, to Ottan-popb, now *Otford*, witneſs of the ſlaughter of the Danes in 1016, and boaſting a royal palace built by Warham, archbiſhop of Canterbury, for himſelf and ſucceſſors, on ſo magnificent a plan that his immediate ſucceſſor Cranmer to avoid envy thought it adviſeable[u] to exchange it with Henry VIII. *Lullingſton*, where was a caſtle formerly the ſeat of a noble family of the ſame name, ſtands lower on the Darent, which at its mouth gives name to *Darentford*, commonly called *Dartford*, a large and populous market-town, below which the little river *Crecc* falls into it. On a ford of this *Creccanford*, now *Creyford*, Hengiſt the Saxon, eight years after his arrival in Britain, fought a battle with the Britans, ſlew their leaders, and made ſuch havock of them as to deſtroy all future apprehenſions from them, ſo that he eſtabliſhed his kingdom in Kent with perfect ſecurity.

Graveſend.

Cobham. Barons *Cobham.*

From the Darent to the mouth of the Medway Thames viſits only a few ſmall towns, which I might paſs over without derogating from their fame or properties. Among them, however, the principal is *Graves-end*, as remarkable a place as any in England, being the port between Kent and London, where Henry VIII. fortified both ſides of the river. Behind it a little more inland lies *Cobham*, long the ſeat of the barons *Cobham*, of whom the laſt John founded here a college, and built a caſtle at *Couling*, and left an only daughter wife of Sir John de *la Pole*, who had alſo an only daughter, who had ſeveral huſbands, but children only by Reginald *Braybrook*. Her third huſband John *Oldcaſtle* attempting innovations in religion was hanged and burnt. Joan, only daughter of Reginald Braybrook, was married to Thomas *Brooke* of Somerſetſhire, from whom the ſixth in deſcent is the preſent Henry Brooke, baron Cobham, who becauſe fortune did not anſwer all his expectations, in the tranſports of his paſſion rebelled againſt his moſt gracious ſovereign, and was condemned to ſuffer capital puniſhment, but lives a monument of the royal clemency.

Ho.

Cliffe.

From Graves-end a little tract called *Ho*, a kind of Cherſoneſus, runs out between the rivers Thames and Medway, a great way to the eaſt in an unhealthy ſituation. On it is *Cliffe*, a tolerably large town, ſo called from the cliff it ſtands on. Whether it be the *Clives at Ho*, famous for the council in the infant ſtate of the Engliſh church, as ſome think, I do not preſume to affirm; its ſituation not being favourable for ſuch an aſſembly, and that Clives at Ho ſeems to have been in the kingdom of Mercia. The river

Medway r.

Wealde.

Medwege, now *Medway*, called in Britiſh, if I miſtake not, *Vag*, (to which the Saxons added *Med*) has its ſource in the *Anderida Sylva*, called the *Wealde* or *woodland*, occupying the ſouth part of this county for a great extent. While but a ſmall ſtream it paſſes by *Penſhurſt*, the ſeat of the antient family of the *Sidneys*, deſcended from William de *Sidney* chamberlain to king Henry II. Of this family was Henry Sidney, the famous lieutenant of Ireland, who by a daughter of John Dudley duke of Northumberland and earl of Warwick, had Philip and Robert. Robert was enobled by king James with the title of baron *Sidney of Penſhurſt*, and afterwards

Penſhurſt.
Sidney family.

of viſcount *Liſle*[x]. It would be highly unpardonable to omit Philip, the glory of the family, the hope of mankind, the moſt lively pattern of virtue and the delight of the learned world, who loſt his life at Zutphen in Guelderland fighting againſt the enemy. This is that Sidney whom Providence raiſed up as an example of our anceſtors to our age, and as ſuddenly recalled to himſelf, and took from us as more worthy of heaven than earth. Thus does perfect virtue ſuddenly withdraw itſelf, and the beſt men are the ſhorteſt lived. Reſt in peace, Sidney, if I may be allowed thus to addreſs thee; we will not lament thy memory with our tears but our admiration. Whatever, as that excellent writer[y] ſays of that excellent governor of Britain, whatever in thee was the object of our love and admiration, remains and will remain in the minds of men through endleſs ages on immortal record. Many have ſunk inglorious and ignoble into oblivion. Sidney will ſurvive to the lateſt poſterity. For as the Greek poet ſays, *Virtue is beyond the reach of Fate.*

Tunbridge.

From hence the Medway flows by *Tunbridge*, where is an old caſtle built by Richard de *Clare*, who had it in exchange for *Brionne* in Normandy. His grandfather Godfrey, natural ſon of Richard I. duke of Normandy, was earl of Ewe and Brionne. After a long diſpute about Brionne, Richard, as William Gemiticenſis[z] writes, "had Tunbridge "caſtle in England given him for recompence[a] of "the ſaid caſtle. They ſay the Lowy of Brionne "being meaſured round with a cord, the ſaid cord "was carried into England and Tunbridge was "found to anſwer to the meaſure." The manor, as it is called, of Tunbridge was holden of the archbiſhops of Canterbury by his ſucceſſors earls of Glouceſter on condition they ſhould act as ſtewards at the archbiſhops' inſtallation, and grant them the wardſhip of their children. The Medway glides thence not far from *Mereworth*, where is a houſe like a little caſtle, which came from the earls of Arundel to the *Nevilles* lords of Abergavenny and *le Deſpenſer*, whoſe lineal heir is Mary *Fane*, to whom and her heirs king James in his firſt parliament "reſtored, gave and granted the ſtyle, honour and "rank of baroneſs le Deſpenſer, and that her heirs "ſhould be ſucceſſively barons le Deſpenſer for "ever." And now the Medway haſtes to *Maidſton*, which being called by the Saxons *Medwegſton* and Mebpeazrton, I am apt to think it the VAGNIACÆ mentioned by Antoninus and called by Ninnius in his catalogue of cities *Caer Megwad* for *Medwag*. Nor is the diſtance from hence to *Noviomagus* one way, and to *Durobrovis* the other, of which hereafter, againſt this ſuppoſition. Under the later emperors, as appears by the Peutinger table lately publiſhed by Velſer, it is called MADUS. Thus names gradually alter in a courſe of years. This is a populous and neat town and of great length. In the centre is a palace of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, begun by archbiſhop John Ufford, and finiſhed by Simon Iſlip. The other common goal of this county is here, and the town owes many of its privileges to queen Elizabeth, who appointed a mayor for its chief magiſtrate inſtead of the Portgreve which it had before: which I mention becauſe this is an old Saxon word, and ſignifies ſtill in Germany a *governor*, as *Markgrave*, *Reingrave*, *Landgrave*, &c.

[u] *neceſſe habuerit.* [x] See in Berks. [y] Tacitus, of Agricola. [z] P. 300.

[a] *pro repetione.* Gibſon tranſlates it *recompence*, ſed q. *Repetio* from *repeciare* (Du Cange) may ſignify *repair*, or may ſtand for *reparatione* abridged. In Mon. Ang. I. 724. it is ſaid *in excambium*. *Repane* in old French writers 1250, ſignified a meaſure of land. La Combe Dict.

Here below Maidſton a little river from the eaſt falls into the Medway, riſing at *Leneham* probably the DUROLENUM of Antoninus, corruptly written in ſome copies DUROLEVUM. For *Durolenum* ſignifies in Britain the *water of Lenum*, and beſides the traces of the name, the diſtance from *Durovernum* and *Durobrovis* proves this to be *Durolenum*, not to mention its ſituation on the Roman conſular way which formerly led from Dover, as Higden of Cheſter ſays, through the middle of Kent.

In the neighbourhood at *Boſton Malherb* has long reſided the noble family of the *Wottons*, of which in my time flouriſhed Nicholas Wotton, LL. D. privy councellor to Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, who having been nine times embaſſador to foreign princes, thrice appointed to treat of peace between England, France, and Scotland, cloſed a long life with reputation of great devotion and prudence; and Edward Wotton, his brother's grandſon, whom from his great experience queen Elizabeth created comptroller of the houſhold *, and king James baron *Wotton* of *Merlay*.

This river has nothing elſe in its way remarkable except *Leedes* caſtle, the work of the noble *Crevequers*, called in old deeds *Grevecuer* and *Grepito corde*. Afterwards it became the unfortunate reſidence of Bartholomew baron *Badleſmer*, who treacherouſly fortified it againſt Edward II, who had given it to him; but afterwards ſuffered the puniſhment due to his perfidy, being hanged. Take the whole ſtory from the ſhort hiſtory of Thomas de la More a nobleman, who lived at the time, lately publiſhed by me[b]. "A. D. 1321 queen Iſabella came to the "caſtle of Leedes about Michaelmas and wanted to "lodge there; but ſhe was refuſed admittance. "The king reſenting this as an affront offered to "him, ſummoned ſome of the neighbourhood from "Eſſex and London, and ordered the caſtle to be "beſieged. It was then held by Bartholomew Ba-"dilſmer, who had left in it his wife and children, "while himſelf was gone with the reſt of the barons "to ſpoil the eſtate of Hugh le Deſpencer. The "beſieged deſpairing of relief, the barons with their "troops came to Kingſton praying the king by the "biſhops of Canterbury and London, and the earl "of Pembroke to raiſe the ſiege, promiſing after the "next parliament to put the caſtle into his hands. "The king knowing the beſieged could not hold "out long, and exaſperated at their obſtinacy re-"fuſed to hear the requeſt of the barons, and upon "their departure, with ſome difficulty made himſelf "maſter of the place. He hanged all that were in "it except Badilſmer's wife and children whom he "ſent to the Tower of London."

The Medway increaſed by the little river *Len* flows through rich grounds, and falling down by *Allington* caſtle, where is a beautiful houſe rebuilt[c] by Thomas Wiat the elder, a learned knight, comes to *Ailesford*, Saxon Ægleſford, by Henry of Huntingdon *Elſtre*[d], by Ninnius *Episford*, who adds that it was called in the Britiſh language *Saiſſenaeg-habail*[e], from the defeat of the Saxons there, as others named it *Anglesford* to the ſame purport. For Vortimer the Briton, ſon of Vortigern, here attacked Hengiſt and the Saxons unawares, unable to reſiſt the ſhock and routed them ſo completely that they would have been ruined had not Hengiſt, who knew how to extricate himſelf from the danger, retired into the iſle of Tanet, till that invincible ardor of the Britans had ſubſided, and freſh ſupplies came over from Germany. In this battle two generals fell on each ſide, Catigern the Briton and Horſa the Saxon, of whom the latter was buried at *Horſted* not far from hence, and left his name to the place: the other is ſuppoſed to have been interred in a magnificent manner near Ailesford, where ſtand thoſe four great ſtones with others laid acroſs their tops in the form of that Britiſh monument called Stonehenge. This is ſtill called by the ignorant vulgar from Catigern *Keith coty houſe*. Nor muſt I forget *Boxley* in this neighbourhood, where William de *Ipre*, a Fleming, earl of Kent, founded A. D. 1145, a monaſtery for monks, which he brought over from Clarevalle in Burgundy: and not far from it on the oppoſite bank is *Birling*, formerly the barony of the *Maminots*, afterwards of the *Says*, whoſe eſtate came at length by females to the families of *Clinton*, *Fienes*, and *Aulton*.

Horſted. Catigern's grave.

Keith coty houſe. Boxley.

Birling.

On the eaſt bank of the Medway (after it has paſſed by *Halling* where Hamo de Heath biſhop of Rocheſter built a houſe for his ſucceſſors) ſomewhat higher up is an antient city called by Antoninus DURO-BRVS, DUROBRIVÆ, and elſewhere more correctly DUROPROVÆ or DURO-BROVÆ, by Bede[f] *Durobrevis*, and in the decline of the Roman empire, length of time had ſo contracted the name that it was called ROIBIS[g], whence by the addition of Ceaſter (which our anceſtors corrupted from the Roman *Caſtrum*, and put for a *city*, *town*, or *caſtle*) it came to be called Hroveceaſter, by contraction at preſent *Rocheſter*, and in Latin *Roffa* from one *Rhoffus* as Bede[h] conjectures; though it ſeems to me to preſerve ſomething of its antient name *Duro-brovis*. We can have no doubt of the name; ſince beſides the diſtance in the Itinerary and the authority of Bede, it is expreſsly called *Durobrovis* in the foundation charter of the cathedral. I would juſt obſerve, that in the printed copies of Bede it is ſpelt *Darvervum*[i], whereas in the MSS. it is *Durobrovis*. It lies in a valley, ſurrounded on one ſide with weak walls, in a very narrow ſituation, as William of Malmeſbury[k] expreſſes it, on which account it was antiently conſidered rather as a caſtle than a city, and Bede[l] calls it a caſtle of the Kentiſhmen. At preſent it is enlarged with great ſuburbs to the weſt, eaſt, and ſouth. It has experienced a variety of fortunes.

Halling.

Durobrevis In the antient table publiſhed by Velſer, *Roibis. Ceaſter.*

* *Aulæ cenſor.*

[b] Angl. & Norm. p. 595. [c] *reſtauravit.*

[d] II. 178. *Aielsſtreu.* Bede and Sax. Chron. at end of Wheloc's edition of Bede. Aillesford, M. Weſt.

[e] *Saibenegabail*, c. 46. He only gives the two firſt names without explaining either. *Egeleſtbrep*, Flor. Worc. Ethelward, p. 475. *Episford* or *Agliſtbrop*, Hollinſh. p. 80. Query if Holinſhed does not confound it with *Wipedfleet*, where Aur. Ambroſius, A. D. 473, defeated Hengiſt and *Oſlac* his ſon; the laſt the ſame with *Horſa*. M. Weſtm. p. 171.

[f] P. 2, 3. Durobrabis, Durobriſin. Horſl. Index. *Durobrius*, *Durebrivis*, *Durobrivis*, &c. See Weſſeling. 472. See Camden's derivation of *Brivæ*, Herts. caſtrum Roffi, i. e. Ruffaine, Roman: ſee in Devon. Dorman ceaſter, ſee in Northamptonſh. A like miſtake about Tunnocelum in Northumberland. *Breviodurum* is a town of Gallia Lugdunenſis. Rofibneui in Ethelbert's charter in Textus Roffenſis, and elſewhere civitas HRobi, alias Dorobrevia, Roſi, Doroſi, Dorofraw, from a river as in Aber fraw. MS. n. Gale.

[g] Rocheſter, Rocingham, MS. n. Gale. Peuting. table. Camden ſeems to have miſtaken this for *Raribis*. See alſo Horſl. 517. Text. Roff. calls it *Hrofbrevi*, *Civitas Roibi*. Smith in Bede, II. 3.

[h] P. 2, 3, 14. in which places he calls it *civitas*.

[i] In Smith *Dorubrevi*, p. 2, 3. In Wheloc *Doruverni*, a plain miſtake for Canterbury, which follows immediately under that name.

[k] Geſt. Pont. I. 132. *ſitu* minime anguſtum *ſed in edito locatum*.

[l] P. 4, 5.

A. D. 676, it was ruined by Ethelred [m] the Mercian, and afterwards frequently plundered by the Danes. Ethelbert king of Kent built a noble church which he made the ſee of a biſhop, appointing Juſtus the firſt biſhop; but this decaying by time Gundulphus repaired it about 1080, and turning out the prieſts introduced monks, who being afterwards turned out were ſucceeded by a dean, ſix prebendaries and ſcholars. Near the church the caſtle overhangs the river, ſtrong by nature and art, ſaid to have been built by Odo biſhop of Bayeux and earl of Kent. But William was certainly the builder of it: for we find in Domeſday book [n], "the biſhop of Rocheſter holds "lands in Elesforde in exchange for the ground on "which the caſtle ſtands." It is clear, however, that biſhop Odo in the then uncertainty of affairs held out this caſtle againſt William Rufus till he was compelled by want of proviſions not only to ſurrender it but to forfeit his rank and quit the kingdom. Of the repair of this caſtle take this account from the Textus Roffenſis [o]. "King William II. refuſing to confirm Lanfranc's gift of the manor of Hedenham in the county of Bucks to the church of Rocheſter, unleſs Lanfranc and Gundulph biſhop of Rocheſter, would give the king 100lb. of money [p]; at length, by the interpoſition of Robert Fitz-Haimon and Henry earl of Warwick, the king remitted his demand of the money, which he aſked for the conveyance of the maner, upon condition that biſhop Gundulph who was experienced and practiſed in the ſcience of maſonry, ſhould build the king a ſtone caſtle at Rocheſter, at his own expence. The biſhops with reluctance conſenting to this in the king's preſence, biſhop Gundulph built the caſtle entirely at his own coſt." And a little after king Henry I. "granted to the church of Canterbury and the archbiſhops, the cuſtody and conſtableſhip of it for ever, and leave to build a tower in it for themſelves," as Florence of Worceſter relates [q]. Since that time it ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges, but the greateſt when the barons alarmed the whole kingdom with their commotions, and Simon de Montfort attacked it with great vigour, but without ſucceſs, and cut away the drawbridge. In the room of this was afterwards built with the ſpoils of France, a magnificent ſtone bridge on arches, by John Cobham and Robert Knowles *, which laſt roſe from the loweſt to the higheſt rank by his bravery. Under this bridge the Medway foams and rolls with great violence and rapidity, and preſently abating both, forms a dock furniſhed for the fineſt fleet the ſun ever beheld, and ready on a minute's warning, built lately by our moſt gracious ſovereign Elizabeth at great expence for the ſecurity of her ſubjects and the terror of her enemies with a fort on the ſhore for its defence.

Chatham. The royal navy.

The Medway now broader and gayer with its curling waves, waſhes moſt pleaſant meadows till it divides at the *iſle of Shepey* (which I take to be the TOLIATIS [r] of Ptolemy) and empties itſelf into the mouth of the Thames at two mouths, the weſtern of which is called *Weſt Swale*, the eaſtern which ſeems to have ſeparated Shepey from the main land *Eaſt Swale*, and by Bede [s] *Genlad* and *Yenlett*. This iſland from the numerous flocks of ſheep which it feeds was called by our anceſtors *Shepey*, q. d. *Sheep iſland*, and is about 21 miles in circuit, uncommonly rich in corn, but deſtitute of wood. On the north ſide it has a ſmall monaſtery, now called *Minſter*, founded by Sexburga, wife of Ercombert king of Kent A. D. 710; below which lately a certain Brabanter has begun to extract by furnaces brimſtone and copperas from ſtones found on the ſhore. On the weſt it has a handſome and ſtrong caſtle, erected by Edward III. as he himſelf expreſſes it "in a pleaſant ſituation to the terror of the enemy and the relief of his people," to which he added a town, and in honour of Philippa of Hainault, called it *Queenborough* or *Queen town*. The preſent conſtable is Sir Edward *Hobey*, my particular friend [t], who has improved his noble mind by literary ſtudies. To the eaſt is *Shurland*, formerly belonging to the Cheneys, now to Philip Herbert ſecond ſon of Henry earl of Pembroke, whom king James created on the ſame day baron *Herbert of Shurland* and earl of *Montgomery*.

Shepey iſle.

TOLIATIS.

W. Swale.

E. Swale.

This iſland belongs to the hundred of *Midleton*, ſo called from the town of *Midleton* now *Milton*. This was antiently a royal vill, and of much greater note than at preſent, though the Daniſh pirate Haſtings in order to do all the miſchief he could [u] fortified the neighbouring caſtle A. D. 893. In this neighbourhood are to be ſeen *Sittingborn*, which has many inns; and the remains of *Tong* caſtle, the antient ſeat of *Guncelline de Badilſmer*, a man of great rank, whoſe ſon *Bartholomew* had a ſon named *Guncelline*, who by the heireſs of Ralph Fitz-Bernard, lord of Kingſdowne, had *Bartholomew* that rebel before mentioned, who by Margery *Clare* had *Giles*, who died without iſſue, Margery wife of William *Roos* of *Hamlak*, Matilda of John *Vere* earl of Oxford, Elizabeth of William *Bohun* earl of Northampton and afterwards of Edmund de *Mortimer*, and Margaret of John *Tiptoft*, from whom deſcended a fair lineage of princes and nobles.

After this we ſee *Feverſham* in a very convenient ſituation ſurrounded by the richeſt part of this county, and having a bay convenient for importation and exportation, on which account it is now the moſt flouriſhing town in this neighbourhood. It ſeems alſo to have been formerly conſiderable; a council of the wiſe men [x] of the realm having been held here by king Ethelſtan, and laws enacted A. D. 903; and Stephen who uſurped the crown of England founded here a monaſtery for Cluniacs, in which himſelf, his wife Matilda and his ſon Euſtace were buried. Near this town as well as in other parts of the county are here and there found pits of a great depth with narrow mouths, but broad at bottom, divided into rooms, with pillars hewn out of the chalk. Various are the opinions about them: I can only ſuppoſe them to have been pits out of which the antient Britans dug chalk to manure their lands, as Pliny tells us [y]. He ſays "they dug pits 100 feet deep, narrow at the mouth, but ſpacious at bottom," of which kind are theſe we have been deſcribing, nor are they found any where but in a chalky ſoil; unleſs one ſhould ſuppoſe the Saxons made them for the ſame purpoſes as their German anceſtors, who, as Tacitus [z] informs us, "uſed to dig caverns under

* Called by the French *Canoles*.

[m] Lothare the uſurper of Kent. Hiſt. of Rocheſt. p. 8. Ethelred came 686. unleſs confounded with Ceadwalla, Ib. p. 9.
[n] P. 2. b. [o] An antient MS. record of this church, publiſhed by Hearne, 1720. c. 87. p. 144. [p] *centum libras denariorum.*
[q] P. 503. A. D. 1126. [r] or *Toliapis.*
[s] Bede, V. 8. mentions *Genlada*, which his editor Smith ſays is now *Inlade*; but I find nothing of *Yenlett*.
[t] *mihi obſervandus.* [u] *ut officeret.* [x] *prudentum conventus.*
[y] N. H, XVII. 8. [z] de morib. Germ. c. 16.

ground, and cover them over with great quantities of dung both as a ſhelter from the winter and to lodge their corn in; ſuch places abating the intenſeneſs of the cold; and the enemy always ravaging the open country in their inroads, whatever was concealed and buried eſcaped or was not thought worth their ſearch."

Proceeding along an open ſhore abounding with ſhell fiſh and oyſters and plenty of oyſter-pits, we come to *Reculver*, called by the Saxons Reaculf; but by the Romans and Britons REGULBIUM, as in the Notitia, which places here the Tribune of the firſt cohort of *Vetaſii*, under the Count of the Saxon ſhore; by which name all this coaſt went at that time, and this its antiquity appears by the coins of Roman emperors dug up here. Ethelbert, king of Kent, after he had given Canterbury to Auſtin the monk, built himſelf a palace here. Baſſo a Saxon embelliſhed it with a monaſtery, from which Brightwald the eighth biſhop of Canterbury was called to that ſee. Hence it was alſo named *Raculf minſter* from the monaſtery, when Edred, brother to Edmund the elder, gave it to the church of Canterbury. At preſent it is only a ſmall country village, and owes all its conſequence to that monaſtery, whoſe church ſpires are of uſe to mariners to avoid the ſhoals and ſands in the Thames' mouth. For as the author of the Philippeis[z] ſings

Cernit oleriferum Tamiſim ſua Doridi amaræ
Flumina miſcentem——.

It ſees the ſwanny Thames unite its ſtreams
With bitter Doris.

We come now to the iſle of *Tanet* ſeparated from the main land by a ſmall chanel of the river *Stoure*, called by Bede *Wantſum*, which uniting its two ſtreams in the woody part of the county called the *Weald*, ſoon after it becomes a large ſtream paſſes by *Aſhford* and *Wy*, two ſmall but conſiderable market towns, each having its college of prieſts; the one founded by John Kemp archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was born here, the other by Sir Richard *Fogg*, knight[a]. Wie has alſo a particular well, on which God beſtowed ſome miraculous gift at the prayer of a Norman monk, if we may believe Roger Hoveden[b], whom the reader that is fond of the marvellous may conſult. Thence we come to *Chilham*, or, as ſome call it, *Julham*, where are the ruins of an old caſtle, which one Fulbert de *Dover* is ſaid to have built, whoſe male line ſoon ended in a female heir married to Richard natural ſon of king John, who thus acquired this caſtle, and had by her two daughters, Lora wife of William *Marmion*, and Iſabella wife of David de *Strathbolgy* earl of Athol in Scotland, and mother of that earl of Athol who having been often attainted of high treaſon was at laſt, to make his puniſhment the more exemplary in proportion to his rank, hanged at London on a gallows 50 feet high, beheaded before he was half dead, and his body thrown into the fire; an horrid and among us uncommon kind of puniſhment. His eſtate being confiſcated, Edward I. generouſly gave this caſtle with the *hundred of Felebergh* to Bartholomew de *Badilſmere*, who ſoon loſt both for his treaſon as before related.

The current tradition among the people here is that Julius Cæſar incamped here in his ſecond expedition againſt the Britans, and that thence it was called *Julham* or *Julius's Station*. And if I miſtake not they have truth on their ſide. For Cæſar relates that after marching in the night[c] 12 miles he had his firſt engagement[d] with the Britans on a river[e], and having driven them into the woods there, he fortified his camp where by felling a number of trees the Britans had a ſpot excellently fortified by nature and art. Now this place is exactly 12 miles from the ſhore, nor is there any other river in the way; ſo that he muſt neceſſarily have made his firſt encampment here. He ſtaid here 10 days with his army till his fleet which had ſuffered by a ſtorm was refitted and drawn on ſhore. Below this town is a tumulus covered with green turf, under which they ſay was buried many ages ſince one *Jullaber*, whom ſome fancy a giant, others a witch. For myſelf, as I think ſome antient memorial is concealed under this name, I am almoſt perſuaded that Laberius Durus the military Tribune was buried here, having been ſlain by the Britans in the march from the forementioned camp, and from him the tumulus was called Jul-laber.

Five miles from hence the Stour parts into two channels, and paſſes rapidly by DUROVERNUM[f], the chief city of this county, and gives name to it: *Durwhern* ſignifying in Britiſh a rapid river. Ptolemy inſtead of *Durovernum* calls it DARVERNUM[g], Bede and others *Dorobernia*, the Saxons Cant-paja-bypig, q. d. the *city of the Kentiſhmen*, Ninnius and the Britans *Caer Kent*, q. d. the *City of Kent*, we *Canterbury*, the Latins *Cantuaria*. It is a very antient city, and was undoubtedly very conſiderable in the Roman times, "neither very large (as Malmeſbury[h] ſays) nor very ſmall, the ſituation good, the neighbouring ſoil exceeding fruitful, the walls entire, well watered with rivers, planted with woods, and by the neighbourhood of the ſea well ſupplied with fiſh." Under the Saxon heptarchy it was the head of the kingdom of Kent and reſidence of the king, till king Ethelbert gave it with the royalty to Auſtin upon his being conſecrated archbiſhop of the Engliſh nation, who fixed here his own and his ſucceſſors' reſidence. Though the Pope had fixed at London the metropolitical dignity with the honour of the pall[i] (a part of the pontifical habit falling over the ſhoulders, and made of ſheepſkin, in memory of him who ſought the loſt ſheep, and having found it laid it on his ſhoulders, embroidered with croſſes and taken from the body of St. Peter) it was transferred hither in honour of St. Auſtin. For thus Kenulf king of Mercia writes to pope Leo. "Foraſmuch as the body of Auguſtine of bleſſed memory who preached the word of God to the people of England, and after having gloriouſly preſided over the churches of Saxony, died in the city Dorobernia, was depoſited in the church of St. Peter the chief of the apoſtles, which his ſucceſſor Laurentius

DUROVERNUM.

Auſtin the Engliſh apoſtle.

A *pall* what?

A. D. 793.

[z] *Hadrian Junius.* Holland.
[a] This laſt ſentence is omitted by biſhop Gibſon.
[b] P. 457.
[c] *about* 12 miles, MS. n. Gale.
[d] near *Herbill* and *Herwealdown:* ſo named from the army encamped there before Camden's time, as himſelf writes. For theſe are the woods at Boſton and Selrigge and thereabouts. Ib.
[e] near Canterbury. Ib.
[f] Duroaverſus. Peuting. table.
[g] Δαρουερνον as Ταρουενα. *Went.* Bede *Wentſum*, i. e. Wentſinuth, MS. n. Gale.
[h] De geſt. pont. I. prolog.
[i] Weever, p. 198, tells in the fee for a pall from Rome on each election of an archbiſhop was 5000 florins at 4*s.* 6*d.* each, and it was to be buried with the wearer. Goſtling p. 179.

had

had dedicated; it ſeemed good to all the wiſe men of our nation that the metropolitan honour ſhould be paid to the firſt city where his body was laid who planted the true faith in theſe parts." But whether the archiepiſcopal ſee and metropolitical dignity of our nation was fixed here by the authority of the wiſe men, or to ſpeak in the modern phraſe, of parliament, or as others think by the authority of Auſtin himſelf in his life time, the ſucceeding popes ſo confirmed it that they pronounced any attempt to ſeparate it to be a ſin deſerving excommunication and hell fire. From this time it is incredible how conſiderable it became, both by the archiepiſcopal dignity and the ſchool founded here by Theodore the 7th archbiſhop, and though it ſuffered much in the Daniſh war, and the greateſt part of it was burnt by ſeveral accidental fires, it always recovered itſelf with greater ſplendor.

Since the Norman invaſion, when William Rufus, as we find in the regiſters of St. Auſtin's monaſtery, gave the city of Canterbury to the biſhops in fee which they held before only by curteſie, by its reputation for ſanctity, and the favour of the prelates (particularly of Simon Sudbury, who repaired the walls) it not only recovered itſelf, but almoſt ſuddenly roſe to that ſplendor as to equal all the cities of Britain for the beauty of private houſes, and exceed the moſt conſiderable in number and magnificence of ſacred ſtructures. Among theſe the two principal were the monaſteries dedicated to Chriſt and St. Auſtin, and both filled with Benedictines: but Chriſt church in the very heart of the city riſes with ſo much magnificence to the clouds, as to inſpire even diſtant beholders with religious awe. Auſtin beforementioned recovered[k], according to Bede, this antient building formerly raiſed by the aſſiſtance of the faithful among the Romans, and dedicated it to Chriſt, and it was the ſeat of his ſucceſſors; in which have ſat in regular ſucceſſion 73 archbiſhops. Of theſe Lanfranc and William Corboil built the upper part of the church, and their ſucceſſors, when that more antient part was deſtroyed by fire, brought the lower part to its preſent magnificence and ſize, at a great expence by the contributions of the pious ſuperſtition of paſt ages. Great numbers of all ranks flocked hither with the moſt coſtly offerings to viſit the tomb of archbiſhop Thomas Becket, who being ſlain in this church by the courtiers for his obſtinate oppoſition to the king in aſſerting the liberties of the church, was enrolled among the martyrs by the Pope, and had divine honour paid him, and was ſo loaded with wealth, that the gold was the leaſt valuable part of the ſhrine that contained his reliques. "Every thing here (ſays Eraſmus[l], who ſaw it) "glittered, ſhone, and ſparkled with the choiceſt "and largeſt jewels, and the whole church was "covered with wealth in greater profuſion than that "of kings;" and the name of Chriſt was almoſt ſunk in that of St. Thomas. It was diſtinguiſhed by nothing ſo much as by his burial and memory, though it has many other monuments to boaſt of, particularly that of Edward prince of Wales ſurnamed *the black*, a hero of marvellous military renown, and that of Henry IV. the moſt potent monarch of England. But Henry VIII. diſperſed the accumulated wealth of ſo many ages, and turned out the monks, in whoſe ſtead he placed in this church of Chriſt a dean, archdeacon, 12 prebendaries, and 6 preachers, to propagate the word of God in the neighbouring places round about. Another church rivalling this ſtood without the city to the eaſt, known by the name of St. *Auſtin*, being founded by him and by king Ethelbert by his advice in honour of Peter and Paul for the burying place both of the kings of Kent and of the archbiſhops; it not being yet permitted to bury within the city. The abbot was allowed a mint and right of coining money. Though it is now for the moſt part buried in its ruins, and the reſt turned into a royal manſion it ſtill ſhews what it once was. Auſtin himſelf was buried in the porch with this epitaph according to Thomas Spot,

St. Aug. comm. called Auſtin.

Inclytus Anglorum præſul pius & decus altum,
Hic Auguſtinus requieſcit corpore ſanctus.

Here holy Auſtin reſts ſo high renown'd.
Whom England for her pious primate own'd.

But, according to Bede[m], who is more worthy of credit, he had this much older inſcription:

HIC REQUIESCIT DOMINUS AUGUSTINUS DOROVERNENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPUS PRIMUS, QUI OLIM HUC A BEATO GREGORIO ROMANÆ URBIS PONTIFICE DIRECTUS, ET A DEO OPERATIONE MIRACULORUM SUFFULTUS, ET ETHELBERTUM REGEM ET GENTEM ILLIUS AB IDOLORUM CULTV AD FIDEM CHRISTI PERDUXIT, ET COMPLETIS IN PACE DIEBUS OFFICII SUI DEFUNCTUS EST VII KAL. JUNIAS EODEM REGE REGNANTE.

"Here reſts lord Auſtin, firſt archbiſhop of Canter-
"bury, who formerly directed hither by St. Gregory,
"Pope of Rome, and ſupported by God with the
"gift of miracles converted both king Ethelbert and
"his people from the worſhip of idols to the faith of
"Chriſt, and ending the days of his miniſtry in peace,
"died VII kal. of June * in the ſame king's reign."

Together with him in the ſame porch were buried the ſix ſucceeding archbiſhops, and in memory of theſe ſeven, viz. Auſtin, Laurentius, Mellitus, Juſtus, Honorius, Deus-dedit, and Theodoſius, theſe lines were inſcribed in marble:

SEPTEM SUNT ANGLI PRIMATES ET PROTOPATRES,
SEPTEM RECTORES, SEPTEM CÆLOQUE TRIONES,
SEPTEM CISTERNÆ VITÆ, SEPTEMQUE LUCERNÆ,
ET SEPTEM PALMÆ REGNI, SEPTEMQUE CORONÆ:
SEPTEM SUNT STELLÆ, QUAS HÆC TENET ARCA CELLÆ.

Seven patriarch primates were to England given,
Seven rulers, now ſeven glorious ſtars[n] of Heaven,
Fountains of life and beaming glories ſeven,
As many palms, as many crowns of Heaven;
As many ſtars that once with radiance ſhin'd
Are here within this vaulted cell inſhrin'd.

I need not enlarge on the other church adjoining to this, which, according to Bede[o], was built by the Romans, and dedicated to St. Martin, in which, before the coming of Auſtin, Bertha of the royal blood of the Franks wife of Ethelbert uſed to attend Chriſtian worſhip. Of the caſtle on the ſouth ſide of the city, whoſe battlements are now decaying apace, nothing memorable occurs, except that it was built by the Normans. Of the dignity of the ſee of Canterbury, which was antiently by far the largeſt, I ſhall only obſerve, that, as in former ages, during

[k] *Recuperavit*, repaired. G.
[m] Eccl. Hiſt. II. 3.
* A. D. 604.
[l] Peregrinatio religionis ergo.
[n] *laborers*. G.
[o] Ib. I. 26.

the Roman hierarchy, the archbiſhops of Canterbury were primates of all Britain, legates of the Pope, and as it were, as Urban II. called them, "patriarchs of "another world;" ſo when the Pope's authority was annulled it was decreed in a council held 1534, that they ſhould lay aſide that title, and be called *Primates and Metropolitans of all England*. This dignity was lately enjoyed by the right reverend father in Chriſt John Whitgift, who, having devoted his whole life and labours to God and the church, to the great grief of all good men fell aſleep in Chriſt, A.D. 1604. He was ſucceeded by Richard Bancroft, a prelate of great firmneſs of mind and extenſive experience in all matters relative to diſcipline and government of the church. The latitude of Canterbury is 51° 16″; its longitude 24° 51″.

The Stour, having now collected its waters into one ſtream, paſſes by *Hackington*, where Lora, counteſs of Leiceſter, a moſt reſpectable lady of her age, renouncing the pleaſures of the world, ſecluded herſelf from all ſociety to ſerve God alone. At this time Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, began here a church in honour of St. Stephen and Thomas of Canterbury, but, being prevented by the Pope's authority, leaſt it ſhould prejudice the monks of Canterbury, he deſiſted from his deſign. The place retained the name of St. Stephen ever ſince, and ſir Roger *Manwood*, knight, chief baron of the exchequer, eminent for his knowledge in our municipal law, to whoſe bounty the poor inhabitants are greatly indebted, was late its greateſt ornament, nor leſs ſo, his ſon ſir Peter *Manwood*, knight of the bath, whom, for his proficiency in all virtuous and learned accompliſhments, and his regard for men of literature, I cannot but mention with the higheſt regard. The Stour runs next by *Fordwich*, called the "ſmall *borough of Forewich*" in the Conqueror's ſurvey [o], famous for its excellent trout, to *Sturemouth*, where its divided waters taking two courſes, loſe their firſt name, and take that of *Wantſume*, making *Thanet* an iſland on the weſt and ſouth; the other ſides being waſhed by the ocean. Solinus calls this iſle ATHANATOS, and in ſome copies THANATOS, the Britans *Inis Ruthin* according to Aſſer [p], perhaps for *Rhutupis*, from the neighbouring city of *Rhutupi*; the Saxons Tanet and Tanetland, we *Tenet*. The whole of it conſiſts of white chalk, with fruitful wheat fields, and rich paſture. It is eight miles in length, four in breadth, and was formerly ſuppoſed to maintain 600 [q] families [r], for which we have in Bede corruptly 600 miles (*miliarum* for *familiarum*). But what Solinus ſays, that no ſnakes will breed in this iſland, and that the earth of it carried elſewhere will kill them, has been found to be falſe; ſo that the derivation of it απο τȣ θανȣ̃ȣ [s], from the death of theſe animals, falls to the ground. The Saxons made their firſt landing here with leave of Vortigern; here they made their firſt ſettlement; here was their retreat; here Vortimer the Britan made a great ſlaughter of them, driving them in the utmoſt confuſion to their boats [t] at *Lapis Tituli* [u], for ſo Ninnius calls the place which we now call *Stonar* almoſt in the ſame ſenſe, and which appears to have been a harbour: in which place, adds he, that hero ordered himſelf to be buried, to reſtrain, as he thought, the violences of the Saxons; like Scipio Africanus, who ordered his tomb to be ſo placed that it might face Africa, thinking this alone would be a terror to the Carthaginians. Here alſo at *Wippedflete*, ſo called from *Wipped* a Saxon ſlain there, Hengiſt routed the Britans, who had been reduced by many battles. Auſtin many years after landed here, to whoſe bleſſing the credulous prieſts aſcribed the fertility of the iſland, and Joceline the monk cries out, "Happy Tanet in its own fertility, but moſt happy by the arrival of ſo many ſtrangers, who brought God along with them, and by the entertainment of ſo many citizens of heaven." Egbert, third [x] king of Kent, A.D. 596, to appeaſe Domneva a virgin whom he had before ſo much injured, granted her an eſtate here, on which ſhe built a houſe for 70 nuns, over which preſided Mildreda, who was cannonized for her ſanctity. The kings of Kent largely endowed it, but chiefly Withred, who (to mention the cuſtom of the age from his original grant) to confirm the gift "laid a turf of the land he had given on the holy altar." This iſland ſuffered ſo much afterwards by the ravages of the Danes, who made this nunnery of Domneva a ſcene of every ſpecies of cruelty, that it did not recover itſelf till the peaceable times of the Normans.

Wippedflete.

Nor muſt I here forget what redounds to the eſpecial praiſe of the inhabitants, particularly of thoſe who live near the ports of Margate, Ramſgate, and Brodſtear. They are exceſſively induſtrious getting their living like amphibious animals both by ſea and land, making the moſt of both elements, being both fiſhermen and ploughmen, farmers and ſailors; the ſame perſons that guide the plough in the field, ſteering the helm at ſea. In the different ſeaſons of the year they make nets, catch codd, herrings, mackrel, &c. make trading voyages, manure their land, plough, ſow, harrow, reap, and ſtore their corn, expert in both profeſſions, and ſo carrying on the round of labour. As ſhipwrecks are very frequent here, thoſe dangerous ſhoals and ſhelves called the *Godwyn* (of which by and by among the iſlands), the *Brakes*, the *Fourfoote*, the *Whitdick*, &c. lying off this coaſt, they are very active in recovering loſt goods.

The great induſtry of the people hereabouts. *Margate. Ramsgate. Broadſtair.*

At the ſouthern mouth of the Wantſum, which ſome ſuppoſe to have changed its channel, overagainſt the iſland, ſtood a city called by Ptolomy RHUTUPIÆ [y], by Tacitus PORTUS TRUTULENSIS [z] for RHUTUPENSIS, if B. Rhenanus does not miſlead us; by Antoninus RHITUPIS [a] *Portus*, by Ammianus RHUTUPIÆ *ſtatio* [b], by Oroſius the *city and port of* RHUTUBI, by the Saxons, according to Bede [c], *Reptaceſter*, by others *Ruptimuth*, by Alfred of Beverley *Richberge*, now *Richborow*: ſo much has time ſported with the change of a ſingle name. Whence this name is derived by no means clear. But as *Sandwich* and *Sandibay* in its neighbourhood have their names from the *ſand*, and *Rhyd Tufith* in Britan ſignifies the *ſandy ford*, I ſhould be for deducing it from thence if I might. The city ſtood along the ſlope of a hill. The caſtle on higher ground overhung the ſea, which is now ſo

RHUTUPIÆ. PORTUS ET TRUTULENSIS.

Richborough.

[o] P. 12.

[p] *Ruochim.* Nennius; MS. n. G. Inſula quæ Saxonum lingua Tened dicitur Britanno ſermone *Ruim* appellatur. Sim. Dun. c. 120. Lewis's Hiſt. of Tenet, p. 2.

[q] Bede, I. c. 25. Now 15 or 1600. G.

[r] What was in Engliſh called a *Hide* and is thought to have conſiſted of 100 acres was in Latin formerly *familia*, *manſa*, and *manens*. G. If a *hide* or *family* of land conſiſted of 64 acres, the loweſt computation authors of credit ſet it at, there will have been in Tenet 38400 acres, which is above double the preſent number without the marſhes. Lewis, p. 3.

[s] *Myoparones.*

[t] This is *Higden's* derivation. Polichr. I. c. 44. MS. Luv. I.

[u] I read Lapis *tumuli*, as Nennius 21. ſpeaks. MS. G. This will relate to the *tomb* rather than the *ſpot* where it ſtood.

[x] 8th G.

[y] Ρȣτȣπιαι.

[z] v. Agr. 38.

[a] *Rhutupæ*, *Ritupæ.*

[b] XX. 1. XXVII. 8. *defertur ad* Rutupias, ſtationem *ex adverſo tranquillam.* *Rutupæ* Notit.

[c] E. H. I. 1.

ſhut out by the ſands driven in, that it is near a mile from it. The greateſt conſequence of this place was in the time of the Romans. From hence was the moſt uſual paſſage into Britain, and the Roman fleets made this port. Lupicinus ſent by Conſtantius into Britain to check the inroads of the Scots and Picts landed here his companies of Heruli, Batavi and Mæſici. Theodoſius alſo, father of the Emperor of that name, (to whom, according to Symmachus, the ſenate voted equeſtrian ſtatues for reſtoring tranquillity to Britain), came hither with his Herculian, Jovian, Victorious, and Fidentine cohorts. Afterwards, when the Saxon pirates put a ſtop to commerce, and made the ſea a ſcene of war, and infeſted our coaſts with their continual ravages, the Legio II. Auguſta, which the emperor Claudius had brought out of Germany, and which had been fixed many years at Iſca Silurum in Wales, was removed hither, and had its officer here under the Count of the Saxon ſhore. This command was probably held by that Clemens Maximus, who was choſen emperor by the army in Britan, and put Gratian to death, and was afterwards ſlain at Aquileia by Theodoſius. This man Auſonius in theſe verſes on Aquileia[d] calls the Rhutupine robber:

Maximus, armigeri quondam ſub nomine lixae.
Fælix, quæ tanti ſpectatrix læta triumphi
Fudiſti Auſonio Rhutupinum Marte latronem.

O'er Maximus a common ſutler's boy,
The triumph was to you a ſource of joy,
When the Rhutupian robber you beheld
By Roman valour driven from the field.

The ſame poet in his *Parentalia* [e] has reſcued from oblivion another prefect of *Rhutupiæ*, Fl. Sanctus, of whom he thus ſings:

Militiam nullo qui turbine ſedulus egit;
Præſide lætatus quo Rhutupinus ager *.

Calm and unwearied in his high command,
A leader he, pride of Rhutupia's land.

His uncle Claudius Contentus, who left at his death an immenſe fortune at intereſt in Britain, and involved in foreign mortgages [f], is thus commemorated by Auſonius in theſe mournful ſtrains [g].

Et patruos elegeia meos reminiſcere cantus,
Contentum tellus quem Rhutupina tegit.

My mournful muſe my uncle's praiſe ſhall ſound,
Contentus buried in Rhutupian ground.

After the coming in of the Saxons Rhutupiæ ſtill continued to be conſiderable. Hiſtorians tell us it was the reſidence of Ethelbert king of Kent, and Bede honours it with the name of a *city*. It has long ſince fallen into decay, and its name occurs nowhere but in Alfred of Beverley, who ſays that Alcher, with the people of Canterbury, fell upon the Danes incumbered with booty, and routed them at this place then called *Richberge*. Time has devoured every trace of it, and to teach us that cities are as periſhable as men, it is now a corn field, where, when the corn is grown up, one may ſee the traces of the ſtreets interſecting each other. For wherever the ſtreets have run the corn grows thin, which the common people call *St. Auſtin's Croſs*, and there remain only ſome half ruined walls of the caſtle in a ſquare form built with the ſtrongeſt cement. This may be ſuppoſed the citadel, which, from its lofty ſituation looks down upon the marſhy plain in Thanet deſerted by the gradual retiring of the ſea. The ſcite of the city now ploughed over diſcovers Roman gold and ſilver coins, evidences of its antiquity, and ſhews a little below its offspring called by the Saxons from the *ſand* Sonopic, but by us *Sandwich*. This is one of the cinque ports, as they are called, and is defended to the north and weſt by walls, on the other ſides by a rampart, river, and ditch. It formerly felt the ravages of the Danes, and in the laſt age the fire of the French. It is now ſufficiently populous, though the harbour by the ſand driven in and a great merchant ſhip of Pope Paul IV. ſunk in the very middle of it, is not capable of admitting large ſhips. St. Auſtin's croſs. Sandwich.

Below Rhutupia Ptolemy places CANTIUM PROM. as the extreme point of this angle, which ſome copies give corruptly *Nuncantium* [h] and *Acantium*, and Diodorus calls *Carion*, we now the *Foreland*. But all the ſhore on every ſide from Rhutupiæ is called by the poets *the Rhutupine ſhores*. Hence Juvenal [i] laſhing Curtius Montanus the epicure about oyſters brought from hence to Rome ſays, Cant. Prom. Rhutupine oyſters.

nulli major fuit uſus edendi
Tempeſtate mea; Circæis nata forent, an
Lucrinum ad ſaxum, Rhutupinove edita fundo
Oſtrea, callebat primo deprendere morſu.

In arts of eating none more early train'd,
None in my time had equal ſkill attain'd.
He whether Circe's rock his oyſters bore,
Or Lucrine lake, or the *Rhutupian ſhore*,
Knew at firſt ſight. DUKE.

and Lucan [k],

Aut vaga cum Thetis Rhutupinaque littora fervent.

——— the roar
Of ſeas that break on the Rhutupian ſhore.
ROWE.

From this promontory the ſhore runs out in a ridge of hills ſouthward for ſome miles. But when it comes to the neighbouring caſtles of *Sandon* (q. d. the ſand hill) and *Deal* [l], built by Henry VIII. in the laſt age, it ſinks, and preſents to the ſea an open plain. At *Deal* (which Nennius [m], and I believe rightly, calls *Dole*, a name ſtill given by our Britans to an open plain on a river or the ſea) tradition affirms Cæſar landed, with which agrees Nennius, who, in his barbarous ſtyle writes "Cæſar batteled [n] at Dole." A table alſo hanging in Dover caſtle proves the ſame, and Cæſar himſelf gives it weight when he ſays he landed on an open plain ſhore, and was warmly received by the Britans. Hence our countryman Leland in his Cygnea Cantio ſays,

Jactat Dela novas celebris arces,
Notus Cæſareis locus tropheis.

Fam'd Deal her new built towers boaſts,
Where Cæſar triumph'd on our coaſts.

After that general (to digreſs a little from the ſubject) had made himſelf maſter of all parts of the

* Some by *Rhutupinus ager* underſtand Britain in general.

[d] In claris civit. [e] 18. [f] *uſuris multiplicata extraneis*, and mightily increaſed the principal by intereſt. G. [g] Parent. 7.
[h] Νιναῦλων. Marcianus Heracleota. See before, p. 209. [i] IV. 140. [k] VI. 67. [l] Holland adds *Walmar*.
[m] *Tol. Toliapis.* Ptol. Strabo VI. ſays the Britans paid great tolls for going and coming. There are towns of this name on the oppoſite coaſt. MS. n. G.
[n] c. 14. *bellum pugnavit.* Gale's printed copy read "pugnavit contra *Dolobellum* qui erat proconſul regi Britannico:" he corrects it "pugnabat apud *Dole contra Bellinum.*"

world by sea and land, as Pomponius Sabinus [o] observes from Seneca, he turned his views towards the ocean, and as if the Roman world were not sufficient he entertained thoughts of another. In the year before Christ 54, and the following, with a fleet of 2000 sail, as Athenæus [p] says from Cotta, invaded Britain either to be revenged on its inhabitants who had assisted the Gauls, as Strabo [q] relates, or to get some of the British pearls, as Suetonius [r] says, or, as others, fired with the love of glory. He had before informed himself of the harbours and passage, not as Roger Bacon fables [*], by glasses disposed along the coast of Gaul and by the catoptric art which multiplies obscure images, but by scouts, as himself and Suetonius testify. His proceedings here are related at large by his own pen, and by me already in brief from his account, and Suetonius' memoirs of Scæva now lost, whose valour displayed itself in the civil war at Dyrrhachium, and whom our poet Joseph in his Antiocheis in these lines about Britain mistakenly makes a Britan:

Hinc & Scæva satus, pars non obscura tumultus
Civilis, Magnum solus qui mole soluta
Obsedit, meliorque stetit pro Cæsare murus.

Hence Scæva sprang; no common part he bore
In civil discords, tottering from the shore
The solid mole by Pompey's force he view'd
Himself instead a wall for Cæsar stood.

But I must refer the reader for the account of Cæsar's proceedings here to his own and the other relations before-mentioned; not having met with that long-lived Britan whom M. Aper, according to Quintilian found in this island, who acknowledged he had been in that battle when his countrymen endeavoured to repulse Cæsar in his first descent; nor intending now to write history.

For a considerable length under this shore are a number of heaps like banks which some suppose to have been blown up by the wind; but I rather take them for the fortifications or defences for ships which Cæsar was ten days and nights throwing up to draw his shattered ships into, and secure them from storms and the Britans who attacked them in vain [s]. I understand that the inhabitants call these banks *Romeswork*e, q. d. *the work of the Romans*. And I the rather think Cæsar landed here, because he says seven miles [t] from hence (as it stands in an antient MS. corrected by Fl. Constantine a person of consular rank), the sea is so confined by narrow mountains that a spear may be thrown from the high grounds upon the coast. Certain it is, that soon after you leave Deal, a ridge of cliffs (those *moles magnificæ*, as Cicero [u] calls them), covered with *Crythmus*, or Samphire, runs on for about seven miles to Dover, where it divides and opens a passage, and the place exactly answers to Cæsar's description of it as admitting and confining the sea between two hills. In this opening of the cliffs lies DUBRIS mentioned by Antoninus, called by the Saxons Dorpa, by us *Dover*. Darell from Eadmer says it had its name from its being close and difficult of access. For as antiently the sea thereabouts spreading itself very wide forms a large bay, it was obliged to be confined within straiter bounds. William Lambarde, however, derives it more probably from *Dufyrrha* [w], which in British signifies *a steep place*. The town lying among the cliffs where the harbour antiently was (when the sea came up thither, as may be inferred from the anchors and planks dug up there), is more famous for the convenience of its harbour and the passage from it to France, than for its beauty or populousness. This is the most noted passage, and it was antiently by law provided [x] that no person going abroad on pilgrimage should take shipping from any other place. It is one of the cinque ports, and was obliged antiently to furnish twenty-one ships for war fitted out in the same manner as Hastings already mentioned. On the side next the sea now shut out by a gravelly beach, it was surrounded by walls, of which some part still remains. It had a church dedicated to St. Martin built by Whitred king of Kent, also an house of knights templars now gone; and it furnished a see for a suffragan to the archbishop of Canterbury, who, when the archbishop had more important affairs on his hands, acted for him in the article of orders without interfering with episcopal jurisdiction. On the hill, or rather rock, which rises to the right, inaccessible on almost every side, to an amazing height overhanging the sea, stands a large castle like a little city, strongly fortified by art, and thick set with towers threatening the chanel below. Mathew Paris calls it the key and bar of England [y]. The common people fancy it was built by Julius Cæsar. I believe it was first built by the Romans, from the British bricks in the chapel such as they used in their foundations [z]. Upon the decline of the Roman empire in Britain, a party of Tungricani, who are reckoned among the Palatine auxiliaries, was stationed here, part of whose armoury those great arrows may have been which the people of the castle shew with wonder, and which used to be shot out of basiliscæ. From the coming in of the Saxons to the end of their government, I do not find the least mention of this castle or town, except in certain loose papers copied from a table hung up here, which say that Cæsar, after he landed at Deal, and had routed the Britans at *Baramdown*, a neighbouring plain fit for horse, and therefore for drawing up an army, began to build Dover castle, which was afterwards fortified against the Romans, and the harbour shut up by Arviragus. Afterwards Arthur and his soldiers overcame certain unknown rebels here. However a little before the coming of the Normans this was accounted the chief fortress of England, and on that account William the Norman obliged Harold to swear that he would surrender to him this castle with its wall when he aspired to the crown; and as soon as he had settled matters in London, his first thought was to fortify this place, and to assign to his nobles lands in Kent upon condition they were ready for its defence with a certain number of soldiers, instead of which a sum of money is now paid yearly. "For when Hubert "de Burg was appointed constable of this castle," to borrow the words of an antient writer, "he, con-"sidering it was not safe for the castle to have a new "set of guards on duty every month, procured by the "consent of the king and all the knights, that every "knight should send for one month's duty ten

Archbishop of *Canterbury's* suffragan.

Numerus Tungricanorum.

Castle guard changed.

[o] A commentator on Virgil. [p] VI. 273. b.
[q] IV. 200. Mr. Camden mistakes Strabo's words, which say that Cæsar landed twice in Britain without doing mischief or advancing far, διὰ τας εν τοις Κελτικαις στασεις, on account of disturbances in Gaul; which refers to his *success* and *progress*, not to his *motive*.
[r] J. Cæs. c. 47. of which was made a breastplate which he dedicated in the temple of Venus Genetrix, Plin. IX. 35.
[*] De arte & natura. [s] Cæs. B. G. V. 21. [t] 8. the common Editions & Horsley. p. 13.
[u] Ep. ad Att. IV. 16. [w] *Dwy bryn*, two rocks. MS. n. G. [x] 4 E. III. c. 8. 9 E. III. c. 8. 4. E. IV. c. 10.
[y] *Substructionibus*, larger buildings. G.

"shillings,

" ſhillings, and that therewith ſhould be paid certain " men choſen and ſworn, both horſe and foot [a], to " guard the caſtle." Philip Auguſtus king of France is reported to have ſaid when his ſon Louis was raiſing diſturbances in England, and had made himſelf maſter of ſome cities, that his ſon would not have any footing in England if he did not poſſeſs himſelf of Dover caſtle, as being the ſtrongeſt fortification in the whole kingdom, and moſt conveniently ſituated with reſpect to France. On the other oppoſite rock which is almoſt level on the top are remains of a very antient building. Somebody, on what authority I know not, has called it *Cæſar's Altar*: but John Twine of Canterbury, a learned old man, who, in his youth had ſeen it almoſt intire, aſſured me it was a Pharos to direct ſhips by fire in the night. Such another was on the oppoſite coaſt of France at Bologne, built by the Romans, and repaired long after by Charlemagne, (according to Regino, who corruptly wrote it *Phanos* for *Pharos*), now called by the French *Tour d'Ordre*, and by the Engliſh *the Old man of Bullen*. At the foot of this rock, in the laſt age that potent prince Henry VIII. at great pains and infinite expence by driving down piles in the ſea, banding boards and timbers together, and covering them with huge ſtones, made the mole, which we call the *Peere*, for the ſecurity of ſhips. But this deſign of that excellent prince was ſoon broken down by the fury of the raging ocean, which, by the violence of its waves looſened the joints of the work. Queen Elizabeth expended a great ſum of money for its repair, and the parliament laid a tax for ſeven years on every Engliſh ſhip that imported and exported goods.

A Pharos.

Dover pier.

This coaſt is ſeparated from the continent of Europe by a ſtrait where ſome ſuppoſe the ſea forced its way through the land. Solinus [b] calls it *Fretum Gallicum*, Tacitus [c] and Ammianus [d] *Fretum Oceani* and *Oceanum fretalem*; the poet Gratius [e],

Freta Morinum dubio refluentia ponto;

The Morine ſtrait, uncertain in its tide;

The ſtrait of *Calais*, or narrow ſea.

the Dutch *Dehoſden*, from the two points, we the *Strait of Calleis*, the French *Pas de Callais*. This is the place of which a poet of the preſent age ſays,

——— *gemini qua janua ponti*
Faucibus anguſtis, lateque frementibus undis,
Gallorum Anglorumque vetat concurrere terras.

——— Of either ſea the gate,
Where the waves echo in the narrow ſtrait,
And France and England's ſhoars eternal diſtance keep.

Marcellinus truly ſays, " this ſtrait is ſubject to " dreadful ſtorms, and preſently reſumes the ſmootheſt " and moſt level ſurface, like a plain field having " two tides both of ebb and flood between two riſings " of the moon [f]." For when the moon is in the meridian, and then again below the oppoſite horizon, the ocean is here uncommonly turbulent, and ſo great a body of water breaks with ſuch noiſe on the ſhore, that the poet Lucan [g], not without reaſon, ſaid,

Rhutupinaque littora fervent.

And ſhores Rhutupian boil.

and S. Paulinus *, ſpeaking of the country of the Morini, which he calls " the extremity of the world," ſays " the ocean rages with barbarous waves."

Here ariſes a queſtion worthy the conſideration of any learned and ingenious man who has leiſure, whether in place of this ſtrait which now parts France from Britain was once an iſthmus uniting the two kingdoms, and afterwards being torn aſunder by the general deluge, or the violence of the waves, or an earthquake, gave paſſage to the water. That the face of the globe has been greatly altered by the flood, by length of time, and other cauſes, and that iſlands by earthquakes or by the retreat of the waters have been united to the continent, is diſputed by none: and on the other hand nothing is more certain, from the moſt credible authors than that by earthquakes and the inroads of the ſea iſlands have been torn from the continent. Whence Pythagoras in Ovid [h]:

Whether Britain was joined to the continent.

Vidi ego quod quondam fuerat ſolidiſſima tellus
Eſſe fretum; vidi factas ex æquore terras.

The face of places and their forms decay,
And that is ſolid earth that once was ſea;
Seas in their turn retreating from the ſhore,
Make ſolid land what ocean was before. DRYDEN.

Strabo [i], inferring what may happen from what has happened, concludes that iſthmus's have been and may be cut through. " You ſee, ſays Seneca [k], whole " countries torn from their foundations and places " that ſtood on the edge of the ſea, removed acroſs " it: you ſee the ſeparation of cities and nations, " when part of Nature riſes of itſelf, or a great ſtorm " drives in the ſea, whoſe force, as derived from the " whole body, is wonderful. For though it rages " only in part it is with the violence of the whole " world. Thus the ſea has torn Spain from Africa: " and thus by an inundation recorded by the greateſt " poets Sicily has been cut off [l] from Italy. Whence " Virgil [m]

Hæc loca vi quondam & vaſta convulſa ruina
(Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetuſtas)
Diſſiluiſſe ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret, venit medio vi pontus, & undis
Heſperium Siculo latus abſcidit, arvaque & urbes
Littore diductas anguſto interluit æſtu.

That realm of old a ruin huge was rent
In length of ages from the continent;
With force convulſive burſt the iſle away;
Through the dread opening broke the thundering ſea:
At once the thundering ſea Sicilia tore,
And ſunder'd from the fair Heſperian ſhore;
And ſtill the neighbouring coaſts the town divides,
With ſcanty channels and contracted tides. PITT.

Pliny [n] alſo informs us that Cyprus was torn from Syria, Eubæa from Bæotia, Beſbicus from Bithynia, having all been part of the reſpective continents. But none of the antients mention ſuch a ſeparation of Britain from the continent. Thoſe lines indeed of Virgil and others of Claudian, with the conjecture of Servius mentioned in the introduction to this work, inſinuate as much. But Dominicus Marius Niger, the learned John Twine, and the author, whoever he was, that applied theſe lines about Sicily to Britain, are of this opinion [o].

[a] *Tam milites quam pedites.* [b] [c] [e] I. 174.
[d] I do not find this in Ammianus; Ainſworth quotes him for *fretalis* without pointing out the place. [i] I. 59.
[f] XXVII. 8. [g] VI. 67. * Epiſt. 2 ad Victricium. [h] Met. XV. 262.
[k] Nat. Quæſt. VI. c. 29. [l] *reſecta*. Some copies read *rejecta*.
[m] En. III. 415. [n] I. 88.
[o] Of the ſame opinion are Mr. Somner and Dr. Wallis. Phil. Tranſ. 275. 275. 376. See Chartham. G.

— *Britannia quondam*
Gallorum pars una fuit, ſed pontus & æſtus
Mutavere ſitum; rupit confinia Nereus
Victor, & abſciſſos interluit æquore montes.

Britain was once to antient Gallia join'd,
But ſever'd ſince by rage of ſea and wind:
Victorious Nereus by his furious ſhocks
Has burſt the bound, and laves the ſever'd rocks.

Since therefore we have here no hiſtorical authority to proceed upon, the learned by comparing the ſimilar appearances in ſuch kind of ſtraits, in order to trace out the truth have propoſed theſe and the like particulars to be more maturely conſidered.

Whether the ſoil is the ſame on both coaſts? This is the caſe here, both coaſts riſing with bold cliffs of the ſame materials and colour in the narroweſt part as if they had been forced aſunder.

What is the breadth of the ſtrait? It is certain theſe ſtraits are not much wider than that at Gibraltar or Sicily, about twenty-four miles; ſo that at firſt ſight one would ſuſpect the land was parted by the furious tides of the ocean that now beat on both ſides. For I dare not ſuppoſe it ſubſided by an earthquake, ſuch ſhocks being very uncommon in our northern latitudes, and never very violent.

What is the depth? As that of the Sicilian ſtrait is 80 paces, ours is ſcarce 25 fathom, though the ſea on both ſides is much deeper.

What is the bottom, ſandy, gravelly, or clayey, and are there many ſhoals in the ſtrait? Sailors know of but one [p], and that always the ſame in the middle of the channel which at low water is ſcarce three fathom deep.

Laſtly; has any place on either ſhore its name in the antient language from *tearing aſunder*, *diviſion*, *ſeparation*, or the like, as *Rhegium*, in the Sicilian ſtrait from the Greek Ρηγνυμι, *to break*, becauſe there by the violence of the waves Sicily was broken off from Italy? I can think of none unleſs we ſuppoſe *Witſan* on the French coaſt has its name from *Gwith*, a Britiſh word for ſeparation [q].

Thoſe who ſuppoſe Britain joined to Gaul after the general deluge argue from the circumſtance of wolves being formerly as common among us as now in Scotland and Ireland. How, ſay they, could they come into iſlands when all animals, except thoſe in the ark, periſhed, unleſs the land had been contiguous long after, and there had been no iſlands. This difficulty perplexed St. Auſtin [r], who obſerves upon it; "It "may be ſuppoſed wolves and other animals ſwam "over to the iſlands that were neareſt as deer do "every year from Italy to Sicily to feed. But ſome "are ſo far from land that it ſeems impoſſible for "any beaſt to reach them by ſwimming. If men "caught them alive, and brought them over, this "ſeems very conſiſtent with a fondneſs for the chace: "though it cannot be denied but they might be con-"veyed over by angels by the divine command or "permiſſion. If they ſprung from the earth as at "firſt when God ſaid, Let the earth bring forth "living creatures, it will more clearly appear that "there were in the ark all kinds of animals, not "only to repair the ſeveral ſpecies, but to figure out "the various nations as an emblem of the church [*], "if the earth has produced many animals in iſlands "to which they could not get." Thus he. Nor could any perſon have expreſſed himſelf more clearly or elegantly on the ſubject. It is enough for me to have propoſed it: let the reader conſider it at his leiſure: and he that comes neareſt the truth in this queſtion will ſeem to me the moſt enlightened and ſagacious.

MORINI. On the oppoſite continent were the MORINI, ſo called in the antient Celtic language from their maritime ſituation, q. d. *dwellers on the ſea*. Their country is now called *Conte de Guiſnes* and *Conte de Bolonois*, and had antiently two places of conſiderable note, GESSORIACUM and ITIUM, from which laſt Cæſar *Portus Itius.* ſays is the beſt paſſage from Gaul to Britain, and many ſuppoſe it to have been where now is *Calais*; but the great and learned chancellor of France, L'Hoſpital, well verſed in matters of antiquity, aſſerts that Calais is a place of no great antiquity, and was only a ſmall village ſuch as the French call *Bourgade*, till Philip earl of Bologne encloſed it with walls not many years before the Engliſh took it. Nor will you any where find that any perſons croſſed from thence into Britain before that time [t]. We muſt, therefore, I think, look for *Itius* elſewhere, namely at *Witſan*, which we called *Whitſan*, a name not very remote from *Itium*, lower down near Blackneſs. At this place it appears by our hiſtorians all who went from Britain landed, inſomuch that Louis le Jeune king of France when he went on pilgrimage to Thomas of Canterbury humbly beſought that ſaint that no perſon might be ſhipwrecked between Dover and Witſan, as if this was the beſt paſſage at the time; nor is the ſtrait ſo narrow any where elſe: though it is to be preſumed the perſons who croſſed did not regard the ſhortneſs of the paſſage, but the convenience of the harbours on each coaſt. Thus though the ſtrait is narroweſt between *Blackneſs* in France and the *Neſſe* in England, they now croſs between Dover and Calais, and in former ages before Vitſan harbor was blocked up, between it and Dover; and before that between *Rhutupiæ* and *Geſſoriacum*, whence the emperor Claudius, and the other generals already mentioned, croſſed over into Britan. Pliny [u] ſeems to call this Geſſoriacum "*the Britiſh port of the Morini*," perhaps from the paſſage from it to Britain. Ptolemy, in whom it has crept in inſtead of Itium, *Geſſoriacum* *Geſſoriacum.* *navale*, in which ſenſe the Britans call it *Bowling Long*. For I will maintain againſt Boethius the Scot and Turnebus that *Geſſoriacum* was the maritime town which Ammianus calls *Bononia*, the French *Bolongue*, *Bononia* in *France.* the Dutch *Beunen*, and we *Bolen*; on the authority of Rhenanus, who had ſeen the antient Peutinger table ſince publiſhed by Velſer, in which ſtands *Geſſoriacum, quod nunc Bononia*, as well as from the diſtance in the Itinerary which exactly anſwers to that in Antoninus between the *Ambiani* and *Geſſoriacum*. But what is of greateſt weight, the Panegyric addreſſed to Conſtantius Auguſtus ſays that the army of pirates under Carauſius were beſieged and reduced in *Geſſoriacum*, and the other addreſſed to Conſtantine the Great his ſon ſays they were routed at *Bononia* *, ſo

The ſhorteſt paſſage from *England* to *France.*

[p] Frowen ſhoal. Not in any modern chart. G.
[q] Againſt this it may be urged, that the Saxons called this place Þ̄ȝiȝranb from its *White ſand*, diſcerned as we may ſuppoſe from the coaſt of Kent, and that the meaning of the name ſhould rather be ſought for in the leſſer diviſion than the greater, as the name of Sicily was given to Trinacria and not to Italy. G. How then came *Rhegium?*
[r] De Civit. Dei xvi. 7. [t] Propter ſacramentum eccleſiæ.
[t] See alſo Le Febure; Hiſt. de Calais I. 105—107 & 646.
[u] N. H. IV. ad fin. Cellar. Γεσσοριακον επινειον.——Γησοριαι, *Terræ fines.* See Chiflet de portu Iccio, p. 13. MS. n. G. Hence Somner pronounces *Geſſoriacum* or Bologne the place whence Cæſar ſailed. G. * Edit. Baſil, p. 272. & 251.

that *Bononia* and *Geſſoriacum* muſt be one and the ſame town, and the older name ſeems to have been grown into diſuſe about that time. For we can hardly ſuppoſe ſuch authors addreſſing themſelves to ſuch princes, could have miſtaken this place ſo lately make remarkable. But what have I to do with France? I was induced to mention theſe places as the valor of our anceſtors ſo often diſtinguiſhed itſelf on this coaſt, when they took Calais and Bologne from the French, reſtoring the latter on their earneſt ſolicitation eight years after for a ſum of money, and having held the former 212 years in ſpite of all the efforts of France. I return now with the tide[x] to Britain.

Folkſtone. From Dover the chalk cliffs run on in one continued ridge for five miles to *Folkſtone*, a place of conſequence antiently, as appears by the Roman coins daily found there, but under what name is uncertain. It was probably one of thoſe towers which the Romans "erected at intervals" according to Gildas "on the "ſouth coaſt of Britain along the ſhore to guard the "coaſt" againſt the Saxons under Theodoſius the younger. It was eminent among the Saxons on a religious account, for the nunnery founded by Eanſwida, daughter of Eadbald king of Kent. At preſent it is a ſmall village, the greateſt part being carried off by the ſea. It was however the barony[y] of the family of *Abrincis*, from whom it came to Hamo de *Crevequer*, and by his daughter to John de *Sandwich*, whoſe ſon John's daughter Juliana brought it in dower to John de *Segrave*.

Barons *Folkſtone.*

Saltwood caſtle. The ſhore turns to the weſt near *Saltwood*, a caſtle of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, which archbiſhop William Courtenay enlarged; and *Oſtenhanger*, where Edward baron *Poinings*, father of a numerous illegitimate race, began a noble houſe.

Oſtenhanger.

Hith or *Hide.* Four miles off is *Hith*, one of the cinque ports, whence its name, which ſignifies a port or ſtation: though at preſent it can hardly maintain that name againſt the heaps of ſand which ſhut out the ſea for a great way. Nor is it long ſince it was very conſiderable by the decline of *Weſt Hythe*, a little neighbouring town to the weſt, which was a harbour till the ſea withdrew itſelf two centuries ago[z]. It owes its origin, as well as Weſt Hythe, to the adjoining little village of *Lime*, formerly a very famous harbour, till the ſands thrown up by the ſea choaked it up. Antoninus and the Notitia call it PORTUS LEMANIS, Ptolemy ΛΙΜΗΝ, which being a ſignificative word in Greek the copyiſts to ſupply a ſuppoſed omiſſion wrote Καινος λιμην, and the Latin tranſlators rendered *Novus portus*: whereas the name of the place was *Limen* or *Leman*, as now *Lime*. The commander of a company of Turnacenſes was ſtationed here under the count of the Saxon ſhore. A military road paved with ſtones runs hence to Canterbury, eaſily known to be a Roman work, as alſo the neighbouring caſtle called *Stutfall* incloſing about ten acres on the ſlope of a hill, and fragments of the walls remain built of Britiſh bricks, flints, and chalk, with ſand and pebbles intermixt, ſo ſtrong as to have ſtill reſiſted time. At preſent though it is not a harbour it retains no ſmall ſhadow of its former dignity; for here at *Shipway* the warden of the ports takes a ſolemn oath when he enters on his office, and here courts are held on certain days to determine controverſies among the inhabitants of the ports.

Weſt hythe.

Lime.

PORTUS LEMANIS.

Stoney ſtreet.

Stutfall caſtle.

Shipway.

Some have ſuppoſed that a great river here emptied itſelf into the ſea, becauſe ſome writers have mentioned the river *Leman* and the mouth of the *Leman*, where the Daniſh fleet anchored A. D. 892. But I ſuſpect they are miſtaken in the deſcription of the place, both becauſe here is no river except a very ſmall one, which dwindles away as ſoon as it makes its appearance, and becauſe the archdeacon of Huntingdon, a writer of ſtrict veracity, ſays[a] this fleet came to the *Portus Lemanis*, and has not a word of the *River*. Unleſs we ſhould ſuppoſe, which is more than I take upon me to do, that the river *Rother*, which falls into the ſea below Rhie, ran down hither, and has gradually changed its courſe as that marſhy plain *Rumney marſh* landed up. This level tract reaching from Lime 14 miles long by eight broad, having two towns, 19 pariſhes, and about 44200 acres, whoſe luxurious verdure is excellently adapted for fattening cattle, has by the bounty of the ſea been by degrees added to the land. So that I may not without reaſon call it the Gift of the Sea, as Herodotus[b] calls Egypt the Gift of the Nile, and a very learned man[c] the paſtures of Holland the Gifts of Boreas and the Rhine. For the ſea to make amends for what it has ſwallowed up in other places of this coaſt, has reſtored it here by retreating, or by bringing up mud from time to time, ſo that ſeveral places which two centuries[d] ago ſtood on the ſea are now a mile or two from it. None but thoſe who have ſeen it can believe how rich the ſoil is, what great herds of cattle it feeds, which are driven here to fatten from the furtheſt part of England, or with what art it is embanked againſt the ſea. For the better government of it Edward IV. made it a corporation conſiſting of a bailiff, jurors, and commoners. In the Saxon times the inhabitants of this tract were called Mepſcpaꝛe, *Marſhmen*, a name perfectly ſuiting the place. I do not underſtand that antient writer Ethelwald[e], when he ſays that "Cinulph king of Mercia ravaged Kent, and the country called *Merſc warum*," and elſewhere[f] "that an officer named Herbyth was beheaded by the Danes in the place called *Merſcwarum*;" if he does not mean this marſhy little tract. *Rumney* or *Romeney*, antiently *Romenal*, which ſome, from its name, think a work of the Romans, is the principal town of this tract, and one of the cinque ports, of which *Old Romney* and *Lid* are accounted members, which were bound jointly to furniſh five ſhips of war in the manner afore cited. It ſtands on a high hill of ſand and gravel, and had before the ſea withdrew itſelf a very ſpacious harbour to the weſt defended from moſt winds. The inhabitants, as appears in the Conqueror's ſurvey[g], "were, on account of their ſerving at ſea, exempt "from all cuſtom but robbery, breach of peace and "forſtel[h]." At that time it was very conſiderable, being divided into twelve wards, and having five pariſh churches, a priory and an hoſpital. In the time of Edward I. the ſea driven by violent winds overwhelmed this tract and made great havock of men, cattle, and buildings, and having deſtroyed the little populous village of *Promhill*, changed the channel of the Rother, which here emptied itſelf into the ſea

Rumney marſh.

[x] *ſecundo æſtu*, omitted by Gibſon. with full ſails and a favourable tide. Holland.
[y] Dugd. I. 467.
[z] *proavorum memoria.* [a] Henry of Hunt. V. p. 201. [b] II. 5.
[c] Peter Nannius of Alcmar, a learned painter, ſchoolmaſter, and canon of Arras. His writings are Dialogues between illuſtrious women, and tranſlations of various authors. Hoffm. Lex.
[d] *avorum memoria.* [e] III. 478. a. [f] III. 478. b. A. D. 839. [g] P. 11. b. [h] *foreſtalling.* Spelman.

and

and filled up its mouth, making it a new and ſhorter courſe by *Rhie*: ſo that it gradually deſerted this town, which from that time declined, and loſt much of its antient populouſneſs and dignity.

Below this the land runs out a great way eaſt, which we call *Neſs*, q. d. *Noſe*, on which ſtands *Lid*, a pretty populous place ſince the inhabitants of Promhill removed to it after that inundation. On the extremity of the point which we call *Dengeneſſe*, where is nothing but gravel and pebbles, grows plentifully Holm oak with its evergreen prickly leaves like a low foreſt for above a mile. Among the pebbles near *Ston-end* is an heap of larger ſtones, which the neighbours call the tomb of the ſaints Criſpin and Criſpinian, who they pretend were ſhipwreckt here, and called to heaven. The ſhore retiring from hence runs ſtrait weſt, producing peaſe among the pebbles which ſpring up ſpontaneouſly in large cluſters[h], and differ little in taſte from field peaſe, to the mouth of the Rother which divides Kent and Suſſex.

Its courſe from this laſt county we have briefly followed above. In its Kentiſh courſe it has *Newenden*, which I am almoſt apt to believe is the long ſought-for harbour which the Notitia calls ANDERIDA, the Britans *Caer Andred*, the Saxons Anopeb̃rceaſtep: firſt, becauſe the inhabitants affirm it to have been a very antient town and harbour: next, becauſe of its ſituation on the foreſt of *Andredſwald* to which it gives name: laſtly, becauſe the Saxons ſeem to have called it *Brittenden* or the *Britons valley* (as they did alſo *Segontium* before deſcribed) whence the whole adjoining hundred has the name of *Selbrittenden*. The Romans to defend this coaſt againſt the Saxon pirates, placed here a company of the *Abulci* with their officer[i]. Afterwards the Saxons utterly deſtroyed it: for Hengiſt when he determined to drive the Britans entirely out of Kent, and thought it neceſſary for this purpoſe to increaſe his forces, ſent for Ella out of Germany with a large body of Saxons who violently aſſaulting this Anderida, the Britans who lay in ambuſh in the neighbouring wood ſo harraſt them, that when at laſt after great loſs on both ſides, they divided their forces and routed the Britans in the woods, and at the ſame time aſſailed the town, the barbarians breathed ſuch a ſpirit of vengeance that they put all the inhabitants to the ſword and razed the place. "It was ſhewn in this deſolate ſtate for many ages" ſays Henry of Huntingdon[k], till under Edward I. certain Carmelite friars lately come from Carmel in Paleſtine, and ſeeking ſolitary places erected a monaſtery here at the expence of Sir Thomas Albuger, and a town preſently ſprung up, which with reſpect to the antient ruined one was called *Newenden*, q. d. *New town in the valley*. The river Rother dividing its ſtreams lower down ſurrounds the graſſey iſle of *Oxney*, and near its mouth ſtands *Apuldore*, where a ſwarm of Daniſh and Norman pirates, which under Haſtings had infeſted the French coaſt, landed laden with booty, and built a caſtle; but by the valor of king Alfred were compelled to ſue for peace.

Near it in the woodland are *Cranbrook*, *Tenterden*, *Benenden*, and other neighbouring towns, in which the woollen manufacture firſt flouriſhed from the time of Edward III. who by premiums and many privileges invited the Flemings into England in his 10th year to teach our people that manufacture, which now is deſervedly accounted one of the pillars of the ſtate.

Cranbrook. *Tenterden.* *Benenden.*

Woollen manufacture firſt in *England*.

To recite now the earls of Kent in their order, omitting the Saxon ones, *Godwin*, and others who were not earls by inheritance but by office: *Odo* own[l] brother to William I. is reckoned the firſt earl of Kent of Norman deſcent. He was alſo biſhop of Bayeux, a man of a bad and reſtleſs diſpoſition, always buſy in raiſing diſturbances, whence after that violent rebellion of his ſtirring up he was ſtript of his eſtates and property in England by his nephew Rufus[m]. Afterwards when the uſurper Stephen endeavoured to attach the ſoldiery to his intereſt by favours, he beſtowed that honour on *William of Ipres* a Fleming[n], that inſupportable burthen[o] on Kent, as Fitz-Stephens calls him, who was by Henry II. forced to leave it with tears[p]. The ſon of Henry II. whom his father had crowned king, for the ſame reaſon when he was forming deſigns againſt his father, beſtowed this additional title on *Philip earl of Flanders*[q]; but this man was earl of Kent only by title and promiſe. For as Gervaſe Dorobornenſis[r] expreſſes it, "Philip earl of Flanders promiſed all the aſſiſtance in his power to the young king, doing homage to him with oath: to whom for his ſervice the king promiſed with all Kent a revenue of £. 1000. and Rocheſter and Dover caſtles." Not long after, *Hubert de Berg* for his eminent ſervices to the ſtate received as the reward of his own deſert the ſame honour from Henry III.[s] He was a true lover of his country, and in all the ſtorms of his adverſe fortune diſcharged fully all the duties that the ſtate can require from the beſt of ſubjects. He died[t] diveſted of this honour[u], which remained dormant till the reign of Edward II. That king in his 15th year conferred it on his younger brother *Edmund of Woodſtock*, who having the care of his nephew Edward III. fell under the ſtorm of falſe and unjuſt envy, and was beheaded[x] for expreſſing an unreſerved brotherly affection to his depoſed brother, and attempting to reſcue him from his confinement, not knowing he was made away. His two ſons *Edmund*[y] and *John*[z] ſucceeded however in their turn, and dying without iſſue, their ſiſter who ſurvived them, and was called for her beauty *the fair maid of Kent*, conveyed it to the knightly family of *Holand*; for Thomas Holand her huſband was called earl of Kent[a], and was ſucceeded in that honour by his ſon *Thomas*, who died 20 Richard II. and was ſucceeded by his two ſons, *Thomas*, created duke of Surrey[b], and ſoon after beheaded[c] for plotting againſt king Henry IV. and after him *Edmund* High admiral

Earls of *Kent*.

[h] See in Suſſex.
[i] The Notitia mentions *Anderecciani milites*. *Anderetiani* & *Andereniciani*, ſect. 40. 64, 65. ed. Labbe. Gale MS. n.
[k]
[l] *uterinus frater*; brother by the mother's ſide. G.
[m] He died in Normandy A. D. 1096.
[n] A. D. 1141.
[o] *violentus Cantii incubator*. Fitz Steph. p. 13. ed. Sparke. *over-preſſor*. Holland.
[p] He died a monk at Laon in Flanders 1162. Meyer ap. Dugd. I. 612.
[q] Query, if the father of William de Ipre. Dugd. I. 611.
[r] Inter X Script. 1424.
[s] 11 Henry III.
[t] At Banſted, Surrey, 1243, and was buried in the Black friars church, Holborn. Dugd. I. 699.
[u] Dugdale ſays only of his high poſts, (I. 696,) but his ſon John did not ſucceed to the title. Ib. 700.
[x] 4 Edward III.
[y] He was reſtored 4 Edward III. and died in his minority ſoon after. Dugd. II. 94.
[z] He died 26 Edw. III. Ib.
[a] in her right 34 Edw. III. and died the ſame year. Ib. 73.
[b] 21 Rich. II. which honour he was deprived of 1 Hen. IV.
[c] At Cirenceſter 1 Hen. IV.

of England, who died of a wound received 1408 at the ſiege of St. Brien in Bretagne [d]. With theſe the title becoming extinct for a time, and the eſtate being divided between their ſiſters, Edward IV. conferred it firſt on *William Nevill* lord *Fauconberg* [e], and after his death upon *Edmund Grey* [f] lord *Haſtings*, *Weisford* and *Ruthyn*, who was ſucceeded by his ſon *George* [g]. He had by his firſt wife Anne *Widevile*, *Richard* earl of Kent, who died [h] without iſſue, having ſpent his eſtate. By his ſecond wife Catharine, daughter of William Herbert earl of Pembroke, he had ſir Henry *Grey*, knight [i], whoſe ſon Henry's ſon Reginald was advanced [k] to the earldom of Kent by queen Elizabeth A. D. 1572, and dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by his brother Henry, a moſt accompliſhed nobleman.

This county has 398 pariſhes.

[d] Thomas Walſingham, Ypod. Neuſt. p. 179. Dugd. II. 77.
[e] 1 Edw. IV. He died the ſame year. Ib. I. 308.
[f] 5 Edw. IV. He died 4 Hen. VII. Ib. I. 718.
[g] He died 20 Hen. VII. Ib.
[h] 15 Hen. VIII. Ib.
[i] of Wreſt c. Bedford, who by reaſon of his ſlender eſtate declined taking the title, and died 1562. Ib. His ſon Henry died in his life time. MS. n. of Le Neve. Ib.
[k] He reaſſumed the title and died the ſame year. Ib

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of KENT, bounded on the north by the Thames, and the German ocean; on the east by the sea; on the south by the sea, and Sussex; and on the west by Sussex and Surrey; extends in length from the west of the lands in Beckenham called Langley to Ramsgate in the isle of Thanet, about 53 miles; and in breadth from the river Rother south of Newenden to the Thames at Nowrhead in the isle of Greane, abont 26 miles; and is in circuit about 160 miles[a]. Later surveys differ a little from this. Mr. Hasted has given no bounds or measures. The whole shire has long been and still is divided into five parts commonly called *Lathes*, and these into 14 bailiwics and 68 hundreds[b]. It contains 1248000 acres, 408 parishes, and 30 considerable towns[c]; and is well peopled.

The property of this county, at the making of the Conqueror's survey, lay in few hands. The principal landholders were only the 12 following; the king, the archbishop, and monks of Canterbury, the bishops of Rochester and Bayeux, the abbies of Battle, St. Austin, and Ghent: Hugh de Montfort, earl Eustace, Richard de Tunbridge, Haimo vicecomes, and Albert the chaplain.

"The commodities of Kent are fertilite, wood, pas-
"ture, catel, fisch, foule, rivers, havens with shippes
"emong the v ports most famose, and royale castelles
"and tounes, and the faith of Christe there firste
"restorid. Cæsar in 5 libro de bello Gallico
"prayseth the humanite of the Kentisch men. The
"kyng himself [Henry VIII.] was born in Kent.
"Kent is the key of al Englande[d]."

Deptford or *Depeford*, q. d. *Deep ford* of the river Ravensburne[e], was held by Hugh de Maminot, a Norman baron, who built a castle here now ruined[f]. His son Walkelyn 1138 4 Steph. held Dover castle for Maud the empress[g], though Lambarde[h] says he gave it up to Stephen on his repeated solicitations, and after his death fled into Normandy. He was succeeded by his son Walkelyn, and his daughter and coheir married Geoffery de Say[i]. Hence it is that the person whom Camden calls *daughter* of Walkelyn defender of Dover castle, is by Gibson translated *sister*, i. e. to his son or the last Walkelyn. Deptford was of no estimation till Henry VIII, for the better preservation of the royal fleet, erected a storehouse, and created certain officers there, whom he incorporated by the name of the master and wardens, assistants, and elder brethren of the Holy Trinity, for the building, keeping, and conducting of the navy royal[k]. By grant 4 Henry VIII to the shipmen and mariners of this realm, they were enabled to begin to the honour of the Holy Trinity and St. Clement a perpetual guild or brotherhood concerning the craft or cunning of mariners, and for the augmentation and increase of the ships thereof, which as the body corporate of the seamen of England still continues here under the title of the *Trinity house of Deptford Strond*, who examine and license pilots both for merchant ships and the royal navy, taking care of the rates of pilotage and all light-houses and buoys throughout the kingdom, licensing the seamen on the Thames and aliens in the navy, determining complaints of men and officers in the merchants service[l], and relieving annually 300 seamen and their widows. They have here two almshouses of 21 or 30 houses. The area of the dock-yard is now more than doubled; a wet dock has been added of two acres for ships, besides another of one acre and an half for masts, &c. with suitable storehouses, launches, apartments, &c.[m] *Say's court* here, so called from the family abovementioned, belongs to the antient family of the Evelyns[n]. Here the Czar Peter resided while he studied navigation in England, and tradition says his amusement was to drive barrows through the beautiful holly hedges, to which Mr. Evelyn is supposed to allude in his Sylva. Say's court.

At *Brockley* in this parish and Lewesham was a Premonstratensian priory, founded t. Henry II. removed to Begeham[m]. Brockley.

The river Ravensbourn, which falls into the Thames here, rises in *Keston* parish on Keston heath just under a large oval camp, treble trencht and ditcht, except on the south, which is partly built upon; the east covered with wood. It is near two miles in circuit, and has a way leading to the river. The beautiful clear well at bottom to the west is walled in. This camp is too large to have been made by Cæsar, as Philpot[n] imagined, yet the form and the Roman tiles, bricks, and coins ploughed up in it seem to prove it Roman. Bishop Gibson, though he could not make good his opinion, was for placing *Noviomagus* here with Somner[o] and Stillingfleet[p], and Dr. Harris[q] thinks it later than the time of Claudius. Horsley[r] imagined it a summer camp, and Dr. Tabor[s] the camp of Aulus Plautius where he waited for Claudius after his fourth action with the Britans[t]. Near it at West Wickham is a small intrenchment cast up by sir Christopher Heydon, in the reign of Elizabeth, to train men[u]. Keston.

More to the north is *Bromley*, where the bishops of Rochester have a palace, rebuilt by the first bishop 1174. Bishop Warner erected 22 Charles II. a college for the maintenance of twenty poor ministers' widows, with an allowance of £. 20 *per ann.* to each, and £. 50 to their chaplain; the first of the kind in England, and imitated by bishop Morley at Winchester, and bishop Ward at Salisbury[y]. It was augmented by the rev. Mr. William Hetherington 1767, bishop Pearce 1774, and others. Bromley.

At *Chiselhurst*, a pleasant village included in Lewesham, was born 1510 sir Nicholas Bacon, who died 1579, and sir Francis Walsingham, who died 1590. Chiselhurst.

At *Camden* place our author lived, and died 1623. After his death it passed through several hands. Henry Camden place.

[a] Lambarde, p. 8.
[b] 63. Hasted. Besides the 61 hundreds specified in the map Mr. Hasted ennumerates others of too small extent to be there exprest These are *Bircholt* in Scray Lathe, *Chatham* and *Gillingham* in Aylesford.
[c] Mat. Brit. II. 1071. [d] Lel. It. VII. 135. [e] Lamb. 428.
[f] Harris, 2. [g] Ord. Vit. 917. [h] P. 154. 125. [i] Dugd. Bar. I. 511. 619.
[k] Lamb. 428. [l] Harris, 2. [m] G. [n] G. [m] Tan. p. 227. Hasted, p. 6. See p. 205.
[n] P. 203. [o] Canterb. 24. [p] Orig. Brit. 63. [q] P. 163.
[r] P. 423. Aubrey (Mon. Brit.) says it is a vast rude camp, neither square nor round, double trencht, the rampart and graff great; and in Cæsar's Commentaries it is said the Britans were encouraged to find the Roman camp so small when their fleet was in danger.
[s] Phil. Transf. No. 356. [t] Harris, 112. [u] Ib. [y] G.

Spencer, esq. sold it to Charles Pratt, esq.[x] since created baron Camden of this place.

Greenwich. *Greenwich* belonged at the Conquest to the abbot of Ghent, till Henry V. seizing it among the lands of alien priories gave it to Shene, and at the dissolution it came to the crown. The church is dedicated to Elphege the archbishop martyred here by the Danes. The palace begun by Humphry duke of Gloucester t. Henry VI. was enlarged by Edward IV; Henry VII. added the brick front to the water[y], and Henry VIII. spared no cost to embellish it. Here both his daughters were born, and his son ended his life[z]. James I. built the *House of delight*, now the governor of the hospital's house, which was fitted up by queen Henrietta Maria[a]. The old palace of Placentia being nearly demolished by time, Charles II. begun another, which was completed and doubled for an hospital for seamen by William III. The tower built by Duke Humphry is succeeded by the royal observatory erected by Charles II. furnished with the requisite instruments and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time. The earl of Northampton built here an hospital[b] for a governor and twenty poor men (two of this parish and eight from Snottisham and Castle rising, Norfolk) and two others at Clun in Shropshire and at Castle rising, Norfolk, as appears by his epitaph in the S. aile of the church in Dover castle, on the marble coffin in which he lies, which is supported above the table of the tomb about five feet from the ground. Erasmus[c] mentions Franciscan friars here. Speed places Grey friars here 1376. Queen Mary restored the observants whom Elizabeth finally expelled[d]. John duke of Argyle was created a peer of Great Britain 4 Ann. by the titles of baron Chatham and earl of Greenwich, with limitation to his heirs male. He died 1743, leaving five daughters, of whom Caroline, the eldest, born 1717, was married first to Francis earl of Dalkeith, secondly to Charles Townsend, esq. just before whose death 1767, she was created baroness Greenwich[e].

Lewsham. Near Greenwich is *Lewsham*, where Abraham Colse vicar, who died 1567, founded two free-schools and an almshouse[f]. It gives title of viscount to the earl of Dartmouth, whose great grandfather William was so created by queen Anne 1711[g].

Blackheath. Adjoining to Greenwich lies the plain called after the colour of the soil *Blackheath*, the scene of the Danish encampment when Elphege was murdered, and since of Tyler, Cade, and lord Audley, in their several insurrections; and the barrows of the slain remain at the south-east corner of Greenwich park[h]. In a camp on this heath were found three fibulæ, one transparent and two opaque speckled, supposed fictitious stone: they had holes in the middle, through which run gold wire, (see Pl. XIII. fig. 5.) In 1765 Mr. Tothall of Dover, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries drawings of two pennies of Henry III. part of a large collection ploughed up in a field of Mr. Hatton's at Charlton, near Greenwich; two of Edward found separately in his neighbourhood, and a gold Probus, washed up on the sea-shore near Dungeness, fair but full of sand-holes as if a cast, unless eaten by the salt-water: IMP. PROBVS P. F. AVG. Rev. VICTORIS SEMPER. On Blackheath is *Morden college*, founded by sir John Morden, a Turkey merchant, a little before his death 1708, for as many poor gentlemen as the estate will afford, and the house will hold forty. Mord lege.

Henry III. kept his Christmas at *Eltham* 1270. On William the bastard being slain in the battle of Bannocburn 1314, his kinsman Gilbert de Aton lord Vesci inherited by his disposition. He granted this manor to Gilbert Scrope for a term[i]. Edward II. resided much here, and had a son John born here 1315, and named from the place. Here Edward III. entertained John of France, and held two parliaments. Richard II. resided much here. Henry IV. kept his last Christmas here. Edward IV. repaired the palace, and inclosed one of the three parks; Henry VII. built the fair front over the moat, which Holland says rendered the place unhealthy; and Henry VIII. kept two splendid feasts here[k]. From that time Greenwich came into favour to the prejudice of this palace[l], of which remain only the gateway and the magnificent hall with its fine roof used as a barn. During the civil war the several parts and parcels were sold to different persons, but reverted at the Restoration. Sir John Shaw holds the manor under the crown[m]. Here are five almshouses founded by Thomas Philpot, esq.[n] The marshes about Woolwich were first overflowed 1236, 21 Henry III. and again in the reign of James I. and some acres never recovered[o]. The canons of Lesnes abbey adjoining kept this sweet and sound land in their time[p]. Elth

Mr. Ray is of opinion that Pliny's *Britannica* was not the *Cochlearia rotundifolia* or *Batavorum*, which we call *Garden Scurvy grass*, proper to muddy sea-coasts, and which is found on many parts of our coast and on some midland mountains, but the *Cochlearia Britannica* or *sea scurvy grass*. Abraham Munting affirms the true *Britannica* of Pliny and the antients to be the *Hydrolapathum maximum* of Gerard and Parkinson, or great water-dock[q].

In *Erith* parish at *Lesnes* Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England 1178, founded an abbey of Austin canons, among whom he retired and died the year following, and was buried in the choir or chapter-house. The abbot had summons to parliament 49 Henry III. and 23 Edward I. but not after the reign of Edward III. It was valued at £. 186. *per ann.* and suppressed among the lesser monasteries 1524. It now belongs to St. Bartholomew's hospital, Smithfield. Only the north side of the church and the cloister wall and much of the house made a farm house remained 1753. The effigies of the founder on the lid of his stone coffin was dug up among others of his family in Weever's time. Sir John Hippisley, the then owner of the scite, covered them up again and planted a bay tree which still flourishes over them[r]. Le

From Greenwich the Thames passes on to *Woolwich*, a market town, and one of the principal docks of England, though overlooked by the earlier Kentish antiquities. Besides its right of seniority to the W

[x] Harris, 101.

[y] What Holland means by saying that the tower which duke Humphry began and Henry VII. finished was *famous in Spanish fable*, I do not understand.

[z] Lambarde, 431. [a] Hasted I. 21.

[b] It was observed, says Holland, by the prying adversaries of our religion, that William Lambarde was the first protestant that built an hospital.

[c] Ep. ad Jod. Jon. p. 579. and Stowe. [d] Tan. 227. [e] G. Hasted, I. 29. [f] G. Hasted I. 77. ex stat. 16. C. II.

[g] Hasted I. 72. [h] Ib. 14. [i] Hasted I. 48—52. [k] Lamb. 522.

[l] Harris, 116. [m] Hasted I. 50. 53. [n] Harris, 116. Hasted I. 61. [o] Hasted, I. 45.

[p] Holland. South by east from Eltham is a Roman camp on the top of a hill covered with wood. Aubrey Mon. Brit.

[q] G. Cannegieterus de Brittenburgo, p. 156. 159. 177, thinks it a species of betony.

[r] Weever, p. 777. Stukeley in Arch. I. 47. Hasted. I. 201 Tanner, 61.

other

other docks, in it were built the following capital ships of war: Harry Grace Dieu, 3 Henry VIII. Prince Royal, 8 James I. Royal Sovereign, 13 Charles I. Nazeby, afterwards the Charles Richard, afterwards the James and St. Andrew 7. 10. 22. Charles II.[s]

Darent paſſes firſt by *Weſtram*, which gave birth to that conſtant martyr John Fryth, to that advocate for civil and religious liberty biſhop Hoadly 1676, and to the gallant conqueror of Canada general Wolfe 1727. William earl of Jerſey had a ſeat here at *Squerries*, ſold by his ſon to Mr. Warde whoſe grandſon now enjoys it[r].

Sevenoak is a populous well-built market town, remarkable for the defeat of Jack Cade and his followers by ſir Humphry Stafford, whom Henry VI. ſent againſt them; and for giving birth to William Sevenoke, lord-mayor of London, a foundling, who founded here an hoſpital and ſchool 1418, 32 Henry[s], rebuilt 1727. In this pariſh is *Knoll* the antient and noble ſeat of the family of Sackville, earls of Dorſet, to whom Elizabeth granted it. It formerly belonged to the Says and the archbiſhops of Canterbury from Bourchier, who purchaſed it of William Fienes lord Say and Seale, and 34 Henry VI. rebuilt it, and died 1486. It was alienated from the ſee by Cranmer 29 Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted it to the duke of Northumberland. Earl Thomas Sackville's grandſon alienated it, but Charles II. regranted it to his nephew Richard, from which time it has been in the family. It is a large manſion, built round two quadrangles, each entered by two gateways with towers. The hall has a rich wooden ſcreen, and a fine antique ſtatue, ſuppoſed of Pythagoras, in beautiful drapery, lately brought from Naples; and leads by a clumſy old ſtaircaſe to the principal apartments. Among the valuable pictures here are one called Anne Boleyn; a ſingular picture of Wolſey; biſhop Gardiner young and beardleſs; ſir Walter Raleigh and lady; ſir Anthony Marſden phyſician to James I. a whole length of James I. falſely aſcribed to ſir Anthony More, who was dead 30 years before James came to the throne of England. He is ſeated in his royal robes in a chair like a couch, ſtill preſerved here. The chapel is very antient, and adorned with painted glaſs; and to the houſe adjoin various offices, formerly occupied by the workmen of the family. Thomas Farnaby, the moſt eminent ſchoolmaſter of his time, kept ſchool here, and was buried in the chancel 1647, aged 72. His grandſon Charles was created a baronet, and his deſcendants are ſtill ſo. *Brooks-place*, the antient ſeat of the Amherſts, was rebuilt by the preſent lord Amherſt, and called Montreal[t].

The river runs next to *Chevening*, the ſeat of Thomas Lennard earl of Suſſex, who ſold it 1717 to Philip ſon of James Stanhope, created earl Stanhope.

At *Otford* Offa king of the Mercians, gained ſo complete a victory over Ealhmund[u] king of Kent, that he attempted A. D. 773[x], to transfer as it were in triumph the archiepiſcopal ſee into his own dominions, and ſo far ſucceeded as to get Lichfield exempted from the juriſdiction of Canterbury, obtaining for it a pall of Alexander I. A.D. 789: all the Mercian ſees of Worceſter, Leiceſter, Sidnaceſter, Hereford, Elmham, and Dunwich, being erected into a province for it: and ſo it continued eleven years from 786 to 797, in which time Mathew of Weſtminſter tells us three archbiſhops ſat at Lichfield; Ealdulf, Humbert, and Higbert; in whoſe time the ſee of Canterbury was reſtored to its former dignity by Kenwulf king of the Mercians[6]. But all other hiſtorians concur in making only Ealdulf archbiſhop of Lichfield[y]; and biſhop Gibſon miſtakes ſtrangely in dating the getting the pall for Lichfield 766, when the battle was not fought till 773, and Matthew of Weſtminſter expreſsly dates it 786, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the ſee of Canterbury 797. The battle ſaid to be fought here between the Danes and Edmund Ironſide 1016, was by the Saxon chronicle and Matthew of Weſtminſter placed at *Sceorſtan* in *Worceſterſhire*, though placed here by Lambert[z] and other Kentiſh antiquaries. The manor belonged to the archbiſhops of Canterbury before the Conqueſt. Winchelſea died here 1313. Deane rebuilt it t. Henry VIII. Warham left nothing of the old palace ſtanding but the walls of the hall and chapel[a], and laid out £. 33000 on it, though his predeceſſors Morton and Bouchier had liberally builded at Knoll[b]; yet all that now remains here is part of the gate and its towers, late the property of ſir Sydney Stafford Smythe, chief baron of the Exchequer, to whoſe anceſtor James I. granted it[c].

Between this and Sevenoak is *Holmeſdale*, a vale running into Surrey, where it has already been deſcribed. Holmeſdale.

Of the family of *Lullingſton* I find no account in our Baronages, nor in Mr. Haſted's Hiſtory of Kent, I. p. 310. The caſtle and manor belonged to the Peches, Harts, and Dykers, and now to ſir Dixon Dyke[d]. *Shoreham* caſtle adjoining had alſo the name of Lullingſton, but is now ruined[e]. At *Eynsford* adjoining are ruins of a caſtle belonging to the *Eynsfords* t. Henry II.[f] Lullingſton. Shoreham caſtle. Eynsford.

On the river Darent, antiently called *Crucan*, which in its ſhort courſe, gives name to five ſmall towns, St. Mary Crey, Pauls Crey, Votes or Foots Crey, North Crey, and Creyford, is *Darent*, where Vortimer, ſon of Vortigern, defeated the Saxons with great ſlaughter[g]. On *Greenſted* green are many barrows, ſeveral earth works, and a ſmall camp[h]. Darent.

At *Dartford* began the inſurrections under Tyler who ſlew the collector of the poll-tax for ſome indecencies offered to his daughter. Frederic the emperor married Henry III's ſiſter Iſabella here by proxy. Edward III. held a turnament here 1331, and 1355 founded here a nunnery valued at £. 380 *per ann.*[i] Holland ſays Henry VIII. converted it into an houſe for himſelf and ſucceſſors. Only a gateway remains, and the ſcite produced the beſt artichokes in England[k]. Here was an hoſpital founded t. Henry VI.[l] refounded with an almſhouſe 1697. Here was ſet up the firſt iron-mill by Godfrey Box of Liege 1590[m], and before 1590, the firſt paper-mill in England by one Spelman who died 1607, and planted the firſt lime-trees here. Dartford gives title of viſcount to Edward Villiers earl of Jerſey[n]. On Dartford and Creyford heath are a number of pits from 10 to 20 fathom deep, like wells or chim- Dartford.

[s] G. [r] Haſted I 385. [z] Lamb. 520. G. Harris 277. Tan. 228. Haſted I. 338. 357.
[t] Haſted I. 350. [u] *Aldric.* Harris.
[x] Math. Weſtm. ſays, out of pique to Lambert archbiſhop of Canterbury. p. 46. [6] G.
[y] Godw. 310, [z] P. 509. [a] Eraſm. pref. ad Marc. ev.
[b] Lamb. 509. [c] Haſted I. 322. [d] Holland. Haſted I. 312. [e] Ib. 318.
[f] Ib. 307. Har. 118. [g] G. Har. 91. [h] Haſt. I. 249. [i] Tan. 225. Lamb. 446.
[k] Groſe's account under his view of it. [l] Tan. 228.
[m] Lamb. 453. Stowe 1040. Harris 93. Dr. Harris is very confuſed here in dates, and miſ-cites Stowe's page.
[n] Haſt. I. 225-6.

nies, dug either for chalk or for retreats to the Saxons, like the old Germans mentioned by Tacitus[o]. Mr. Camden mentions such in Essex, and sir Robert Atkins[p] in Glouceſterſhire at Cold Aſton.

Noviomagvs. Somner, Burton, Stillingfleet, and Stukeley, place Noviomagus of Antoninus, and Neomagus of Ptolemy at *Crayford*, where is a manor ſtill called *Newbury*; Camden, Gale, and Ward, at *Woodcot* in Surrey; Salmon at *Keſton* beforementioned. But here are no roads or evidences of a ſtation except ſituation and diſtance, which laſt ſeems not very exact[q].

Swaneſcomb. Between the Darent and Medway near *Greenhithe Swane* the king of Denmark landed, and encamped at *Swaneſcomb*, where are remains of works and mounts or barrows[r]. Here too is laid the ſcene of that noble ſtand which the Kentiſh men are ſuppoſed to have made for their liberties with the Conqueror. Unfortunately this ſtory reſts only on the credit of a Canterbury monk[s]. Mr. Pegge places Vagniacæ at Swanſcombe[t]. So did Dr. Thorpe; and ſomething like a Roman miliare was dug up on the Watling-ſtreet here[u].

Crayford. In *Crayford* church-yard was dug up a copper coin of an antient Greek emperor, and a modern Greek copper one 1741[x].

Graveſend. *Graveſend*, ſo called according to Mr. Lambarde from Gereve's end, q. d. the *limit* of the *Gereve* or *Reve*, is a market town, which was burnt by the French t. Richard II. and fortified by Henry VIII. with a platform which has ſtill a governor; another being raiſed at Mylton adjoining, and two oppoſite on the Eſſex ſhore[y]. Here is a conſtant paſſage by boats from Dover and Canterbury to London[z] ſince the abbot of Mount Grace by the tower to which it belonged obtained of Richard II. that the inhabitants of Graveſend and Milton only ſhould tranſport paſſengers to London. The port of London ends juſt below the town[a].

Shorn. Beyond Graveſend is *Shorn*, held antiently by ſir Roger Northwood, by ſervice to carry with others the king's tenants a white enſign 40 days at his own charges, when the king warred in Scotland[b].

Cobham. *Cobham* gives both name and title to its barons, who are as antient as king John. John lord Cobham was a reſpectable character in the reign of Edward III. and died 9 Henry IV. His grandaughter's husband ſir John Oldcaſtle aſſumed the title in her right; and with a ſtrong tincture of enthuſiaſm mixed with a real zeal for reformation in religion fell a martyr to eccleſiaſtical power, which perſuaded the young king Henry V. that his deſigns were levelled at the government. The laſt of the Brooks lords Cobham was involved in Raleigh's ſentence as conſpiring againſt James I. but execution being ſuſpended he died in great poverty 1619. One of the family was reſtored to the title 20 Charles I. and died ſoon after without iſſue[c]. Cobham hall is now the ſeat of John earl of Darnley lord Clifton; the centre built by Inigo Jones. A large cheſnut tree a mile from it is 32 feet round[d]. Cobham gives title of baron to Richard Granville Temple earl Temple.

Cliff at Hoo. Spelman and Talbot are of opinion, that three ſeveral councils were held at *Cliff at Hoo:* the firſt by Cuthbert archbiſhop of Canterbury, at which was preſent Ethelbald king of Mercia A. D. 742; the ſecond under Kenulph king of Mercia A. D. 803; and the third under Beornulph his ſucceſſor A. D. 822: to theſe Dr. Wilkins adds others 798, and a provincial one 800. Mr. Lambarde doubts whether *Cloveſho* was not in Mercia rather than Kent, at which diſtance it is hardly probable the kings would have attended, yet on the authority of Talbot agrees that Cliff at Hoo muſt be the place, as he finds no place in Mercia reſembling Cloveſhoe, though many of the name of Cliff. Biſhop Gibſon, in his index of names at the end of the Saxon chronicle, gives good reaſons for fixing it to Abingdon, which certainly had another name before Ciſſa founded the abbey, and the book of Abingdon calls that name *Sheoveſham*, which is eaſily miſtaken for *Cleoveſham*. It is deſcribed as the capital of the kingdom, and the place where all the public affairs were tranſacted, on which account the council of Hereford 673, decreed, that a council ſhould be called there once a year[e]. Dr. Harris[f] will not give up the point, but defends the title of Cliff to theſe councils and to the three others A. D. 747, 800, and 824[g], becauſe the place had always the name of *Biſhop Clive*, and appears to have been much larger before the fire 1520. Dr. Plott ſays it is no wonder the kings of Mercia called councils in Kent, which at that time they had wholly conquered[h].

Medw. An act paſſed 16 Charles II. to make the Medwey navigable in Kent and Suſſex[i]. Since 1740 it has been made ſo from Maidſtone to Tunbridge by an act 1740[i]. Baxter derives its name from *Mad iiog iiſc*, q. d. *the fair ſtream of water*; and Dr. Gale on Antoninus ſuppoſes it to mean ſimply the *river*, both *Med* and *Way* ſignifying the ſame. Mr. Pegge[k] rather the *river of Med*, from *med*, middle, Saxon, *Vaga* Britiſh becauſe running through the middle of Kent.

The Weald of Kent produced William Caxton, as himſelf tells us in the preface to the Recueil of Troy.

Penſh. The town of *Penſhurſt* was antiently called *Penceſter* and *Peneſherſt*[l]. The houſe is a very large pile, ornamented with great towers, and the principal front embattled: but has no one uniform front. It is entered by a great portal under a magnificent tower, and over the gate is an inſcription ſetting forth that the manor, &c. was given by Edward VI. to ſir William Sidney, knight banneret, chamberlain of his houſhold, and that the tower was built 1585. Within is a ſquare gloomy irregular court. The great hall though moſt neglected is one of the moſt curious parts of the building, and has a remarkable roof raiſed on the ſhoulders of ſome large images in a groteſque manner. From the hall you aſcend to a ſpacious vaulted gallery, having at the upper end a Gothic arch with three ſteps, each of a ſingle piece of timber, much worn, and from thence ſtairs on either hand lead to the principal apartments by a way now ſhut up. The pictures are much damaged and little of the houſe ſhewn. It belongs at preſent to the widow of William Perry, eſq. niece to the late earl of Leiceſter. The oak planted in the park on ſir Philip Sidney's birth-day ſtill remains 22 feet round; and in the church are monuments for ſir William Sidney chamberlain to Edward VI. firſt lord

[o] Lamb. 445. Haſted I. 211.
[p] P. 230. [q] Horſley 423. Haſted I. 211. [r] not mentioned by Haſted I. 263-4.
[s] Seld. on Polyolb. p. 302. Har. 308. Haſt. I. 264. [t] Gent. Mag. 1755. 273.
[u] Haſt. I. 271. [x] Bp. Lyttelton in Ant. Soc. min. [y] Lamb. 486. [z] Holland. Har. 136.
[a] Haſt. I. 450. [b] Holland. [c] Dugd. II. 64. 281. [d] Haſt. I. 497.
[e] G. Somner Lex. v. Abbanbune. [f] P. 78. [g] See Spelm. Conc. in annis.
[h] Haſted I. 536. [i] G. [i] Burr's Hiſt. of Tunbridge 223. [k] Gent. Mag. 1755. 273.
[l] Haſt. I. cxxv.

here;

here; a fine one for Robert Sidney earl of Leiceſter, and lady, and a croſs-legged figure of ſir Stephen de Pencheſter, lord warden of the cinque ports t. Henry III. and Edward I.[m] The Sidney family originate from Anjou, whence ſir William came with Henry II. whoſe chamberlain he was. His nameſake, chamberlain to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. whoſe tutor he had been, and who granted the eſtate to him, was father of ſir Henry, deputy of Ireland, preſident of Wales, who died 1586, and was buried here, leaving ſir Philip, ſlain the ſame year at Zutphen, buried in St. Paul's; and ſir Robert created baron Sidney of Penſhurſt 1 James I. viſcount Liſle 3 James I. and earl of Leiceſter 14 James I. who died 1626 and was buried here. His ſon Robert ſucceeded him[n], and was ſucceeded by his ſon Philip 1677 (brother of Algernon beheaded), his grandſon Philip 1698, great grandſon Robert 1702, and his great great grandſons Philip 1705, and John 1737[o]. Here lived Waller's Sachariſſa lady Dorothea Sidney, niece to ſir Philip, who married lord Spencer great grandfather to the great duke of Marlborough; and here were born ſir Philip and Algernon Sidney.

Tunbridge caſtle, built t. William Rufus, by Richard de Clare, who alſo built the church[p], was a place of great import frequently beſieged in the barons' war, and once taken by king John. It now belongs to the widow of Mr. Hooker, who bought it 25 years ago of a ſpendthrift heir, who had ſold much of the caſing of the walls. The ſcite is beautifully planted. The gateway remains with its holes for portcullis', &c. and opens to a ſmall hall communicating by arches on each hand with the apartments in three ſtories, the uppermoſt having the largeſt windows as being the ſtate rooms. From the ſecond is a paſſage out of the round tower on one ſide into the wall, and ſo up to the keep, which could be approached only thus, or by a ſubterraneous paſſage on the other ſide, now almoſt deſtroyed or walled up, and out of the round tower on the other ſide is a paſſage to the top of the wall that went round the whole incloſure. The keep was of vaſt height, and from the remains of foundations appears prodigiouſly ſtrong. From the Clares the manor came by an heir general to ſir Hugh Audley earl of Glouceſter, and by his only daughter to the earls of Stafford afterwards dukes of Buckingham, and from them by attainder to the crown. Sir Andrew Judd founded a freeſchool, and John Wilford made a cauſeway towards London[q]. The rocks about a mile and a half from the wells are in ſome parts 75 feet high, the mean height 40, interſperſed with ſurprizing cliffs and chaſms that lead quite through the midſt of them by narrow gloomy paſſages[r]. Holland ſays, in a white ſandy ground he ſaw divers vaſt craggy ſtones of ſtrange forms, whereof two of the greateſt ſtand ſo cloſe together, and yet ſevered with ſo ſtrait a line as you would think they had been ſawed aſunder, and nature when ſhe reared theſe might ſeem ſportingly to have thought of a ſea. At the wells, the piazzas, ſmall ſhops gaily ſet out, and wooden pillars intermixed with trees, look like what one ſees in Chineſe views: the reſt of the buildings are in general very neat and pleaſant, the lower ſtories whited, the upper covered with bright red tiles, forming an agreeable contraſt with the trees, the more ſo as moſt of the houſes are ſingle. The wells are ſurrounded by three high hills, Mount Ephraim, Mount Pleaſant, and Mount Sion; the laſt the moſt rural and chearful.

The *Lowey*, or *Leucata*, of Tunbridge is explained to mean a diſtrict of two miles, or one and a half[s] round the town. Tunbridge has a market, and once ſent members to parliament[t]. Holland ſays it took its name from the ſtone bridges over five ſtreams of the Medway, q. d. Town of bridges. Richard de Clare founded t. Henry I. a priory of black canons, valued at £. 169. *per annum*, and ſuppreſſed for Wolſey[u]. The hall is a barn[x]. The medicinal waters were firſt diſcovered 1606 by Dudley lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood in a deep conſumption, and returning home hopeleſs in paſſing through a wood obſerved theſe ſprings, and carried the water to ſome London phyſicians, who, after due analyſis, recommended them to his lordſhip's drinking, who ſoon found in them a perfect cure. Lord Abergavenny, who owned an old manſion at *Eridge* in the neighbourhood, and on whoſe eſtate the ſpring riſes, had the ſpot cleared, and the wells fitted up, and ſoon made it a place of public reſort. Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. was ſent here after the birth of her firſt child, and reſided ſix weeks in tents on Biſhopſdown common. In compliment to her, Dr. Rowzee, in his book on theſe waters, calls them *Queen's wells*, and before that time they ſeem to have had the name of *Frant wells*. The firſt buildings erected here were in 1636, a chapel 1684[y]; and the place is now in a very flouriſhing ſtate with a number of good houſes for lodgings, and a regular market[z]. *The wells.* Catharine, queen of Charles II. was here 1664, and others of the royal family ſince. The place is called Tunbridge wells, and is in Tunbridge pariſh, though diſtant four or five miles ſouth from it, but the wells are in Speldhurſt pariſh[a]. The water is impregnated with ſhelly particles and marine ſalts, and its weight is in 7 ounces and a quarter 4 grains lighter than the German Spa, and ten grains lighter than common water. It is a great deobſtruent and bracer.

At *Groombridge* in Speldherſt pariſh near Tunbridge is an old moated houſe, formerly the ſeat of the Wallers, and rebuilt according to tradition by the duke of Orleans, who was taken priſoner by ſir Richard Waller at the battle of Agencourt, and kept priſoner here 35 years[a]. It was afterwards the property of the Sackvilles and Packers, now of Mr. Camfield. The chapel built by John Packer, clerk of the privy ſeal to Charles I. has this ſingular inſcription over the door. *Groombridge.*

D. O. M.
I. Williams 5 Camfield. 7
ob Fœliciſſimum Caroli
Principis ex
Hiſpaniis Reditum

[m] Har. 237. Haſt. I. 408. [n] Dugd. II. 411. [o] Haſt. I. 413.
[p] Burr. 195. This church was impropriated to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. Holland. [q] Holland.
[r] In a kind of amphitheatre of ſuch rocks between Eaſt Grinſted and Godſtone on the edge of this county is a ſingle maſs of ſandſtone poiſed on another, and thence vulgarly called *Great upon Little*; but whether the effect of nature or art let thoſe who have attentively examined it determine.
[s] The old Fr. *Leuca* or league. Harris 319. [t] Willis. Not. Parl. pref. v. 1. [u] Tanner, 212.
[x] Burr. 206. [y] dedicated to king Charles the Martyr. Ecton. [z] Burr. [a] G.
[a] Holland in Suſſex. Philpot ſays Waller had a grant of an additional creſt, the arms of France hanging by a label on an oak, and this motto. *Hic fructus virtutis.* The duke's arms are carved over the church porch.

Sacellum Hoc
d. d.
5. H P 7 [a]

Chidingſtone. At Chidingſtone, four miles eaſt of Tunbridge, is a large natural ſtone of the ſame name on a ſquare baſe, not unlike that at Conſtantine in Cornwall, and tradition makes it religious [b].

Hunton. Medway proceeds to *Hunton*, where, in 1683, was found about 6 yards deep a ſtratum of petrified ſhells about an inch deep and ſeveral yards over, of the ſort called *Conchites*, reſembling teſtaceous ſea fiſh [c].

Hever. *Hever* near *Weſtram* was the ſeat of the Boleyns, purchaſed by Geofrey great grand-father of queen Anne, whoſe father Thomas finiſhed the caſtle, was created earl of Wilts and Ormond, and has a monument here with his figure in braſs in the robes of the garter on a black marble tomb. On her execution Henry VIII. gave the caſtle to Anne of Cleves, on whoſe death Mary gave it to the Waldegraves [d]. It now belongs to ſir Timothy Waldo, and is pretty entire.

Somerhill. *Somerhill*, a mile from Tunbridge, formerly a ſeat of ſir Francis Walſingham and the Sidneys, and ſince of lord Muſkerry, is a vaſt pile falling faſt to ruin in a delightful ſituation.

Bounds. *Bounds*, the ſeat of baron Smyth, pleaſantly ſituated, has ſome good Sidney portraits.

Weſt Peckham. *Weſt* or *Little Peckham* had a preceptory of knights hoſpitallers, valued at £. 63. [e], and is the ſeat of the antient and knightly family of the Twiſdens, of whom ſir Roger was a diſtinguiſhed antiquary and friend of Somner [f].

Handlow. *Handlow* gave birth to John Handlow, who marrying the heir of lord Burnell t. Edward III. had a ſon named Nicholas baron Burnel [g]. It was the ſeat of the Fanes, of whom ſir Henry was ſecretary of ſtate and held other high offices under Charles I. and was created baron Raby. His ſon was beheaded 1662, and his grandſon was created 1699 baron Barnard of Barnard caſtle, and died 1712. His ſon Henry was created viſcount Barnard earl of Darlington 1754, which titles are enjoyed by his ſon and nameſake the ſecond earl.

Fair Lawn. Medway runs on not far from *Fair Lawn*, the ſeat of this family; Sir Henry Vane the elder having purchaſed it of George Chown, eſq. t. Charles I.

Medway increaſed with another water called *Twiſt*, which twiſteth about and inſulateth a large plot of good ground, runs on not far from *Mereworth*. The caſtle was taken down and rebuilt in a magnificent manner from a deſign of Campbell after Palladio, by John earl of Weſtmoreland, who died 1762, lineal deſcendant of lady Deſpenſer mentioned by Camden. The church was rebuilt at the ſame time [h].

Mereworth caſtle.

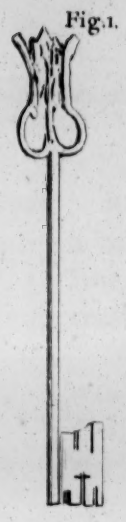
Leiborn caſtle. *Leiborn* caſtle was the ſeat of a family of its name, t. Richard I. of whom ſir Roger was a great agent in the barons' wars, and William had ſummons to parliament 27 Edward I. [i] This family ended with his ſon. It was granted by Henry VIII. to ſir Edward North, and was lately the property of ſir Charles Whitworth. It is much ruined, and the later manſion houſe made a farmhouſe [k].

No ſituation ſeems to have given ſo much trouble to antiquaries as VAGNIACÆ. Diſtances do not ſuit *Maidſtone*, and therefore Mr. Ward, with Dr. Stukeley, inclines to place it at *North Fleet* [l]. Mr. Pegge [m] engages to fix it at *Swanſcomb*. Uſher refers Ninnius' *Caer Meguaid* or *Megwad* to *Meivod* in Montgomeryſhire, the MEDIOLANUM of Antoninus. "Maide-"ſton corrupte pro Medwegetoun, Lat. Vageniacum [n]." Vagnia

Maidſtone. Maidſtone conſiſts of one handſome ſpacious principal ſtreet interſected by another at the market place, is ſtill the ſhire town, where the aſſizes for the county are kept, and a borough [o], and has the cuſtody of the weights and meaſures [o]. It has a large church made collegiate by archbiſhop Courtney, who built the choir, where he has an honorary monument. For though he directed himſelf to be buried there by will, Richard II. ordered him to Canterbury [p]. On the ſouth ſide of the church are the remains of the college, now a farm houſe, with the original walls and gates [q]. On the other ſide of the church near the river is the palace, now divided into two private houſes, though Newton, p. 9, places it on the conflux of the Aile and Medway, and Leland [r] about the middes of the town. Ufford having been archbiſhop only ſix months could not do much to it, but Iſlip pulled down the palace at Wrotham for the materials, and taxed the province towards the expence, and Courtney laid out much on it [s]. The chancel of St. Faith's, the other pariſh church, was given to the Waloons, and afterwards made a presbyterian meeting-houſe. Here is a freeſchool on the ſcite of Corpus Chriſti gild founded before 1480 whoſe chapel, refectory, and cloiſters, remain [t]; and four charity-ſchools. The handſome bridge is ſuppoſed to have been built by ſome of the archbiſhops [u]. The preſent trade of the town is in thread, paper, and hops [x]. Edward III. founded a houſe of Grey friars here [y]. This town was endowed with ſundry privileges by Edward VI. incorporated with a mayor and jurats, all which it loſt by favouring rebels; but Elizabeth amply reſtored them [z]. It gave title of viſcount to Finch earl of Winchelſea; Elizabeth ſole daughter and heir of ſir Thomas Heneage, and wife of ſir Moyle Finch, being firſt advanced to the dignity of viſcounteſs Maidſtone 21 James I. 1623, with remainder to the heirs male of her body, which is ſtill enjoyed by the preſent earl. Here was made the laſt ſtand for the king's relief 1648, when about 1000 men of the Kentiſh Aſſociation reſiſted three aſſaults of Fairfax's 10000 men a whole day, and at laſt made the beſt terms they could, and the parliament veterans confeſſed it was the moſt deſperate ſervice they had ſeen during the war [a]. This town bred or lodged Andrew Broughton, one of the clerks who

[a] The firſt date and line relate to Mr. Camfield's repair, the other date to Packer's buildings.
[b] Groſe's account under his print of it. It is not in Haſted I. 401.
[c] G. ex. Ph. Tr. 155. [d] Harris. 150. Burr. 188. Haſted. I. 395-7.
[e] Tanner, 227. [f] Har. 235. [g] Holland. Dugd. II. 51.
[h] Burr. 204. Harris 204. [i] Holland. Dugd. II. 14. [k] Groſe's account under his views of it.
[l] Horſley, 424. [m] Gent. Mag. 1753. 273. [n] Lel. VII. 136. [o] G.
[o] Newton's Hiſt. of Maidſtone, 73. 104.
[p] Somn. Cant. 25-6. G. Newton, Hiſt. of Maidſtone, 72. Holland therefore miſtakes in ſaying he lies entombed here. Holland aſcribes the college to archbiſhop Boniface. Tanner, p. 224. to archbiſhop Courtney, and the hoſpital which was united to it to Boniface.
[q] Groſe's account under his view of it.
[r] Collectan. cit. by Newton. The river which here joins the Medway from the eaſt riſes as Lambarde at Bygon, as others at Ewel, in a little wood leſs than a mile weſt of Lenham. Gibſon.
[s] Lamb. 218. Newt. 9. Har. 191. [t] Newt. 104. [u] Ib. 100.
[x] Ib. 113. [y] Ib. 43. Tanner, 225. [z] Holland. [a] G. Newt. 144. ex Carter.

Fig.1.



p.245.

Fig.3.

Fig.2.

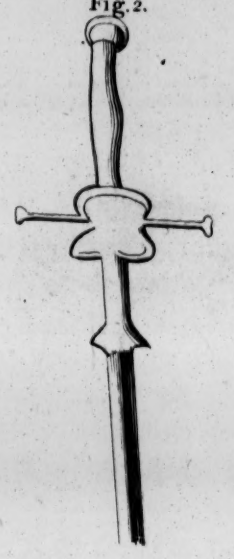
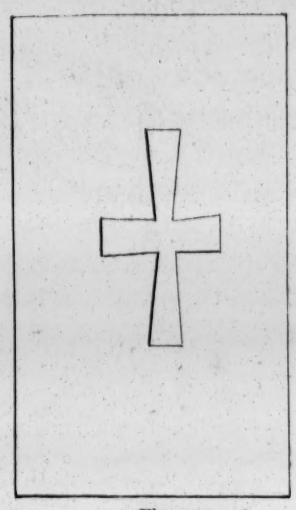


Fig.1. p.242.



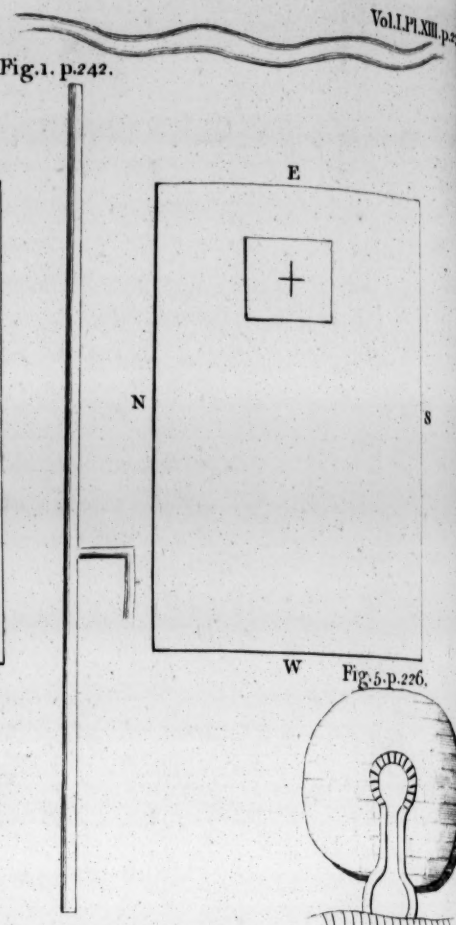


Fig.11.p.236.

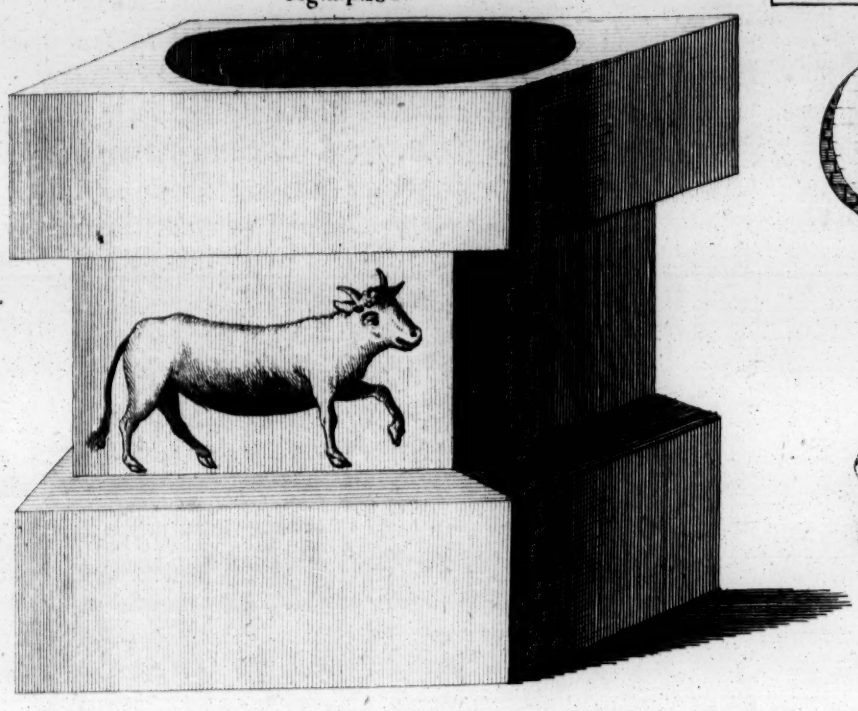


Fig.5.p.226.

Fig.5.p.226.

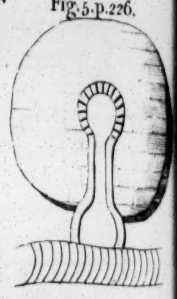


Fig.6.
p.231.

Fig.18.p.244.

Fig.21.p.244.

Fig.27.

p.244.

Fig. 28.

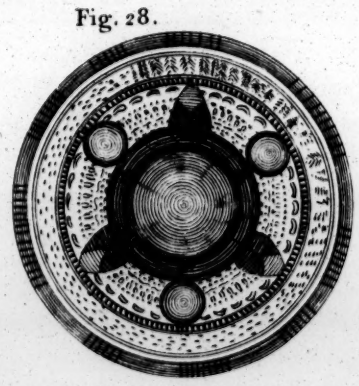


Fig.7.
p.232.

Fig.8.p.232.

Fig.22.p.244.

Fig.17.p.244

Fig.12.p.237.

Fig.19.p.244.

Fig.9.p.236.

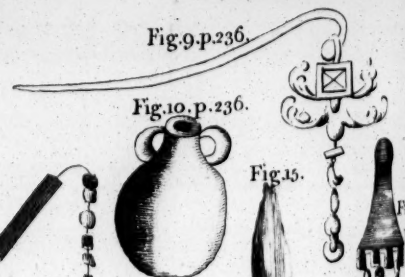


Fig.10.p.236.

Fig.15.

Fig.16.

p.244.

Fig.24.p.244.

Fig.14.p.244.

Fig.25.p.244.

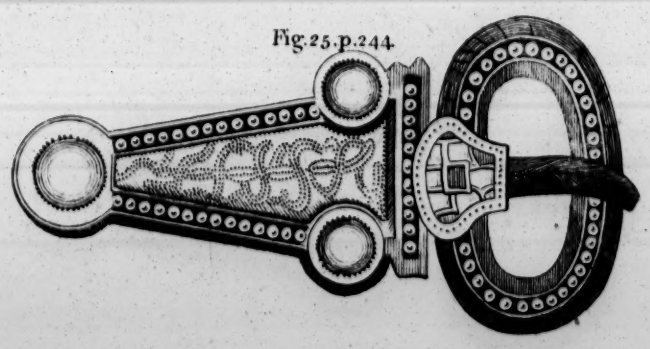
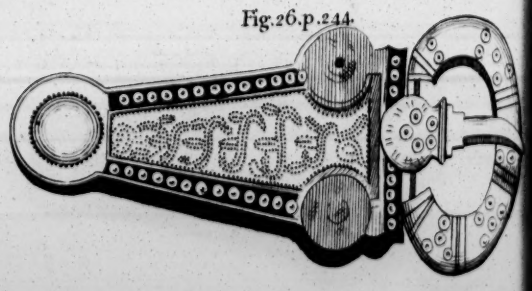


Fig.23.p.244.

Fig.26.p.244.



Fra.s Cary Sculp.

Charles the First's sentence, and Trapham the surgeon who sewed on his head [b].

West Malling, a market town, where bishop Gundulf founded 1106 a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £. 218. 4s. The old house built on its scite was rebuilt by Ezezar Honeywood, esq; in a Gothic style. Many of the offices remain, the abbey gate and modern and porter's lodge, and the west front of the church, with its two hexagonal towers covered with stone arches and ornaments [c].

Wrotham, or *Wrotham*, a market town north of Wrotham, had a palace of the archbishops of Canterbury, pulled down by Islip [d], and in the last century much British silver coin was dug up in the parish, and at *the camps* several pieces of brass armour or armour [e].

DUROBRIVUM is placed by Mr. Ward at *Milton* or *Sittingbourn*. He says there is no authority to write it *Durobrivum*. Gale finds a visible agger of a military way from Lenham to Canterbury, and Roman coins at Lenham, where is also a spring called *Streetswell*. Hasted removes it to Charing on the river Len, and Roman antiquities are found thereabouts. The Lenham antiquities are questioned, but there are many about Sittingburn; and Newington near it is made Roman by Somner [f], Burton, and Stukeley [g]. The latter differs in the iters, where *Durolevum* comes between *Durovernum* and *Durobrivæ* [h]. Bishop Gibson would carry it to *Bapchild*, which he says is the Bancelib of the Saxon Chronicle where a council was held by archbishop Brihtwald, A. D. 700, and where are still ruins of two old churches or chapels, besides the parish church. If the Roman road was the same with the present between the Kentish cities no place will suit better with the distances, and the old road may reasonably be supposed to be worn out in so well frequented a modern one. The old road indeed still remains in part between Canterbury and Lenam, called *Stonestreet*, but that is owing to the nature of the soil which is natural rock and hard chalk. In Bede's time the road between Canterbury and Rochester, was 24 miles [i], and at this day it is called 24 or 25, so that it could not be altered then. In the 12th century there was a Maison Dieu erected at Ospring for the reception of knights templars travelling to and from England, and Chaucer's pilgrims passed through Boughton as travellers now do, which are in many arguments in favour of the antiquity of the present Canterbury road, and Newington is out of the distance on both sides.

At *Lenham* is a tomb for Robert Thompson, grandson to that truly religious matron Mary wife of Robert Honywood of Charing, esq; "She had at "her decease lawfully descended from her 367 "children (156 of her own body) 114 grandchildren, "218 to the third generation, and 9 to the fourth "her renown liveth with her posterity, her body "lieth in this church, and her monument may be "seen in Mersh's hall in Eltham, where she died." [k]

Ivinghoe, or *Boughton Blean*, gave title of baron to Charles II. to Charles Henry de Kirkhaven Holland, who married the heiress of the Wotton family, who was afterwards advanced to be first husband Stanhope's title of Chesterfield, but died 1667 [l]. Sir Henry Wotton an eminent ambassador, t. James I. was born here 1568, and died 1639.

Ulcomb was the mansion of the family of Sancto Leodegaro, commonly called Saintleger and Sellinger, and at *Mottenden* was a house built by sir R. Rockesley, descended from Cnol and Crevecœur, who held lands at Seaton by the service of being *Vantarius regis* when the king went into Gascoigne, *donec perexit fecerat pari sotularium pretii* 4*d*. i. e. that he should be the king's fore footman until he had worn out a pair of shoes value 4*d*. [m]

Ulcomb.

Mottenden.

At *Leeds* castle Sir Robert de Crevecœur founded 1119 a priory of black canons, valued at £. 362. *per annum* [n]. The castle was given with it by Edward II. to Bartholomew lord Badlesmere, who was taken at Boroughbridge the year after the transaction mentioned by Camden, and beheaded at Canterbury. The story is differently told in Leland's Collectanea I. 273: that the king sent the queen hither for a pretext to punish him if she was denied entrance, or if she obtained it, to seize the castle. It was afterwards given to archbishop Arundel, and from his death remained a royal residence to which Henry IV. retired in a plague. Edward VI. granted it to the St. Legers; it is now by sale and marriage come to the Fairfaxes [o].

Leeds castle.

Allington had a castle called the castle of Medway "sometime the Graies castel as in Henry III. and Edward III. days, since the Savels and Wiats [p]." It was razed by the Danes, and rebuilt by earl Warren. William de Columbers rebuilt it t. Edward I. In Edward IV's time it was sold to sir Henry Wiat, whose son sir Thomas "enriched by an heir of sir Thomas Haut "proposing to himself great hopes upon fair pretences "pitifully overthrew himself and his state [q]," and whose grandson forfeiting it, Elizabeth granted it to the Astleys, who held it in the last century [r]. It is now a farm-house.

Allington.

"Mr. Camden was too judicious an author, and too honest an historian, to have given this description, had he ever seen the monument he mentions at Aylesford [s]." The number of stones is but three, and one on the top wider than the two that support it, and overhanging at each end, and the whole much ruder than Stonehenge. Stow [t] describes it more exactly, adding a fourth stone about 30 paces to the north-west now lying down, but which seems to have once stood upright. As it is nearly of a height with the other three, which are from 6 to 8 feet, it may not have been mistaken by Camden for one of the others. Mr. Colebrook, therefore, ascribes this monument to Horsa, which others have given to Catigern, and Mr. Pegge [u] makes it a British altar, and no sepulchral monument. That commonly ascribed to Horsa at *Horsted* in Chatham parish is a kind of cromlech of flints in a wood against the side of a hill, as if collected from the neighbouring fields, and carried higher [x]. At *Addington* near Town Malling north-east of the church is an oval of stones from 30 to 40 paces diameter, with a flat stone like an altar at the east end. See Pl. XIII. fig. 6. And another larger behind it. About 150 paces to the

Horsted.

Horsted's monuments.

Addington.

[b] Grose's account under h... view of it.

north-

Vol. I. Pl. XIII. p. 23

Fig. 1.

p. 248.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 3. p. 247.

Fig. 2 p. 230.

Fig. 4 p. 236.

Fig. 18 p. 244.

Fig. 19 p. 244.

Fig. 5.

p. 244.

Fig. 26.

Fig. 17 p. 244.

Fig. 20 p. 244.

Fig. 21 p. 244.

Fig. 22 p. 244.

Fra.s Cary Sculp.t

read Charles the First's sentence, and Trapham the surgeon who sewed on his head [b].

West Malling, a market town, where bishop Gundulf founded 1106 a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £. 218. 4s. The old house built on its scite was rebuilt by Frazer Honeywood, esq; in a Gothic style. Many of the offices remain, the abbey gate and postern and porter's lodge, and the west front of the church, with its two hexagonal towers covered with Saxon arches and ornaments [c].

Wortham, or *Wrotham*, a market town north of Maidstone, had a palace of the archbishops of Canterbury, pulled down by Islip [d], and in the last century much British silver coin was dug up in the manor, and at *the camps* several pieces of brass weapons or armour [e].

DUROLEVUM is placed by Mr. Ward at *Milton* or *Feversham*. He says there is no authority to write it *Durolnum*. Gale finds a visible agger of a military way from Lenham to Canterbury, and Roman coins at Lenham, where is also a spring called *Streetwell*. Stukeley removes it to Charing on the river Len, and says Roman antiquities are found thereabouts. The Lenham antiquities are questioned, but there are many about Sittingburn; and Newington near it is made Roman by Somner [f], Burton, and Stukeley [g]. The distance differs in the iters, where *Durolevum* comes in between *Durovernum* and *Durobrivæ* [h]. Bishop Gibson would carry it to *Bapchild*, which he says is the Beccancelð of the Saxon Chronicle where a council was held by archbishop Brihtwald, A. D. 700, and where are still ruins of two old churches or chapels, besides the parish church. If the Roman road was the same with the present between the Kentish cities no place will suit better with the distances, and the old road may reasonably be supposed to be worn out in so well frequented a modern one. The old road indeed still remains in part between Canterbury and *Lemanis*, called *Stonestreet*, but that is owing to the nature of the soil which is natural rock and hard chalk. In Bede's time the road between Canterbury and Rochester, was 24 miles [i], and at this day it is called 24 or 25, so that it could not be altered then. In the 12th century there was a Maison Dieu erected at Offspring for the reception of knights templars travelling to and from England, and Chaucer's pilgrims passed through Boughton as travellers now do, which are so many arguments in favour of the antiquity of the present Canterbury road, and Newington is out of the distance on both sides.

At *Lenham* is a tomb for Robert Thompson, grandson to that truly religious matron Mary wife of Robert Honywood of Charing, esq; "She had at "her decease lawfully descended from her 367 "children (16 of her own body) 114 grandchildren, "228 in the third generation, and 9 in the fourth, "her renown liveth with her posterity; her body "leth in this church, and her monument may be "seen in Mark's hall in Essex, where she died [10]."

Bocton, or *Boughton Malherb*, gave title of baron Wotton 2 Charles II. to Charles Henry de Kirkhaven in Holland, who married the heiress of the Wotton family, who was afterwards advanced to her first husband Stanhope's title of Chesterfield, but died 1667 [k]. Sir Henry Wotton an eminent ambassador, t. James I. was born here 1568, and died 1639.

Ulcomb was the mansion of the family of Sancto Leodegaro, commonly called Saintleger and Sellinger, and at *Mottenden* was a house built by sir R. Rockesley, descended from Cnol and Crevecœur, who held lands at Seaton by the service of being *Vantarius regis* when the king went into Gascoigne, *donec perusus fuerit pari sotularium pretii* 4*d*. i. e. that he should be the king's fore footman until he had worn out a pair of shoes value 4*d*. [l] Ulcomb. Mottenden.

At *Leedes* castle Sir Robert de Crevecœur founded 1119 a priory of black canons, valued at £. 362. *per annum* [m]. The castle was given with it by Edward II. to Bartholomew lord Badlesmere, who was taken at Burroughbridge the year after the transaction mentioned by Camden, and beheaded at Canterbury. The story is differently told in Leland's Collectanea I. 273: that the king sent the queen hither for a pretext to punish him if she was denied entrance, or if she obtained it, to seize the castle. It was afterwards given to archbishop Arundel, and from his death remained a royal residence to which Henry IV. retired in a plague. Edward VI. granted it to the St. Legers; it is now by sale and marriage come to the Fairfaxes [n]. Leedes castle.

Allington had a castle called the castle of Medway, "sometime the Graies castel as in Henry III. and Ed- "ward III. days, since the Savels and Wiats [o]." It was razed by the Danes, and rebuilt by earl Warren. William de Columbers rebuilt it t. Edward I. In Edward IV's time it was sold to sir Henry Wiat, whose son sir Thomas "enriched by an heir of sir Thomas Haut "proposing to himself great hopes upon fair pretences "pitifully overthrew himself and his state [p]," and whose grandson forfeiting it, Elizabeth granted it to the Astleys, who held it in the last century [q]. It is now a farmhouse. Allington.

"Mr. Camden was too judicious an author, and too honest an historian, to have given this description, had he ever seen the monument he mentions at Aylesford [r]." The number of stones is but three, and one on the top wider than the two that support it, and overhanging at each end, and the whole much ruder than Stonehenge. Stow [s] describes it more exactly, adding a fourth stone about 70 paces to the north-west, now lying down, but which seems to have once stood upright. As it is nearly of a height with the other three, which are from 6 to 8 feet, may it not have been mistaken by Camden for one of the others. Mr. Colebrook, therefore, ascribes this monument to Horsa, which others have given to Catigern, and Mr. Pegge [t] makes it a British altar, and no sepulchral monument. That commonly ascribed to Horsa at *Horsted* in Chatham parish is a kind of tumulus of flints in a wood against the side of a hill, as if collected from the neighbouring fields, and carted hither [u]. At *Addington* near Town Malling north-east of the church is an oval of stones from 50 to 42 paces diameter, with a flat stone like an altar at the east end. See Pl. XIII. fig. 6. And another larger behind it. About 130 paces to the Horsted. Horsa's monument. Addington.

[b] Newt. 134. 137. [c] Tan. 211. Grose's account under his view of it.
[d] Holland, who derives the name from planting of *worts*.
[e] See Stukeley's Itin. I. 114. [f] Canterb. p. 25. [g] Itin. I. p. 179. 180. [h] Horsl.
[i] P. 116. Ed. Wheel. [10] G. [k] G. Dugd. II. 414.
[l] Fin. Mich. 11 E. II. Du Cange is at a loss for the meaning of the word *Vantarius*, which is plainly to be derived from *avant*, whence *van*.
[m] Tanner, 211. [n] Grose's account under his view of it. [o] Lel. VI. 11. [p] Holland.
[q] Harris, 368. Grose's account under his view of it. [r] Colebrook in Arch. II. 117. [s] Chron. p. 52.
[t] Arch. IV. 110. [u] Colebrook. Ib. 110.

north-

north-weſt is a ſmaller circle of 6 ſtones near 11 paces diameter broken off from their baſes, Fig. 7; Fig. 8 is a ſtone meaſured with the baſe neareſt to it to ſhew what the reſt were when perfect. Mr. Colebrook ſuppoſes the firſt a Britiſh temple, the leſſer Catigern's monument.

Ailesford. To *Ailesford* Edmund Ironſide purſued the Danes with great ſlaughter, and thence drove them to Shepey, where, had he not been ſtopped by the treachery of duke Edric, he had finally deſtroyed them. Here alſo Ralph Friſburn, under the patronage of Richard lord Grey of Codnor, with whom he returned from the holy land, founded an houſe of Carmelites, 1240[x], who throve ſo well that in 1245 a general chapter of the order was held here, and Simon Stock choſen their general throughout the world[y]. On the ſcite was erected a fair houſe by ſir William Siddey, a learned knight, painfully and expencefully ſtudious of the common good of his country, as both his endowed houſe for the poor and the bridge here teſtify[z]. This place gives title of earl to Heneage Finch, ſecond ſon of Heneage earl of Nottingham[11], which his grandſon and nameſake now enjoys; and it gave birth to ſir Charles Sedley an eminent wit and poet of the laſt age, born 1639, died 1722. His daughter debauched by James II. was created counteſs of Dorcheſter. Alfred defeated the Danes at Fernham in this pariſh, A. D. 893[a].

Boxley. *Boxley* was the ſeat of lord Abergavenny[b], and had a market in the time of the abbey[c], which was valued at £. 204. *per annum*[d]. Here was a famous crucifix made to move by ſprings, which at the diſſolution was expoſed and burnt at Paul's croſs, and an image of St. Rumwold made lighter or heavier by machinery to be lifted or not by the clean and unclean according as they made their offerings[e]. In this pariſh is *Pinnenden* heath, where a controverſy was determined between Lanfranc archbiſhop of Canterbury and Odo de Bayeux in a full aſſembly of the nobility and biſhops[f].

Halling. *Halling* was one of the four palaces of the biſhops of Rocheſter as early as Henry II. Biſhop Hamo de Heth built the hall and front 1323, and "had "here wine and grapes of his own growth in his "vineyard, which is now a good plain meadow[g]." The hall, part of the chapel, and a gate remained 1719. A handſome ſtatue of Heth over the principal door was blown down 1720, and given by Dr. Thorpe of Rocheſter to biſhop Atterbury. The ruins have been all taken down ſince 1759[h]. Mr. Lambarde ſpent the latter part of his life in this houſe[i], and his wife is buried here[k].

Rocheſter. "*Rocheſter* on Medewegge river. Ptolomie maketh "no mention of Rocheſter calling it Durobrevum[l];" "the caſtelle ſtondeth at the bridge end entering the "town[m]."

Great part of the walls of Rocheſter are ſtanding, and in the north wall are ſome Roman remains; but the gates are gone[n]. The Danes ſackt it in the reign of Ethelred 839[12], beſieged it in form 885, and brought a wooden tower againſt the gates[o], but were repulſed by Alfred[p]. This mount or fort is ſuppoſed not improbably to have been the preſent *Bulley hill*, juſt by the caſtle[q], and I cannot help thinking it a corruption of *Bail* uſed for a *fort*, as the *Old Bail* at York. The body and weſt front of the church is all that remains of Gundulph's building. The nave reſts on twelve round arches, the pillars irregularly cluſtered and unlike each other, but all the capitals alike: the weſt front is made up of round archwork, in one of which in the north tower is a ſtatue of the builder, as the door has thoſe of Henry I. and his queen in the ſtyle of thoſe at St. Germain's de Prez; the arch richly flowered, and in the keyſtone Chriſt and the 12 Apoſtles. The choir was built 1250 by prior Hoo with the offerings at St. William's ſhrine, and its two ailes by two monks here. The date of the tranſepts does not appear. The church is deſcended into by ſteps, and the aſcent into the choir is by ten. Here are monuments for biſhops Gundulf, 1107, Glanville, 1214, St. Martin 1274, Walter de Merton, 1277, Bradfield, 1283, Inglethorpe, 1291, Lowe, 1467, Warner, 1666. The chapter houſe and cloiſters are demoliſhed except a rich doorcaſe of the former. In the preſent chapter houſe is a good library of printed books and ſome MSS. among the reſt the famous Textus Roffenſis compiled by biſhop Ernulph in the 12th century, printed by Hearne and Thorpe. Between the two north tranſepts is a ſingular tower of three ſtories, and two floors, about 65 feet high, 24 ſquare within, and the walls above 6 feet thick. The only entrance to it is over a ruined arch ſpringing from the roof of the church at ten feet diſtance to the roof of the tower and aſcended to by a narrow flight of ſtone ſteps in the angle of the church. It was probably built by Gundulf as a place of ſecurity and treaſury, though falſely ſuppoſed a belfrey[r]. The caſtle fronts the cathedral, and is approached by a ſteep ſtone bridge and gateway defended by a very ſtrong tower: the area was nearly a ſquare of 300 feet, having at certain intervals both ſquare and round towers, and in one part of the wall next the river a kind of well, probably deſigned for the ſecret conveyance of proviſions from the river. The walls are ſeven feet thick and 20 feet high, and it is ſurrounded on three ſides by a ditch. The great ſquare tower or keep at the ſouth-eaſt angle of the area is 93 feet high, and nearly 72 ſquare, and the walls twelve feet thick, having a ſquare tower at each angle, and on the north front a ſquare projection or ſmaller tower, in whoſe weſt face is a round arched door, with a ſtair caſe, now interrupted, leading to a veſtibule or guard room and nearly 28 feet ſquare, under which was the dungeon, having a ſteep deſcent into it from the ground-floor of the caſtle, and lighted and aired only by a trap door and funnel at the ſouth corner of the veſtibule. From this veſtibule by an inner door fortified with a portcullis, and having ſtone ſeats at the ſides you enter the ſecond floor, the ground floor having no entrance till one was broken on the ſouth ſide a few years ago: from the ſecond floor two ſtaircaſes at the eaſt and weſt corners led to the two upper floors 32 and 16 feet high, which were the principal apartments, and are magnificently adorned, having handſome windows. A paſſage runs all round the caſtle through the thickneſs of the wall in ſome places aſcending and de-

[x] Tanner, 223. [y] G. Pits, 345. Tanner, B. B. 673.
[z] Holland. [11] G. [a] Harris 31. Hearne's life of Alfred, 81. [b] Harris, 51.
[c] Lamb. 225. 233. [d] Tanner, 213. [e] Lamb. Ib. [f] Harris 50.
[g] Lel. IV. 19. Dene in Wart. Ang. Sac. I. 389. [h] Groſe's account under his view of it. [i] Lamb. 407. [k] G.
[l] Harris. [l] Lel. VII. 136. [m] VI. 9. [n] Hiſt. of Rocheſter 1772. p. 3, 4.
[o] *Caſtellum ligneum.* Aſſer. 37. [p] Hiſt. of Roch. 10. Hearne's Alfred, 72. [q] Hiſt. of Roch. 283.
[r] Ib. 73.

ſcending

ſcending by ſteps. The chimnies inſtead of a funnel continued to the top of the tower have merely a ſhort hollow cone from the fire place through the thickneſs of the wall ending in two ſmall ſlits appearing like loopholes, and the outlets of the privies were continued in the ſame manner. In the middle partition, from the top to the bottom, is a curious well of fine hewn ſtone neatly jointed running above 300 feet below the foundation, and communicating with every ſtory and even with the leads by arches. A ſmall pipe or flue is cut in the wall communicating with all the apartments from top to bottom for alarms. In the ſide walls are 2 or 3 ſquare wells probably for drawing up beams, ſtones, or parts of engines, and communicating with the galleries by ſloping ducts or pipes to favour the turning. Between the outer ſteps and the ſmall tower, and under the drawbridge about 10 feet above ground, was a ſmall ſalley port[s]. The ſcite of this caſtle belongs to Mr. Child the banker. There were lately found in the very wall of the great tower ſome Roman coins of Veſpaſian, Trajan, and the lower empire[t]. This tower though begun by Gundulph was not finiſhed till above 50 years after his death[u], and thus we are to underſtand the licence granted by Henry to the ſee of Canterbury to build a tower for themſelves, another not having been built. This caſtle ſtood a three months ſiege againſt John who at laſt took it, and it was retaken by Lewis. It was in vain beſieged t. Henry III. by Leiceſter, who burnt the wooden bridge. The wooden bridge on 9 ſtone piers was maintained and kept in repair by near 60 towns and villages in this county beſides ſome of the hundreds, &c. Sir John Cobham who much furthered the work erected a chapel at the end of it, on which beſides the arms of ſaints were to be ſeen in Holland's time thoſe of the king and his three uncles then living. It continued ſo till about 1387, when ſir Robert Knolles, who had made ſuch a progreſs in France, rebuilt it of ſtone principally at his own coſt, it being finiſhed 1392. It is above 565 feet long and 14 broad, with a ſtone parapet and iron baluſtrade, added by archbiſhop Warham, conſiſts of 11 arches defended by ſtrong ſterlings, and is allowed to be ſuperior to any in England, except thoſe at London and Weſtminſter; but being erected 40 yards nearer the caſtle than the old one for the ſake of a better foundation it does not front the principal ſtreet. The two wardens with the 52 maners, &c. appointed for its repair were incorporated by Henry V. Three of its arches have been lately new built[x]. The crown inn was Knolles' houſe, and he built a chapel at the end of the bridge. Here was a chapter of ſeculars under the biſhop till Gundulf 1089 introduced black monks, and Henry VIII. a dean, 6 prebends, 6 minor canons, a deacon, and ſubdeacon, 6 lay clerks, eight choriſters, &c.[y] The biſhop's palace being deſtroyed ſoon after the diſſolution, Francis Head, eſq; in the cloſe of the laſt century, left his houſe here for their uſe[z]. Here is [a] grammar ſchool founded by Henry VIII.[a] two churches beſides the cathedral[b], St. Catharine's hoſpital[c], an almſhouſe founded by Richard Watts, 1579[d], and a freeſchool[e]. Rocheſter is a corporation and borough.

The greateſt part of *Chatham* town has been built ſince the reign of Elizabeth, who in her ſecond year paid particular attention to this yard, and for its defence built *Upnor* caſtle[f], which now mounts 37 guns. Charles I. greatly improved it, making the dock where it now is[g]. The Dutch fleet, 1667, took and diſmantled Sheerneſs, and ſailing up the Medway burnt three guardſhips, and attacked Upnor caſtle, but were repulſed, and in their return burnt and damaged three men of war. The dock yard is about a mile long ſided with handſome buildings and ſtorehouſes, one 650 feet long, and is guarded by forts at Sheerneſs, Gillingham, Cockham wood, the Swamp, &c. and ſtrengthened very lately with additional works; and barracks are erected at *Brompton*. Biſhop Gundulf erected at Chatham one of the firſt hoſpitals for lepers, which ſtill ſubſiſts for poor, with another of later erection by ſir John Hawkins, for the relief of ſeamen[h]. At *Stroud*, which joins by bridge to Rocheſter, was a preceptory of templars; and an hoſpital founded by biſhop Glanville, 1194, valued at £. 32. 9s. 10d.[i]

Chatham.

Upnor caſtle.

Stroud.

That excellent fund for the relief of wounded ſeamen in the royal navy called *the Cheſt at Chatham* was inſtituted 1588, when the queen, by advice of ſir Francis Drake, ſir John Hawkins, and others, aſſigned a portion of each ſeaman's pay to the relief of their fellows[k]. As this county has contributed more than all the reſt to the building, equipping, repairing, and ſecuring the Engliſh navy, it may not be amiſs to ſubjoin a ſhort view of its prodigious advancement and improvement in the two laſt centuries, according to a calculation made 1635 by that great maſter of naval affairs Samuel Pepys, eſq;

	In Camden's time.		1695
Ships and veſſels from 50 ton and upwards,	40	above	200
Tonnage of the whole,	under 23600	above	112400
Men required for manning them,	under 7800	above	45000
Medium of its annual charge during the laſt	£.		£.
five years of Peace	under 15500	above	400000
— — War	under 96400	above	6:0000

In making the new fortifications at Chatham at the beginning of the laſt war an Athenian ſilver didrachm was found[l], and in enlarging them 1779-80, a Roman burying-place was diſcovered. Captain Douglas the ingineer opened near 100 graves, in which he found a variety of antiquities; many ſimilar to thoſe at Aſh, of which hereafter, and he has made exact drawings and deſcriptions of them all. By the coins found it ſeems to have been a burial place of the Romans juſt at their leaving Britain[m].

Sheerneſs fort was erected at the mouth of the Medway by Charles II. and ſtands more commodiouſly for the defence of that river than Queenborough caſtle, which was built by Edward III. in Shepey 1364, but is now demoliſhed. Here is a dockyard as an appendage to Chatham for fitting out ſmaller ſhips of war[n]. An antient well at *Queenborough* caſtle being bored 1729 above 80 feet below its original bottom, which was at the depth of 200 feet, yielded excellent ſpring

Sheerneſs.

Queenborough caſtle.

[s] Mr. King's obſervations on caſtles. Archæol. IV. 367.
[t] Hiſt. of Roch. 24.
[u] Ib. 29.
[x] Ib. 41. 57.
[y] Tanner, 201.
[z] Hiſt. of Roch. 103, 104.
[a] Ib. 198.
[b] Ib. 201. 232.
[c] Ib. 211.
[d] Ib. 215.
[e] Ib. 226.
[f] Ib. 270.
[g] Ib. G.
[h] Ib. 277. 282. 283.
[i] Tan. 219.
[k] G. Hiſt. of Roch. 283.
[l] Ib. 274.
[m] Letter from Mr. Jacob of Feverſham, Nov. 19, 1780.
[n] G.

water, which in eight days roſe 176 feet, and is by computation 166 feet below the deepeſt place in the adjacent ſeas[n].

Cuckſtone. Not far from Rocheſter and the Medway is *Cuckſtone*, a ſmall village, where the learned ſir John Marſham is buried, and has an epitaph[o]. His grandſon was created lord Romney, whoſe ſon enjoys the family ſeat at Whorn place here.

Cowling caſtle. *Cowling* caſtle, four miles north of Rocheſter, was built by John lord Cobham 24 Richard II. who ſet up this inſcription in braſs on a ſcroll with his ſeal of arms appendant, ſtill remaining on one of the towers of the gate.

> Knoweth that beth and ſhall be
> That I am made in help of the contre;
> In knowing of whiche thing
> This is chartre and witneſſing.

Here ſir John Oldcaſtle reſided, and lord Cobham defended it againſt Wyat. Its gate, ſome round towers, and a ſquare fort to the weſt remain. It belongs to Mr. Beſt[p].

Shepey. "Shepey by likelyhood is caulled of Ptolemy "Caunos[q]." Mr. Pownall[r] makes Caunos the *Speck*, part of a ſand at the mouth of the Thames, where Roman pottery is fiſhed up. Shepey is ſeven miles by three. The Danes landed there A. D. 855[s].

Minſtre. *Minſtre* in Shepey was founded 675, deſtroyed by the Danes, rebuilt by William Corboil archbiſhop of Canterbury 1130, who placed in it Benedictine nuns. It was valued at £. 122. *per annum*, granted firſt to the Cheneys, then to the Hobbys[t], ſince bought by ſir John Hayward who veſted it in truſtees for charitable uſes. The gatehouſe and church remain, and in the latter a monument of ſir Robert Shurland, who was at the ſiege of Caerlaverock with Edward I. His figure is croſs-legged in armour, an armed page at his feet, and a horſe's head, as if riſing out of the waves, at his ſide, and alſo on the weathercock. This is probably the family creſt: but various traditions ſcarce worth repeating are told about it[u]. The title of baron Shurland remains in the Pembroke family[14]. Elizabeth lady Dacres, mother of Thomas earl of Suſſex, was created counteſs of Shepey for life 1680, 32 Charles II. Since her death the title was conferred with that of baron Milton by king William 1689, on Henry Sidney, 4th ſon of Robert earl of Leiceſter, earl of Romney 1694, and made lord warden of the cinque ports, lieutenant of Ireland, and maſter of the ordnance[15], but dying unmarried 1704, the title became extinct[x]. The Daniſh caſtle, called *Caſtleruff*, remains at *Kemſley* (q. d. the *camp in the meadows*) downs, juſt by the church. Alfred threw up a fortification on the other ſide of the water, the ditches and ſome part of the ſtonework of which remain named *Bavord caſtle* (q. if a corruption of *Alfred* caſtle) near Sittingburn. He wearied them out, and they retired to Merſey iſland[y]. Here are many tumuli called *Coteres* in the marſhes. Godwin earl of Kent rebelling againſt Edward the Confeſſor 1052 burnt this royal burgh, which probably then ſtood near the church, and near a mile from the preſent town, which was removed to its preſent ſcite at the head of the creek on rebuilding[z]. It is large and governed by a portreve, and has a famous oyſter fiſhery. Shepey cliffs abound with foſſil elephants bones, wood, and plants[a].

Sitting. *Sittingborn* had once both a mayor and market[16], but is now only a conſiderable thoroughfare from Canterbury to London.

Tunſt. A little ſouth of it lies *Tunſtall*, which gave birth to the late diligent antiquary Edward Rowe Mores, whoſe father was rector there[b].

Borde. Dr. Plott was born 1641 at *Borden*, near Sittingborn, and buried in its church 1696.

Tong. "The ditch and the kepe hill of *Thonge* caſtle appear in a litel wood two flites ſhot by S. from the "church[c]," and as much north from the high road. Tradition tells the ſame tale about it as about Thongcaſter in Lincolnſhire and Dido's Byrſa. But when Lambarde quotes Mathew of Weſtminſter for a battle between Aur. Ambroſius and Hengiſt at *Tong* in *Kent*, he miſtakes it for the river *Don* in the *North*[d].

Ten. Not far from Sittingborn is *Tenham*, which gave title of baron 14 James I. to ſir *John Roper*, enjoyed by his deſcendent *Henry* 11th and preſent lord. Holland calls this place the parent of all fruit gardens and orchards of Kent, and the moſt large and delightful of them all, planted in the time of Henry VIII. by Richard Harris, his fruiterer, to the public good; for 30 pariſhes thereabout are repleniſhed with cherry gardens, and beautifully diſpoſed in direct lines.

Fav. "*Faverſham* is a market town franchiſed with a "ſanctuary and hath a great abbey of blake "monkes of the fundation of king Stephane. The "town is encluded yn one paroche, but that is very "large. Ther cummeth a creke to the towne that "bereth veſſels of 20 tunnes, and a myle fro thens "north-eaſt is a great key cawled *Thorn* to diſcharge "bygge veſſels[e]." The Cluniacs, though they lived under the rule and wore the black habit of St. Benedict followed a different ceremonial. Theſe, though brought from Bermondſey, a cell to Clugni, were abſolved from all obedience to Clugni. Their houſe here was valued at £. 286. *per annum*[f]. This town or port as called t. Edward I. was incorporated by Henry III.[g] The two gates, the laſt remains of the abbey, have been lately taken down[h]. Stowe ſays, Stephen, his queen, and ſon, were thrown in the creek for the lead coffins at the diſſolution. Here is a freeſchool founded by Dr. Cole t. Henry VIII.[i] Gunpowder and madder are the chief trade[k]. Here was committed the execrable murder of Arden by his wife 1550 made the ſubject of a play by Lillo[l]; and here James II. was taken in his flight 1688, and conducted to Whitehall[m]. This town gave title of earl to ſir George Sondes of Lees court, in this county, knight, created 28 Charles II. baron Throwley, viſcount Sondes of Lees court, and earl of Faverſham for life, with remainder to Lewis lord Duras, marquis of Blanquefort in France, and baron Holdenby in England, who marrying Mary eldeſt daughter of the ſecond earl, (who died 1677,) and being naturalized

[n] Phil. Tranſ. No. 411.
[o] Thorpe's Regiſt. Roff. p. 769.
[p] Groſe's account under his view of it.
[q] Lel. VII. 136.
[r] Archæol. V. 286.
[s] Hoved. in Lel. ubi ſup.
[t] Tan. 208.
[u] Groſe's account under his view of it.
[14] G.
[15] G.
[x] Haſt. I. 413
[y] G. Spelman's life of Alfr. 42. 45, 46. Hearne's Life of Alfr. 79, 80. Lamb. 204. 238.
[z] G. Chron. Sax. in 1052.
[a] Phil. Tranſ. XLVIII. 626. I. 396. Catalogue of Shepey foſſils in Memoirs for the curious 1709.
[16] G.
[b] See his Hiſtory of Tunſtall 1780. 4to.
[c] Lel. VI. 4. VII. 144.
[d] Math. Weſt. 174. Lamb. 245.
[e] Lel. It. VII. 144.
[f] Lewis Hiſt. of Feverſh. 5. 7. 19. Tanner, 214.
[g] Jacob's Hiſt. of Feverſham, 16, 17.
[h] Ib. 31.
[i] Ib. 52.
[k] Ib. 94. 97.
[l] Ib. 147.
[m] Ib. 205.

LOM
ETNMINB-VG
VNVARIVERS
-P-CES-
ARANCVM
CANCELLIS
^D^S^P^

Fig. 8. p. 279.

Fig. 1. p. 235.

Fig. 3. p. 235.

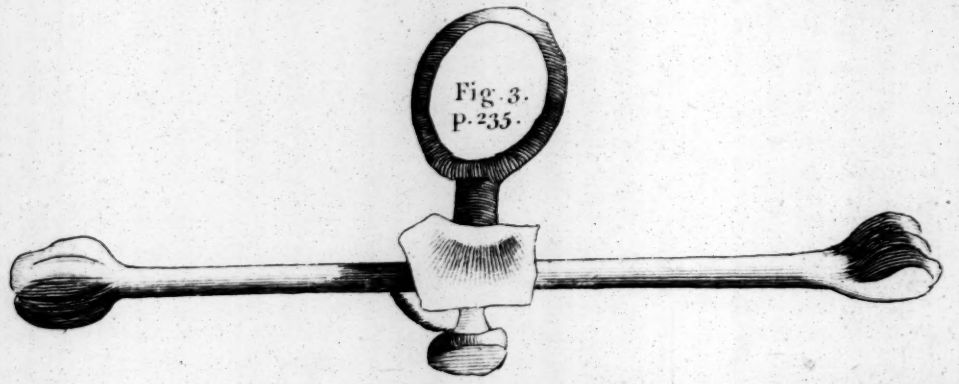


Fig. 2. p. 235.

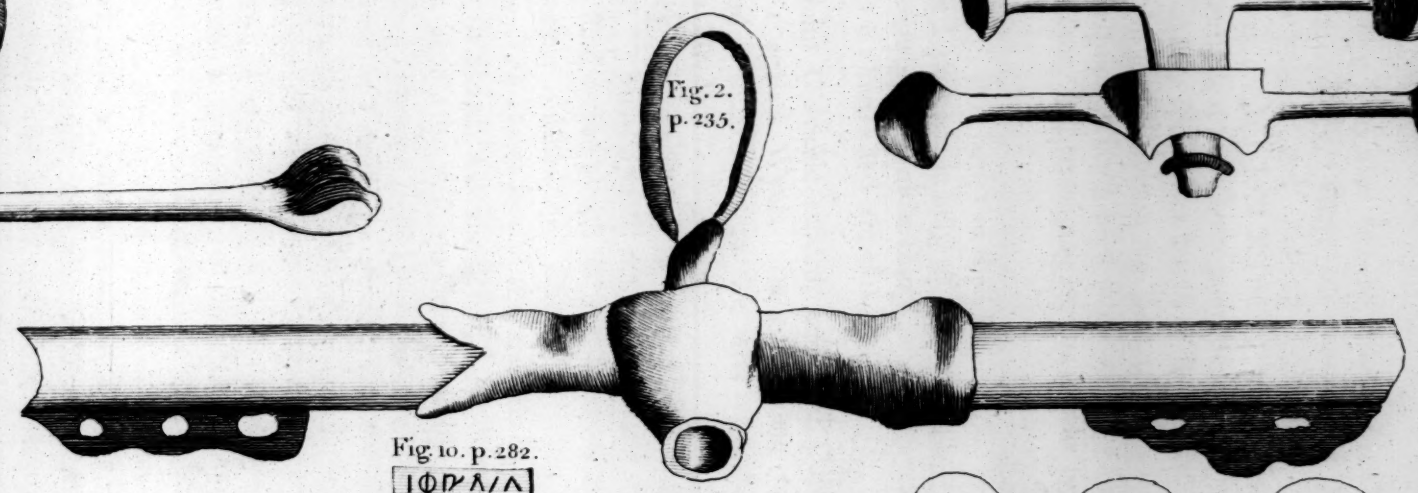


Fig. 4. p. 235.

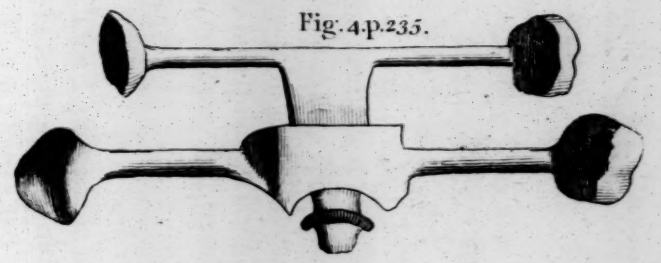


Fig. 5. p. 235.

Fig. 10. p. 282.

Fig. 6. p. 270.

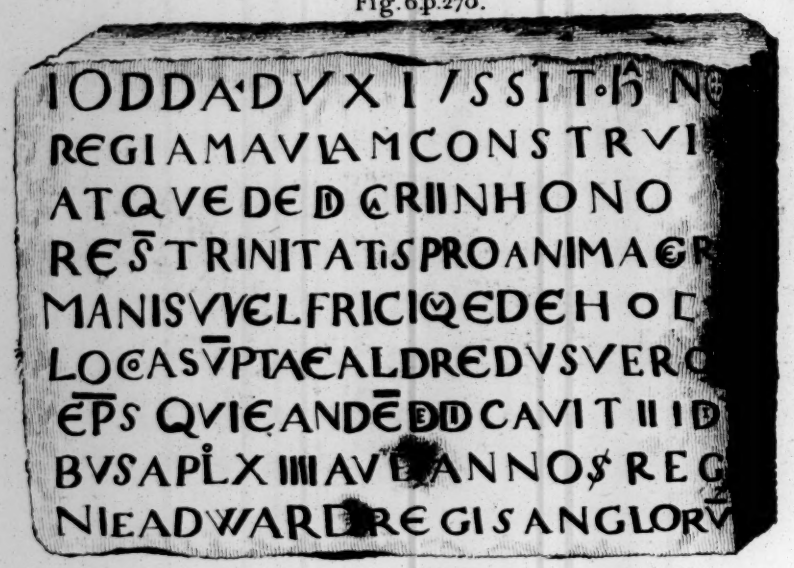


Fig. 9. p. 281.

Fig. 11. p. 506.

Fig. 7. p. 277.

Prof. Carey Sculp.

1665 [illegible] his father-in-law in all [illegible], and by his death that of earl of Faversham's extinct. Lord Winchelsea had a brass cast of the emperor Maximus having two holes to fasten it found with other things at Faversham. Lord Pembroke had a like Macrinus[a]. *Lees* court became the property of the earl of Rockingham by marriage with Catharine sister of Mary before-mentioned; and sole heir of the estate, their daughter having married Sir John Mason, his eldest son Edward had the title of viscount Sondes which he left to his cousin Lewis created baron Sondes of this place 1760.

About half a mile from Feversham on a hill on the other side the creek stands *Davington* priory founded by St. Stephen for black nuns, whose chapel remains in use.

About one mile south from hence is *Offspring* Street with its ruined Maison Dieu founded by Henry III.[b]

Belton subtus le Bleane joining to Faversham, the birthplace 1630, of the learned Dr. Spencer master of Corpus Christi college, has a Danish camp on *Shottington* hill, where was found 1726 a human skeleton, a sword, and a coin of Antonious Pius[c].

At *Horonsley*, four miles south of Feversham, was an alien priory cell to St. Bertin at St. Omer's[d].

"*Reculver*, ii myles and more be water, and a mile dim. by land beyownd Heron, ys from Canterbury v goode miles, and standeth within a quarter of a mile or little more of the se syde. The towne at this tyme is but village lyke. Sumtyme ys as the paroch chyrch is now was a fayre and a great abbay, and *Brightwald* archebishop of Canterbury was of that hoose. The old building of the chirch of the abbay remayneth, having ii goodly spiring steples. Yn the entering of the quyer ys one of the fayrest and the most auncyent crosse that ever I sawe, a ix footes, as I ges, yn lighte. It standeth lyke a fayr columne. The base greate stone ys not wrought. The second stone being rownd hath curiously wrought and payntid the images of Christ, Peter, Paule, John, and James, as I remember. Christ sayeth, *Ego sum Alpha & Ω.* Peter sayith, *Tu es Christus filius Dei vivi.* The saying of the other iii were printed *majusculis literis Ro.* but now obliterated. The second stone is of the passion. The iii conteinith the xii apostles. The iiii hath the image of Christ hanging and fastened with iiii nayles and *sub pedibus sustentaculum.* The bieft part of the pyllar hath the figure of a crosse. In the chirch is a very auncient boke of the evangelyes *in majusculis literis Ro.* and yn the bordes thereof ys christal stone thus inscribed, CLAVDIA ATEPI-CVS. Yn the north side of the chirche is the figure of a bishop payntid under an arch. In digging abowte the church-yard they find old bokes of girdels and rings. The hole precinct of the monastery appeareth by the old walle, and the village was made of ruines of the monastery. There is a neglect chapele out of the chyrch yard where sum say was a paroch church or the abbey was suppressed, and given to the bishop of Canterbury. Ther hath bene much Romain money found abowte Reculver."

"Reculver is now scarce half a myle from the [illegible] shore; but it is to be feared that yn tymes paste the se cam hard to Cokesande a two mile from Northmouth, and at Cokesende is a little haire called Broods Staires to go doune the clives: and about this haire is good taking of mulletes. The great Ragulfes ly for defence of wind at Gore ende. And there againe is another *sinus* on to the Foreland[e]."

The antiquities engraved in Pl. XIV. were found at Reculver, and communicated by Mr. Gostling to the Society of Antiquaries June 8, 1738. They are supposed to be the *antenna* or cross bar of the Roman *vexillum* or standard. Fig. 1. is engraved by scale from a drawing of Mr. Holmes's. Fig. 2. is seven inches long. Fig. 3. is four inches long, and may have served as a thurl, as our spring swivels do now; the ring hanging to a belt and the anchone passing through a slit in the accoutrements. Fig. 4. is a double pair two inches and two inches and an half in length. The bell or ornament, fig. 5. has five triangular holes.

Off *Whitstable*, near the entrance of its bay, at the back of Margate sand is the *Pudding pan rock*, called in our oldest maps the *Spyck*, from whence are fished up large quantities of Roman bricks and ware whole and broken; from all which governor Pownall conceived that here was the island CAUNOS, ΚΑΥΝΟΣ of Ptolemy, and a manufactory of earthen ware as at *Caunus* a maritime town of Ionia, whose manufactory Pliny celebrates[f]. Mr. Jacob, whose residence at Feversham gives him great opportunities of informing himself concerning these discoveries, observes, that very few pieces are now to be found on this rock, which is half a mile long from east to west, and 30 perches wide, never dry, and covered with various loose stones frequently dredged up. He has several pieces found there 60 years ago, and was told by one fisherman that he had dredged only one entire pan in 30 years; and the fishermen of Feversham fishing three days in a week all the winter of 1779, brought up but five or six. Mr. Jacob himself dredged three hours without getting a single fragment. The variety of names on the vessels fished up are in his opinion further proofs that they were lodged here rather by the accidental wrecking of some vessel laden with them than by any manufactory of them established here.

Whitstable.

The situation of RHOVTIVM at *Reculver* has never been controverted. The Saxon name preserves the ancient British one, which Baxter explains *rhyd ar ven*, q. d. the point against the waves, and the very Saxon pronunciation is yet retained here, *Raculfar*. Ethelbert's palace and the monastery seem to have been placed within the Roman fort, the foundations of the thick wall remaining. Cisterns, cellars, tessellated pavements, Roman bricks, coins, fibulæ, trinkets, &c. frequently come to light by the fall of the cliffs. Bertelet mentions lumps of metal run together as if they had been destroyed by fire. About half a mile off appears in the cliff a stratum of whitish shells in a greenish sand not above two feet from the beach[g]. Mr. Battely from the mention of this place only in the Itinerary supposes it was at first called *Rutupiæ*, as well as the other station of that name on this coast[h]. Part of the Roman enclosure has been undermined by the sea;

RHOVTIVM

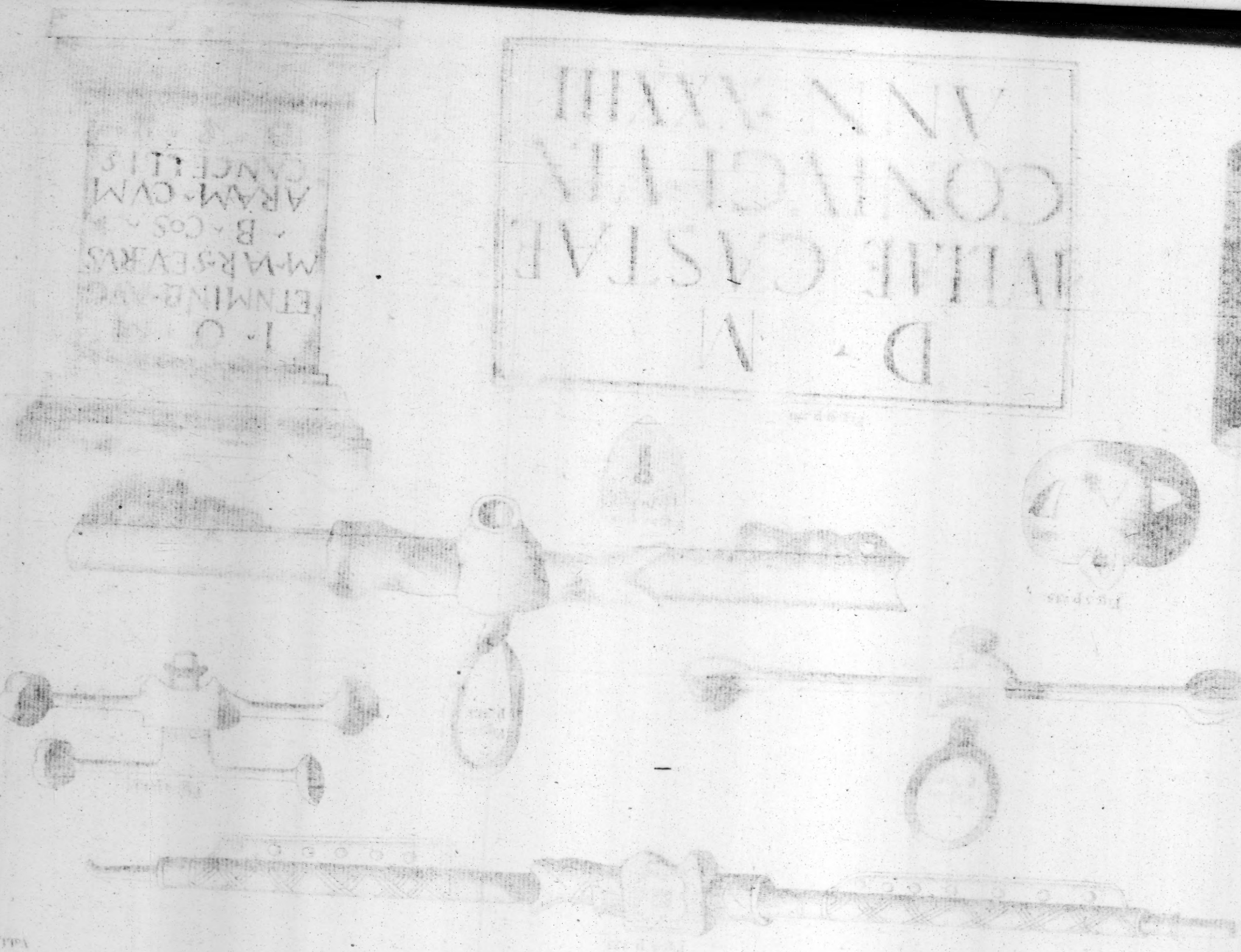
[a] Dugd. II. 488.
[b] Lewis, Hist. of Feversh. 59. Tan. 213.
[c] Tan. 212. Probably a Roman tile found.
[d] See such an one in Lewis as cited, p. 7.
[e] Antiq. Rutup. 113. [f] Ib. [illegible]
[g] Lewis, Ib. 8. Tan. 212. [h] Ib. 63.
[illegible] VII. 135.
Archæol. V. 282. [illegible] N. H. xxxv. 46.
Gray in Phil. Trans. No. 418. [illegible] Ubi sup. p. 52.

what

Fig. 1. p. 277.

Fig. 2. p. 506.

Pat. Cary Sculp.



1665 ſucceeded his father-in-law in all his titles[n], and by his death that of earl of Faverſham is extinct. Lord Winchelſea had a braſs caſt of the empreſs Marciana having two holes to faſten it found with other things at Faverſham. Lord Pembroke had a like Macrinus[o]. *Lees* court became the property of the earl of Rockingham by marriage with Catharine ſiſter of Mary before-mentioned, and ſole heir of the eſtate, their daughter having married ſir John Monſon, his eldeſt ſon Edward had the title of viſcount Sondes which he left to his couſin Lewis created baron Sondes of this place 1760.

About half a mile from Feverſham on a hill on the other ſide the creek ſtands *Davington* priory founded t. Stephen for black nuns, whoſe chapel remains in uſe[p].

About one mile ſouth from hence is *Oſpring* ſtreet with its ruined Maiſon Dieu founded by Henry III.[q]

Bocton ſubtus le Bleane joining to Faverſham, the birthplace 1630, of the learned Dr. Spencer maſter of Corpus Chriſti college, has a Daniſh camp on *Shottingdon* hill, where was found 1716 a human ſkeleton, a ſword, and a coin of Antoninus Pius[r].

At *Throwley*, four miles ſouth of Feverſham, was an alien priory cell to St. Bertin at St. Omer's[s].

"*Reculver*, ii myles and more be water, and a "mile dim. by land beyownd Heron, ys from "Canterbury v goode miles, and ſtandeth withyn a "quarter of a mile or little more of the ſe ſyde. "The towne at this tyme is but village lyke. Sum-"tyme wher as the paroch chyrch is now was a fayre "and a great abbey, and Brightwald archbiſhop of "Canterbury was of that houſe. The old building "of the chirch of the abbay remayneth, having "ii goodly ſpiring ſteples. Yn the enteryng of the "quyer ys one of the fayreſt and the moſt auncyent "croſſe that ever I ſaw, a ix footes, as I ges, yn "highte. It ſtandeth lyke a fayr columne. The "baſe greate ſtone ys not wrought. The ſecond "ſtone being rownd hath curiuſly wrought and "payntid the images of Chriſt, Peter, Paule, John, "and James, as I remember. Chriſt ſayeth, *Ego "ſum Alpha & Ω.* Peter ſayith, *Tu es Chriſtus fi-"lius Dei vivi.* The ſaying of the other iii were "painted *majuſculis literis Ro.* but now obliterated. "The ſecond ſtone is of the paſſion. The iii con-"teinith the xii apoſtles. The iiii hath the image "of Chriſt hanging and faſtened with iiii nayles and "*ſub pedibus ſuſtentaculum.* The hieſt part of the "pyllar hath the figure of a croſſe. In the chirch "is a very auncient boke of the evangelyes *in ma-"juſculis literis Ro.* and yn the bordes thereof ys a "chriſtal ſtone thus inſcribed, CLAVDIA. ATEPIC-"CVS[t]. Yn the north ſide of the chirche is the "figure of a biſhop paynted under an arch. In dig-"ging abowte the chyrch-yard they find old bokels "of girdels and rings. The hole precinct of the "monaſtery appeareth by the old walle, and the vi-"carage was made of ruines of the monaſtery. "There is a neglect chapele out of the chyrch yard, "where ſum ſay was a paroch church or the abbey "was ſuppreſſed, and given to the biſhop of Can-"terbury. Ther hath bene much Romain many "found abowt Reculver."

"Reculver is now ſcarce half a myle from the "ſhore; but it is to be ſuppoſed that yn tymes paſte "the ſe cam hard to Gore ende a two mile from "Northmouth, and at Gore ende is a little ſtaire "called Broode Staires to go doune the clive: and "about this ſhore is good taking of mullettes. The "great Raguſeis ly for defence of wind at Gore "ende. And thens againe is another *ſinus* on to the "Foreland[u].

The antiquities engraved in Pl. XIV. were found at Reculver, and communicated by Mr. Goſtling to the Society of Antiquaries June 8, 1738. They are ſuppoſed to be the *antennæ* or croſs bar of the Roman *vexillum* or ſtandard. Fig. 1. is engraved by ſcale from a drawing of Mr. Holmes[x]. Fig. 2. is ſeven inches long. Fig. 3. is four inches long, and may have ſerved as a fibula, as our ſpring ſwivels do now; the ring hanging to a belt and the antennæ paſſing through a ſlit in the accoutrements. Fig. 4. is a double pair two inches and two inches and an half in length. The bell or ornament, fig. 5. has five triangular holes.

Off *Whitſtable*, near the entrance of its bay, at the back of Margate ſand is the *Pudding pan rock* called in our oldeſt maps the *Speck*, from whence are fiſhed up large quantities of Roman bricks and ware whole and broken; from all which governor Pownal[y] conceived that here was the iſland CAUNOS, ΚΩΟΥΝΟΣ of Ptolemy, and a manufactory of earthen ware as at *Caunos* a maritime town of Ionia, whoſe manufactory Pliny celebrates[z]. Mr. Jacob, whoſe reſidence at Feverſham gives him great opportunities of informing himſelf concerning theſe diſcoveries, obſerves, that very few pieces are now to be found on this rock, which is half a mile long from eaſt to weſt, and 30 perches wide, never dry, and covered with various looſe ſtones frequently dredged up. He has ſeveral pieces found there 60 years ago, and was told by one fiſherman that he had dredged only one intire pan in 30 years; and 12 fiſhermen of Feverſham fiſhing three days in a week all the winter of 1779, brought up but five or ſix. Mr. Jacob himſelf dredged three hours without getting a ſingle fragment. The variety of names on the veſſels fiſhed up are in his opinion further proofs that they were lodged here rather by the accidental wrecking of ſome veſſel laden with them than by any manufactory of them eſtabliſhed here. Whitſtable.

The ſituation of REGULBIUM at *Reculver* has never been controverted. The Saxon name preſerves the antient Britiſh one, which Baxter explains *Reg ol üion*, q. d. the point againſt the waves, and the very Saxon pronunciation is yet retained here, *Raculfar*. Ethelbert's palace and the monaſtery ſeem to have been placed within the Roman fort, the foundations of the thick wall remaining. Ciſterns, cellars, teſſelated pavements, Roman bricks, coins, fibulæ, trinkets, &c. frequently come to light by the fall of the cliff[a]. Batteley[b] mentions lumps of metal run together as if the place had been deſtroyed by fire. About half a mile off appears in the cliff a ſtratum of whitiſh ſhells in a greeniſh ſand not above two feet from the beach[c]. Mr. Battely from the mention of this place only in the Notitia ſuppoſes it was at firſt called *Rutupiæ*, as well as the other ſtation of that name on this coaſt[d]. Part of the Roman encloſure has been undermined by the ſea; REGULBIUM

[n] Dugd. II. 488. [o] Ant. Soc. min.
[p] Lewis, Hiſt. of Feverſh. 79. Tan. 215. [q] Lewis, ib. 83. Tan. 222. [r] Ib. 85.
[s] Tan. 222. [t] Probably a Roman ſeal found here. [u] Lel. It. VII. 137.
[x] See ſuch an one in Lewis on ſeals, p. 7. [y] Archæol. V. 282. [z] N. H. xxxv. 46.
[a] Antiq. Rutup. 113. [b] Ib. 84. [c] Dr. Gray in Phil. Tranſ. No. 268. [d] Ubi ſup. p. 52.

what

what remains is very like that at Richborough: and Batteley deſcribes here alſo a little brick building ſhewn for Roman[e]. The village is now reduced to a dozen cottages and an alehouſe, the church riſing above it environed by the vallum which has its angles rounded off, and is ſurrounded by a ditch. The church has two ſquare weſt towers ſurmounted by ſpires; the arches and pillars of the choir are round; and in it is this epitaph to Ralph Brooke, Camden's adverſary, under his figure in braſs in a tabard;

Here under quit of worldly miſeries
Ralph Brooke, eſq; late Yorke herald lies.
Fifteenth of October he was laſt alive,
One thouſande ſixe hundred twenty and five:
Seaventy-three yeares bore he fortune's harmes,
And forty-five an officer of armes:
He married Thomſin daughter of Michael Cob of Kent,
Sergiant at armes, by who two daughters God him lent,
Survyvyng Mary, Wylliam Dicken's wife,
Thomaſin John Ecton's; happy be their life.

and an inſcription commemorating king Ethelbert, to whom Auſtin firſt preached the goſpel, and who is there ſaid to have been murdered by the Danes 616, though he died a natural death. All that remains of the monaſtery founded 669[f] is probably the little "ſtone cottage by ſome holden to be the remains of "an old chapel or oratory[g]." After it was annexed to Chriſt church, Canterbury, it remained a church of more than ordinary note under a dean ſo late as 1030[h]. The living is an exempt vicarage valued at £. 80. *per annum*, with Hoth chapel annexed.

Canterbury. "The town of *Cantorbyri* is waulled, and hath v "gates thus named: Weſtgate, Northgate, Burgate, "now cawlled Michelſgate, St. George's gate, Rider's "gate, the which John Broker mayr of the town did "ſo diminiſch that now cartes can not for lownes "paſs through it; Worthgate, the which leadeth to "a ſtreate cawlled Stone ſtreet, and ſo to Billirica "now Curtop ſtreet. In the town be xiii paroche "chirches and the cathedral chyrch of Blak monkes. "Without the walles be iii paroche chyrches. The "monaſtery of St. Auguſtine blak monks: S. Gre"goryes blak canons; *monaſterium S. Sepulchri ubi "Templarii olim, poſtea ſacræ virgines.* The hoſpi"tal of S. John of men and women of the founda"tion of the biſhops of Canterbury. The hoſpital "of S. Laurence for women alone, of the foundation "of the abbotes of S. Auguſtine. An hoſpital "within the town on the kinges bridge for poore "pylgrems and wayfaring men. *Zenodochium pau"perum ſacerdotum. Zenodochiolum cog. minorum "intra muros fundatoribus urbanis. Cœnobia fratrum "intra urbem, viz. Dominicanorum, Auguſtinenſium, "Franciſcanorum*[i]."

"Cantorbiry for the moſt part of the towne ſtond"eth on the farther ſide of the river of Sture, the "which by a probable conjecture I ſuppoſe was "cawlled in the Britans tyme Avona. For the Ro"mayns cawlled Canterbury *Duravennum*, corruptely. "For of Dor and Avona we ſhould rather ſay *Do"ravona* or *Doravonum*. The river yn one place "runneth thorowgh the cite walle, the which is made "there with ii or iii arches for the curſe of the "ſtream. Lanfranc and Sudbury, the which was "hedded by Jakke Strawe, were great repayrers of "the cite. Sudbury builded the weſt gate, and made "new and repaired togither from thens to the north "gate, and wolde have done abowt al the town yf he "had lyved. The mayr of the town and the alder"men ons a yere cum ſolemply to his tumbe to pray "for his ſowle in memory of his good deade. The "moſt auncyent building of the town appereth yn "the caſtel, and at Ryders gate, wher appere long "Briton brikes. Without the town at S. Pan"crace's chapel and at St. Martine's appere alſo "Briton brikes. Ther have been ſum ſtrong for"tres by the caſtel where as now the eminent dungen "hil riſith. Many yere ſins men ſoute for treſor at a "place cauled the dungen, wher Barnhales houſe is "now, and ther yn digging they fownd a corſe cloſed "in leade[k]."

"Archbiſhop Arundel and king Henry IV. helpid "to buyld up a good part of the body of the church. "Moreton made with prior Goldſtone the great lan"tern tower in the middle of the church. Prior "Goldeſtone the firſt 3 priors afore the ſecunde "buylded the ſtone tour in the weſt ende of the "chyrch. Goldſtone the ſecund began the goodly "ſouth gate into the mynſtre, and Goldewell the laſt "prior at the ſuppreſſion performid it. Prior Tho"mas Chillendene alias Chiſleſdene was the greateſt "builder of a prior that ever was in Chriſte chirche. "He was a great ſetter forth of the new building of "the body of the chirch. He builded of new the "goodly cloiſtre, the chapitre houſe, the new con"duit of water, the prior's chaumber, the prior's cha"pelle, the great dormitorie and the frater, the bake"houſe, the brewhouſe, the eſcheker, the faire "ynne yn the high ſtreate of Cantorbyri: and alſo "made the walles of moſt of al the circuite, beſides "the toune walle of the encloſure of the abbaye. "The belles that be in the pyramis ledded at the "weſt end of the churche have belles caullid *Arun"delle's Ringe.* There was a mighty great ringe "caullid *Conradus Ringe*, that after was broken, and "made into a ſmauller ring, and ſo hanggid up by "likelyhod in the low cloſche in chirch yard now "a late clene pullid down[l]."

Canterbury is ſeated in a pleaſant valley about four miles wide between hills of moderate height, with the river Stour running through it, and forming iſlands, in one of which the weſt part of the city ſtands. Druid beads and celts have been dug up in it, and Roman coins, pavements, and veſſels, in plenty, beſides ſeveral of their buildings remaining. A fine Roman vaſe of red earth of elegant ſhape and pattern, with this inſcription, TARAGCT DE TCVC, was found near this city 1730[m]. A braſs lachrymatory was found with it, and a gold pendant with a ſtone and two ſmall pearls found near the city[n] are engraved in Pl. XIII. fig. 9. 10. A gold bracelet, found near this city 1772, weighed 8 oz. 8 dr. A ſmall braſs crucifix was found in St. Gregory's pariſh, ſuppoſed part of a croſier carried before the biſhop[o]. The late Mr. Goſtling ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries a drawing of a Roman altar in his poſſeſſion, engraved plate XIII. fig. 11. A Roman road run through the city branching off by Chilham to Durolenum[p]. *Riding* or the eaſt gate had two Roman arches, now cut higher as the ground has riſen: part of another

[e] Ubi ſup. 54.
[f] Sax. Chron. Tan. 207.
[g] Somn. R. forts, p. 78.
[h] Tanner, ib.
[i] Lel. VII. 136, 137.
[k] Ib. 144.
[l] Leel. VI. 3.
[m] Ant. Soc. min.
[n] Ib.
[o] Ib.
[p] Ib.

is at Quening gate; and in the caſtle yard is the old arch of Worthgate, one of the moſt entire Roman arches in the kingdom. The ground has riſen to within 8 feet 8 inches of its point. It is made entirely of Roman bricks ſet edgeways, each 15 inches and an half long, and one and an half thick. The diameter is 12 feet 3 inches and an half[q], and the baſe within 12 feet 6 inches. A little further within the walls is a very high mount called *Dungeon hill*, equal in height with the caſtle, incloſed with a ditch and vallum falling into that of the city on the ſouth, and another vallum on the top. This and two ſmaller mounts adjoining are ſuppoſed to have been caſt up by the Danes when they beſieged the city in Ethelbert's time, and this high one to have been ſince taken within the city wall[r]. Weſtgate, now the city goal, and the long wall running north from it are aſcribed to archbiſhop Sudbury. The river entered the city at St. Mildred under three pointed arches of uncommon conſtruction, taken down 1769. The wall is not quite one mile and three-quarters in circuit, its general thickneſs ſix feet, defended by 21 towers and a ditch 150 feet wide. On the inſide near Worth gate is a date expreſſing its repair by J. Eames, mayor, 1586; engraved Pl. XIII. fig. 12. The preſent caſtle ſeems to have been only a keep, and has a well from top to bottom. In the ſuburb were St. Sepulchre's nunnery, founded by archbiſhop Anſelm about 1100, valued at £.29 *per ann.*[s]; the gates of which now remain; St. Laurence's hoſpital by Hugh ſecond abbot of St. Auſtin's 1137, valued at £.39 *per ann.*[t] ſince converted into a manſion-houſe; and Smith's hoſpital for four poor men and four poor women. St. Martin's church, built entirely of Roman brick, is ſuppoſed the oldeſt Chriſtian church in Britain now in uſe, and Somner believes it was the ſee of a biſhop for 349 years before Auſtin's arrival, though Batteley diſputes it. St. Gregory's priory and hoſpital were founded for ſeculars by archbiſhop Lanfranc 1084, refounded for Black canons by archbiſhop William, valued at £166.[u] has a ſmall part ſtanding. Jeſus or Boys' hoſpital was founded 1612 for eight poor men and four poor women. St. John's hoſpital, fcunded by archbiſhop Lanfranc 1084, valued at £.90. *per ann.* ſubſiſts for a maſter and reader, 18 in-brothers, 20 in-ſiſters, and a like number of out-brothers and ſiſters, valued at £.195[x].

Mr. Somner aſcribes the ſituation of St. Auſtin's abbey without the city to its being deſigned by the king and the archbiſhop as a place of ſepulchre for themſelves and ſucceſſors. The monks got the antient cæmetery here on the ſtrait road from Burgate to Richborough within their own incloſure. Leland ſays the whole ſpace between the monaſtery gates was a cemetery, and urns are found there. The area of the monaſtery contained about 16 acres. In Somner's time the fair hall and Ethelbert's tower remained. The former has been long gone: the latter, which he ſuppoſed was built about 1047, has loſt its whole north ſide. It ſeems to have formed the weſt front of the church, and to have had a correſponding tower at the ſouth-weſt angle: the great eaſt window alſo remains. In a late attempt to pull down the reſt of this fine tower to build a houſe for ſir Edward Hales, 1766, for which the pope condemned him to pay annually a fine to the ſee of Rome, ſeveral coffins and ſkeletons were dug up. On opening the cæmetery they found a ſtone coffin of one block, with a cover having a ridge running along its middle, and containing a ſkeleton wrapt in a coarſe woollen cloth, tied or gathered at the head and feet, which bore handling very well, but was eaſily torn. The bones were intire, the hair red, curled, ſtrong and elaſtic, and about two inches long. Under the head was a hollow ſtone like a pillow. Other coffins compoſed of ſeveral ſtones ſet edgewiſe, cemented together with mortar, were found at the ſame time. In theſe was a ſmall ſquare projection for the head; the ſkeletons were all entire, but no cloth or hair with them. All lay at the depth of about ſeven feet fronting the eaſt. Great quantity of human bones of different ſizes and at different depths were dug up at the common burial ground of the whole city[y]. Here were buried ſeven kings and ſeven archbiſhops. St. Pancrace's chapel within the abbey precinct, built of Roman bricks, is ſuppoſed to have been an idol temple. The whole outer wall of the abbey is ſtanding, and the great gate, now converted into a public houſe, had ſome handſome apartments. This abbey was for Benedictines, valued at £.1412. *per ann.*[z] The abbot wore the mitre, and had ſummons to parliament; he had a mint, and was waited upon by the archbiſhop to give him his benediction. The ſcite remained in the crown as a palace. It was granted to Charles Pole for life by Mary. Elizabeth kept her court here on a progreſs 1573. She granted it to lord Cobham, and on his attainder 1603 to Robert Cecil afterwards earl of Saliſbury. It was ſoon after in the poſſeſſion of Thomas lord Wotton of Marley, whoſe dowager reſided here during the civil wars. Here Charles I. conſummated his marriage with Henrietta 1625, and Charles II. lodged here at his reſtoration. It came by a daughter of lord Wotton to the family of Hales, who ſtill enjoy it.

The Jews had a ſynagogue at Canterbury till driven out of the kingdom by Edward II. In digging a cellar in the Jury about 20 years ago, a fair teſſelated pavement was found. Eaſtbridge hoſpital was founded by Becket for poor pilgrims, valued at £.23.[a] It is now a freeſchool for 20 boys and a houſe for five poor men and as many women, with Cokyn's hoſpital united to it 1203[b] for ſix clergymen's widows. The Franciſcan friars ſettled here firſt in England 1224[c], the Dominicans (whoſe gate remains) ſoon after 1221[d]. An hoſpital founded for poor prieſts by archbiſhop Langdon before 1243, is now the workhouſe[e].

Mercery lane ſeems to have been chiefly taken up with inns, and Chaucer's Chequer built round a galleried quadrangle remains there modernized and divided into tenements, as a great many other pilgrim inns appear to have been. Maynard's hoſpital was founded 1317 for three brothers and four ſiſters. Cotton's 1580. The Knights Templars had a houſe here, whoſe back gate remains, as does another of the houſe of the Black Prince's chantry prieſts.

The cathedral cloſe is entered by a goodly ſtrong and beautiful gate, built 1517. The church, ſo far

[q] Newport gate at Lincoln is 15 feet. Eſſex in Archæol. IV. 82.
[r] Goſtling p. 7.
[s] Tan. 211.
[t] Ib. 213.
[u] Ib. 210.
[x] Ib. 209.
[y] Ant. Soc. min.
[z] Tan. 203.
[a] Ib. 212.
[b] Ib. 219.
[c] Ib. 221.
[d] Ib.
[e] Ib. 223.

from ſtanding in the middle of the city as Mr. Camden repreſents it, and Mr. Batteley after him, is in the eaſtern part of it. It was burnt by the Danes, and rebuilt by archbiſhop Egelnoth between 1020 and 1038. It was again damaged by fire in Stigand's time 1067. Lanfranc is ſaid to have rebuilt it, i. e. the choir, almoſt from the ground, i. e. on the old crypts, in ſeven years after, 1070, and this now remains as to the walls. The wood-work, &c. of the choir being burnt 1174, it was repaired as at preſent in eight years by William of Sens. Prior Ernulf rebuilt the body, and prior Conrad before 1112 ornamented the choir ſo as to occaſion it to be called *his glorious choir*. The nave, which Sudbury intended to rebuild, was finiſhed 1411 as now by his ſucceſſors Courtney and Arundel; and the convent in 30 years. The tranſepts are aſcribed to Sudbury, but he only caſed them: the monument of archbiſhop Peckham and the projection for the organ, mentioned by Gervaſe, proving their priority to his time. The tower of St. Peter and Paul or Anſelm's ſtands on the ſouth; that of St. Andrew on the north. The moſt beautiful centre tower, called *Bell Harry Steeple*, was built by priors Selling and Goldſtone and archbiſhop Morton at the end of the 15th century. The ſouth-weſt tower, called *Bell Dunſtan* or the *Oxford ſteeple*, was begun by archbiſhop Chichele, and finiſhed by prior Goldſtone 1453. The ſouth porch under this had the ſtatues of Beckets four murderers. The north-weſt or *Arundell ſteeple* is ſuppoſed to have been left after the nave was taken down, and brought to as near a conformity as poſſible to the new nave[f]. The nave being very narrow for its height terminated by the lofty flight of ſteps to the choir produces a fine and ſingular effect. It is 134 feet long, and with the ailes 74 feet wide, having eight lofty narrow pointed arches on a ſide. The great window of the north aile before its deſtruction by Blue Dick contained the family of Edward IV. and above them ſaints and apoſtles, of all which conſiderable fragments remain. Tradition ſays a Spaniſh embaſſador offered £. 10,000 for this window. The great weſt window made t. Richard II. contains the kings of England and ſaints; the upper windows of the choir and its tranſepts have the genealogy of Chriſt[g]. At the door of the north tranſept Edward I. was married to queen Margaret, and here Becket entering from the cloiſters received his death's wound, and fell down at the altar of St. Benedict, where was afterwards dedicated one to the Virgin at the foot of the ſteps. The part where he fell was ſeparated from the way to the choir by a ſtone partition, removed 1734; and the ſtones themſelves made two altars at Peterborough. By it lies a long ſtone, out of which three ſtains of his blood were cut and carried to Rome. Hence this tranſept obtained the name of *Martyrdom*. On its eaſt ſide is the Dean's chapel, ſo called from the many deans buried in it, antiently the Lady chapel, built by prior Goldſton about 1452. In the ſouth tranſept is St. Michael's or the Warrior's chapel, filled with memorials of heroes. This tranſept (as the other) were built by Lanfranc, and the heads and name of his architects, priors Chillenden, Wodnesbury, and Molaſh, are to be ſeen about it. The choir built by Lanfranc, and cieled and richly adorned by Conrad, has a rich ſcreen with ſix Saxon kings, Ethelbert or Richard II. and their five reſpective predeceſſors, built by prior Eſtree 1304, or by archbiſhop Courtney. It was repaired in ten years by William of Sens, who being hurt by a fall, left it to one William an Engliſh architect. It is thought the moſt ſpacious in England, being 180 feet long by 38 broad, the pillars alternately octagon and round, the altar-piece Corinthian from a deſign of ſir James Burrough. Eaſt of this is Trinity chapel, rebuilt after the fire 1174, aſcended to from the choir by 17 ſteps, and ſupported by ſeven arches, the capitals of whoſe pillars approach ſurprizingly to the Corinthian or Compoſite order, and here ſtands the antient archiepiſcopal chair of grey marble ſtill uſed. In this ſtood Becket's ſhrine with a rich Moſaic pavement ſtill remaining. At the eaſt end a large arch opens into the place called *Becket's Crown*, a circular chapel over his tomb in the undercroft, adorned with ſmall compartments of painted glaſs containing his hiſtory, and tolerably well preſerved. The top of this crown was not finiſhed till 1748[h]. The crypt under the weſt end of the choir is now the French church, whoſe antique pillars with their groteſque capitals like thoſe of St. Peter's church, Oxford, ſeem to prove the high antiquity of the place, and that the walls above were rather altered than rebuilt by Lanfranc. The eaſt part of this crypt, now a ſtorehouſe for workmen, was the Lady chapel in the undercroft, fenced off by ſtrong rails from vulgar viſitants, on account of its treaſures, to which Eraſmus was admitted only by the favour of Warham. It was rebuilt in an elegant ſtyle by archbiſhop Moreton, who was buried here 1500, and has an handſome monument as have Joan Burwaſh, Lady Mohun, and Iſabel counteſs of Athol. This undercroft like the eaſt end of the church above is circular. Becket is ſuppoſed to have been firſt buried in the crypt under Trinity chapel, where he lay till his tranſlation 1220 into a coffin of gold on his ſhrine. Other monuments in this cathedral are for the Black prince who died in the archbiſhop's palace here. Henry IV. and his queen, archbiſhops Walter 1207, Langton 1228, Peckham 1294, Raynold 1327, Mepham 1333, Stratford 1348, Sudbury 1381, Courtney 1396, Chichley 1443, Kemp 1454, Bourchier 1486, Warham 1532: cardinal Coligni 1571, and Pole 1559; Deans Rogers 1497, and Fotherby 1634. Meric Caſaubon, Dr. Batteley, admiral Rooker, Margaret Holland 1437, and her two husbands John Beaufort earl of Somerſet, and Thomas duke of Clarence. The cloiſter is a beautifully ſtone quadrangle, and the chapter-houſe a lofty ſpacious room 92 feet by 37, aſcribed to Chillenden who was prior from 1390 to 1411, but moſt probably only altered by him: it was lately the place for ſermons, now for

[f] Goſtling. [g] Ib.

[h] This epitaph is cut in ſtone at foot of a buttreſs on the ſouth ſide of Becket's chapel, where was formerly the monks cemetery. It is aſcribed by Somner to Nicholas de Sandwich, prior here 1244—1258. Dart. 183.

Reſpice: care: mere: rogo: defuncti: miſerere:
Sandwicenſis: vivens: frater: memor: en: ſis:
Qui: nunc: in: limo: e: ſtrictè: jacet: vmo:
Dic: Pater: hinc: et: ave: Deus: hunc: ut: protegat: a: ve:
Omne: ne: baratri: pœnas: ſibi: ſentiat: atri:
Set: cæli: ſolio: requieſcat: in: agmine: pio:
Omnis: orans: ita: letetur: perpete: vita: amen.

morning

morning prayers. The monaſtic offices have been incorporated into the prebendal houſes. The infirmary hall built about 1342 is now in the ſecond prebend's houſe. The deanry was the prior's apartment, moſtly burnt 1570. The Stranger's hall for the entertainment of pilgrims was 150 feet by 40 with a kind of alle of arches and pillars, and a ſtout pentiſe of wood at the ſide remaining with part of the hall. The almonry or mint-yard was kept by Henry VIII. for the latter uſe. The grammar-ſchool was the almonry chapel: the Green court or old priory gate is of older ſtyle than Lanfranc, to whom it is aſcribed. The eleventh prebendal houſe was called the *Maiſter honours*, an apartment of the prior's or for ſtrangers of rank. Of the two dortors or lodgings for the monks, the larger built round an area 105 by 78 feet with galleries, was taken down 1547; the leſſer with the chapel is made into houſes. The building called *Bell Jeſus* in the garden of the preacher's houſe is a vault raiſed on pillars inſtead of arches in a circle with four more in the middle, and ſerved either as a baptiſtery or lavatory. The archbiſhop's palace was firſt built by Lanfranc, the hall, in which ſovereigns have been feaſted, by archbiſhop Langton who left the ſee above £.14000 in debt: the laſt has a garden within its walls 83 by 68 feet, their marble pilaſters being piled up to make a terrace; and part of a cloiſter remains at the end. All the reſt is gone, with the cellars, lofty hall, and lodgings. Archbiſhop Parker repaired the palace hall, and entertained queen Elizabeth 1573. He built a noble houſe and gallery communicating with it ſtill ſubſiſting.

Beſides the cathedral there are 15 parochial churches. The antient one of St. Andrew, in which were monuments of the Swifts, ſtanding incommodiouſly in the middle of the ſtreet, has been lately rebuilt. Archbiſhop Abbot's fine ſtone conduit was taken down 1754. The town hall is a handſome lofty room. The ſilk manufactory eſtabliſhed here by the Walloons and French who took refuge from Artois and other provinces of the Spaniſh Netherlands on account of their religion t. Elizabeth, E. VI. and ſince in the perſecution of Louis XIV. flouriſhes greatly, and conſiderable quantities of ſilk are annually ſent to London: the yarn and worſted ſpun here is alſo excellent, nor ſhould the brawn made here be omitted.

St. Auſtin converted the Britans rather to the Pope's ſupremacy than to Chriſtianity, and the Britans ſlain at Bangor may be conſidered as real martyrs to Chriſtian independency. The monks of Glaſtonbury contended with thoſe of Chriſtchurch for the body of Dunſtan; but in the reign of Henry VII. his tomb here was opened, and archbiſhop Wareham, the prior, and three or four monks, who alone were admitted to view it, pronounced that the body was found ſafely lodged in the wooden coffin wrapped in linen and intire, and ſo the right to keep him was adjudged to them [i].

Canterbury gave birth to the following eminent perſonages: the learned Grecian, Thomas Linacer phyſician to Henry VIII. born about 1460, died about 1524. Richard Boyle called the great earl of Cork, 1566, died 1643. William Somner the antiquary, born 1606, died 1669. Mrs. Aphra Behn, born t. Charles I. died 1689.

Thanet.

"*Thanet* is yn lengthe fro Nordmuth to Sand-
"wich yn ſtrayt yorney vii miles and more, and in
"brede from the river of Sture, and goith not far
"from Mynſtre to Mergat, that is to ſay from ſouth
"to north iiii myles, and ſo is yn circuit by eſti-
"mation a xvii or xviii myles. At Northmuth
"where the entery of the ſea was the ſalt water
"ſwelleth yet up at a creke a myle and more to-
"ward a place called Sarre, which was the commune
"ferry when Thanet was full iſled. Margate is
"about a mile a this ſide the pointe of Sandwych
"haven. Ther hath be a xi paroche chyrches in
"Thanet, of which iii be decayed, the reſidew re-
"mayne. In the iſle is very litle wood. Ther
"cum at certyn tymes from paroches out of Thanet
"to Reculver a myle of as to ther mother chyrche.
"Sum paroches of the iſle at certen tymes cummeth
"to Minſtre, being in the iſle, as to theyr mother and
"principal chyrche. Margate lyith in S. John's
"paroche yn Thanet a v myle upward fro Reculver,
"and there is a village and a peere for ſhyppes,
"but now ſore decayed. Rameſgate a iiii myles
"upward in Thanet, wheras is a ſmaul peere for
"ſhyppis. The ſhore of the iſle of Thenet, and
"alſo the inward part is ful of good quarres of
"chalk [k]."

The iſle of Thanet is a moſt fruitful ſpot, cultivated in every part with corn or garden-ſtuff, very little wood; the farms large and conſiderable. It is ſeven miles by four and 18 round, had eleven pariſhes, reduced to eight. Mr. Pegge accounts for its exemption from venomous animals by its inſular ſituation [l]. On the north ſide is *Margate*, compoſed of a principal ſtreet, and now augmented with a ſquare, a long room, and other buildings for the conveniency of bathing, for which it is much reſorted to; the machines uſed here being the beſt contrived of any in the kingdom for ſecurity and decency. It has a pleaſant harbour, with a mean pier, whence large quantities of corn are ſhipped for London. Here is an old fort, and two of its guns are dated 1354 and 1417, the firſt of which muſt be as old as the firſt uſe of cannon in Europe, if not miſcopied for 1554. It is now melted down. Another at Ramſgate fiſhed off the Goodwin Sands, which from the arms of Portugal Mr. King aſcribes to Ferdinand king of Caſtile [m]. The cliff at an opening called *Newgate* is about 80 or 90 feet high. *Naſh Court* is an old manſion-houſe, over whoſe gate is 1581. *Dandelion* another, formerly belonging to the Petits, ſhews a ſtately gateway with towers built of brick and flints artificially diſpoſed, and over it the arms of Daundelion, who held it till Edward IV. *Queke*, a ſeat of the Criſpes, was frequented by William III. in his way to Holland. At *Mynſtre* Dompneva, wife of Penda king of Mercia, founded a nunnery 670 [n], in memory of her two brothers ſlain by Egbert their couſin; having obtained of the king as much ground as her deer could run over in a courſe acroſs the iſland from eaſt to weſt, which was 10,000 acres, the balk on which it run being ſtill called *St. Mildred's lynch* from her daughter the firſt abbeſs. The nave of the church is Saxon, and here are monuments for *Edile de Thorne repuſt* (or *ke fuſt*) *dame de l'Eſpine*, and for Mr. Lewis the vicar, and author of the antiquities of Tanet and Faverſham, who died 1746, æt. 72. Some ruins of the nunnery are at the Cuttlege houſe. St.

Margate.

Naſh court.

Dandelion.

Queke.

Mynſtre.

[i] Goſtling.
[k] Lel. VII. 137.
[l] Archæol. V. 164.
[m] Archæol. V. 148. 156.
[n] Tanner, 207.

Eadberg

Eadberg ſecond abbeſs founded a monaſtery in Tanet 740, a mile from the other[o]. Roman coins have been found hereabouts; Mr. Lewis had a ſilver Verus. On the north ſide of the iſland at *Kingſgate*, which took its name from the landing of Charles II. and his brother James 1683, inſtead of that of *St. Bartholomew*, are two barrows, called *Hackingdon Banks*, in which were found, May, 1741, many bones and ſkulls of men, women, and children; ſome juſt under the ſurface, others in the ſolid chalk, which appears to have been in an oblong oval form, and the bodies put in neck and heels together. A deep trench was dug in the middle, and the bodies laid on each ſide of it. Two of the ſculls were covered with wood, coals, and aſhes. Very probably the perſons buried here were ſome of the chiefs ſlain in the battle between the Engliſh and Danes hereabouts A. D. 853. By the ſmallneſs of the childrens bones it is conjectured they were unborn. There were likewiſe three urns of very coarſe black earth and not half burnt: one of them would hold about half a buſhel[p]. Theſe banks are in St. Peter's pariſh in the iſle of Tanet, between Kingſgate and the North Foreland lighthouſe. The late lord Holland built a houſe here with a number of fantaſtic Gothic ruins.

Kingſgate.

The Danes landed in this iſland frequently from the 7th to the 11th century, and here landed Lewis the dauphin. Here alſo, or as Thorn, at *Rateſborough* [Richborough] landed Auſtin, and afterwards Mildreda the abbeſs from France[q]. The Saxons under Hengiſt and Horſa alſo landed 447 at *Hepesfleet* or Wippidsfleet, now *Ebbsfleet*[r]. This iſland gives title of earl to the *Tuftons*, of whom *Nicholas* baron Tufton of Tufton, Suſſex, was ſo created 1628 4 Charles I. and ſucceeded 1632 by his ſon *John*, who by his wife Margaret eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Richard earl of Dorſet, had ſix ſons, of whom the four elder *Nicholas*, *John*, *Richard*, and *Thomas*, ſucceeded him in regular ſucceſſion; their fifth brother's ſon *Sackville* was the ſeventh, and his ſon and nameſake is the eighth and preſent earl.

Ebbsfleet.

On the *North Foreland*, the moſt ſouthern part of the port of London, is a lofty octagon light houſe. Off *Broadſtairs* are the *Goodwin ſands*, a dreadful ſhoal or quickſand, which tradition ſuppoſes the eſtate of earl Godwin ſwallowed by the ſea. Twine ſays its antient name was *Lemon*, which Somner, denying Godwin's ſtory here, ſays means the ſame with the Britiſh *Gwydn*, a ſoft tenacious ſoil[s].

North Foreland.

Goodwin Sands.

Ramſgate is a long handſome town, built in form of a croſs, whoſe eaſt end opens to the pier, which when compleated will be a work of greater magnificence than uſe, the ſea breaking in with ſuch a ſwell as to daſh the veſſels againſt it. It extends near 800 feet before it forms an angle, and is 26 feet broad at top including the parapet: its depth increaſes gradually from 18 to 36 feet; the ſouth front is a polygon, its angles five on a ſide, each 150 feet, with octagons of 60 feet at the ends. The entrance is to be 200 feet.

Ramſgate.

The commendation given to Stourmouth by Mr. Camden for its excellent trouts inclined Batteley to ſuppoſe *portus Rutupenſis* to be the *portus Trutulenſis* of Tacitus.

The river *Stour* has now forſaken *Stourmouth*, a mile or more, yet left its name to it. But now by Stourmouth runs a brook, which iſſuing out of St. Edburg's well at Liming (where the daughter of king Ethelbert firſt of our nation took the veil) while it ſeeks the ſea, ſees *Elham*, a market town the manor whereof belonged to Julian Leibourn, mother of Haſtings firſt of that ſurname earl of Pembroke. Then it holds its courſe by divers villages, which from it receive the additional name of *Bourn*, as *Biſhop's bourn*, *Hawles bourn*, *Patrick's bourn*, and *Bekes bourn*. "This Bourn," ſays Holland, "is that river Stour as Cæſar calls it (as I have obſerved travelling lately in theſe parts) which Cæſar came unto when he had marched by night almoſt 12 Italian miles from the ſea coaſt, and where he had the firſt encounter in his ſecond expedition into Britain with the Britans, whom he drove into the woods, where they had a place fortified both by nature and men's labour with a number of trees hewn down and plaſhed to recloſe the entries. Yet the Romans forced an entry, drove them out, and thereabouts encamped. The place of a camp as I hear is near *Hardes*, a place of antient gentlemen of that name, deſcended from Eſtangrave, Herenwood, and the Fitz Bernards."

Elham

Stour *r.*

Hardres was the ſeat of a family of that name from the Conqueſt. Sir Richard was created a baronet 18 Charles I. which title lately became extinct. At the manſion-houſe, according to tradition, are ſtill to be ſeen the gates of Bologne, given by Henry VIII. to one of the family who attended him at the ſiege of that place.

Har

Dr. Batteley ſuppoſes the river Stour (once navigable to Canterbury, now only to Fordwich) conſiſted of two branches, the *great and the little Stour*, both tide rivers, the leſſer navigable to Beakeſborn. Theſe uniting about *Sarr* or *Stourmouth*, had two harbours at Richborough and Reculver. Solinus ſpeaks of Tanet as ſeparated from the main *tenui æſtuario*, which Bede ſays was five ſtades over, paſſable only in two places. Theſe Eadbert's charter to Canterbury ſhews were *Sarr* and *Lundenwic*, ſuppoſed *Sandwich*: the firſt little better than a ditch, now croſſed by a bridge in the high road from Canterbury to Margate, the latter by the drawbridge at Sandwich. This river Bede calls *Wantſum*, implying its decay. Reculver harbour is that called in the Saxon chronicle[t] Norðmuð, the *Newhaven* of our maps.

Near one of theſe rivers ſtands *Hothfield*, a ſeat of the earl of Thanet[16], whoſe family enjoyed it in the reign of Elizabeth.

Ho

Stour paſſes by *Eaſtwell*, the ſeat of the family of the Finches earls of Winchelſea; and *Olantige* or *Olantege*, q. d. an *Ey* or *iſland*[17].

E

O

Lord Winchelſea 1721, in ſearching for Durolevum near his ſeat at *Eaſtwell*, found ſeveral Roman antiquities; pieces of iron, a maſs of that metal run into ſquare cryſtals on the outſide, urns, deers horns, &c.[u]

"Aſſcheforde church was in a meane to be colle-
"giatyd by the requeſt of one Fogge, a gentleman
"dwelling thereabout that was controwler to Edward
"IV. but Edward died or Fogge had finiſhed this
"enterpris. So that there remainith to Aſcheford
"the only name of a prebendary[x]." "It is a market
"town on the ſide or border of the Weld of Kent
"that is in quantite as much again as Sitingburne,
"and thereyn is a fayre college of prieſtes[y]."

A

Aſhford is a corporation, and hath a large collegiate church. Here was born 1616, Dr. John Wal-

[o] Tan. 209.
[p] Ant. Soc. min. IV. 139.
[q] Lewis, Hiſt. of Tanet, 82.
[r] Ib.
[s] Harris, 311.
[t] P. 167.
[16] G.
[17] G.
[u] Ant. Soc. min.
[x] Lel. VII. 2. Tan. 228.
[y] Lel. VII. 139.

lis, the learned mathematician, Savillian profeſſor at Oxford, and one of the founders of the Royal Society. He died 1703. In Aſhford chancel is or was a monument of Elizabeth counteſs of Athol, daughter to lord Ferrers of Groby, and wife to the famous David Strabolgy [z].

"*Wye* is a pratie market townelet. Kempe, firſt "biſhop of Rocheſter, then of Chicheſter and Lon- "don, then archbiſhop of York and Canterbury, and "cardinal, a poor husbandman's ſon of Wye, made its "pariſh church a college in the 23d year of his arch- "biſhopric of Yorke, where he ſat 25 years [a]." It was valued at £.93. [b] The church had a lofty ſteeple in the middle, the ſpire whereof being formerly fired by lightning, and burnt down to the ſtone tower, the latter fell, and beat down the greateſt part of the church [18], which has been ſince rebuilt.

Chilham caſtle is of great antiquity. Kilburn makes it the ſeat of king Lucius. Philpot ſays that in digging the foundation of ſir Dudley Digges' fine houſe near the caſtle, Roman veſſels and utenſils, and foundations of a more antient building were found, and mentions a kind of ſenate-houſe built round with ſtone ſeats, preſerved till his time. Leland [c] from the chronicle of Chriſt church Canterbury ſays, "the empreſs Maud rebuilt *Roſe* caſtle, which in "ſome evidence is caullid *Joſeph's Caſtle*: look that "this be not Chilham caſtle, that ons the lord Roſs "had; now almoſt doune." It was fortified by Wilfrid king of Kent, and deſtroyed by the Danes. Iſabel daughter and heir of Richard de Chilham and widow of David Strabolgy earl of Athol, married Alexander Balioll, who in her right had the caſtle and town of Chilham, and was ſummoned to parliament from 28 to 34 Edward I. [d] On the forfeiture of Badleſmere Edward II. gave it to a grandſon of Strabolgy already mentioned, and on his death Edward III. granted it to Badleſmere's heir, whoſe daughter carried it to the Rooſes. On the attainder of Thomas lord Roos, Edward IV. gave it to ſir John Scott, and Henry VII. to ſir Thomas Cheyney. "Cheyney, the lord warden, hath now Chil- "ham to him and to his heirs males of the king's "gifte [e]." Leland ſays the buildings here were very fine. Sir Thomas pulled them down, and built his houſe at Shurland with the materials. His ſon, created a baron by Elizabeth, having ſquandered away his eſtate, ſold this caſtle and manor to ſir Thomas King, whoſe daughter brought it to ſir Dudley Digges, and his grandſon ſold it to Mr. Colebrook. The Norman keep is converted into offices, &c. traces of the deep ditch remain [f]. Chilham cannot be the place intended by Cæſar; that ſpot being in a right line upwards of 16 miles ſtatute or above 17 miles and a quarter Roman from Deal, near which it is agreed Cæſar landed [g]. Below Chilham is *Chartham*, where in 1663 in ſinking a well were found at about 17 feet a number of large ſtones and four teeth petrified, ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſome marine animal (as it is thought the long vale of 20 miles or more through which the Stour runs was formerly an arm of the ſea or *Æſtuary*, whence its name of *Sture*: till the ſea having gradually filled it up, broke a way through the Iſthmus between Dover and Calais); or the bones of an elephant brought over with Claudius, who landed at Sandwich, and might march this way to the Thames [h]. Mr. Roger Gale ſhewed the Antiquary Society 1730 drawings of urns, fibulæ, &c. found here June 1730, by Charles Fagge, eſq. in opening one of the ſmall barrows called the *Danes banks* on Swadling downs in Chartham pariſh four miles from Canterbury; ſeveral others were opened from eaſt to weſt, and bones, urns, &c. found in all, and in another a gold bracelet. In the firſt barrow were a fibula of ſilver, the plate of the ſize of a crown piece, faced with gold, and adorned with a ſtar ſet with garnets and ivory hemiſpheres between; two garnet pendants, two glaſs urns, a chryſtal ball, one ſide of a gold claſp with a gold pin hanging to a chain. In the 2d, an urn of black earth. In the 3d, two of red earth. In the 4th, one of black earth; a thin piece of gold chaſed with irregular figures, and a ring to hang it by. In the 5th, four amethyſt beads; ſeveral braſs pins with a hole in the head; ſeveral other braſs pins having a croſs at the head; ſmall pieces of braſs in form of a barrel, with the ſhank of a hinge to each. In the 6th, bones of men and horſes. In the 7th, ſingle ſkeletons, as in moſt; iron ſpear and arrow heads: ſmall ſilver, larger copper, and great iron buckles; blades of knives; two iron umbos of ſhields and broad-headed ſtudds for the ſides; ſeveral glaſs and other beads. The graves were in ſolid chalk. Doctor Cromwell Mortimer who wrote a diſſertation on theſe antiquities thinks the ſpot anſwers to that where Cæſar firſt encountered the Britans, and that the fortreſs ſouth-weſt of the barrows was that to which they retired.

About a mile weſt from them is the famous tumulus, called *Julaber's Grave*, which Mr. Camden thought a corruption of *Laberius*, and the ſepulchre of the Roman general *Quintus Laberius Durus*; and then theſe barrows may be Roman. Julaber's grave.

At *Hackendon* archbiſhop Baldwin began a noble college for forty ſecular prieſts, the king and each of his ſuffragan biſhops to have a prebend, each to be worth forty marks a year; but the year after he had ſettled ſome ſecular canons here the pope ordered the chapel to be levelled with the ground [i]. Hackingdon.

Mr. Somner [k] and biſhop Stillingfleet [l] place LAPIS TITULI at *Folkſtone* or *Lapis populi* from *ſome reſemblance of the name*, and becauſe *Stonar* is not *ſuper ripam Gallici maris*, as Nennius [m] deſcribes his *Lapis Tituli*, not ſtanding high but in a low place apt to be overflowed, and therefore unfit for a conſpicuous monument to ſtrike terror at a diſtance, both which better ſuit Folkſtone: and laſtly becauſe Nennius is not expreſs that Lapis Tituli was in Thanet, as he is concerning the preceding batttles. In ſome records *Stonar* is written *Eſtanore*, which however ſhews it to have been a landing place [n], as the ſame termination does in Cerdiceſore, Cymeneſore, &c. [19] Somner explains it the *Eaſtern ſhore* of the iſland, or Wantſum [o]. LAPIS TITULI.

There is no queſtion among the learned whether all the names enumerated by Mr. Camden belong to Richborough. Somner confounding the town with the port carries both to Sandwich. Biſhop Gibſon Richborough.

[z] Harris's Kent, p. 30. See a drawing of it Harl. MS. 1106. Copy of Viſitation of Kent, by J. Philpot, 1619. 2021.
[a] Lel. VI. 2. [b] Tan. 228. [18] G. [c] VII. 132.
[d] Dugd. Bar. II. 525. Holland. [e] Lel. VII. 141. [f] Groſe's account under his view of it.
[g] Ib. [h] G. ex Somner's "Chartham news," and Dr. Wallis in Phil. Tranſ. No. 272. 275. 276.
[i] Tanner, 217. ex Gerv. 173. [k] Forts and ports, p. 94-97. [l] Orig. Brit. p. 322.
[m] c. 45. 46. [n] Lewis's Tanet, 132. [19] G. [o] Ports and forts, 3, 4.

has made greater confuſion by ſuppoſing Somner diſtinguiſhes them and ſeparates *Rutupiæ* from the reſt of the names, whereas he is only diſtinguiſhing it from Dover. Stukeley thought *Stonar* was the *portus Rutupenſis*, but Batteley, p. 15, ſhews that neither that nor *Sandwich* exiſted when the *portus Rutupenſis* did, which covered the ſcite of both.

Portus Rutupenſis.

Richborough. "*Rateſborough*, otherwiſe *Richeborough*, was or "ever the river of Sture did turn his botom or old "canale withyn the iſle of Thanet, and by lykelyhod "the mayn ſe cam to the very foote of the caſtel. "The mayn ſe ys now of that a myle by reaſon of "woſe [oſe] that hath there ſwollen up. The ſite "of the old town or caſtel ys wonderful fair upon "an hille. The walles the wich remayn ther yet be "in cumpaſe almoſt as much as the tower of London. "They have bene very hye, thykke, ſtronge and "well embateled. The mater of them is flynt, "mervelus and long brykes both white and redde "after the Britons faſcion. The ſement was made "of ſe ſand and ſmaul pible. Ther is a great lyke-"lyhod that the goodly hil abowte the caſtel and "eſpecially to Sandwich ward hath bene wel inha-"bited. Corne groweth on the hill yn mervelus "plenty, and yn going to plowgh ther hath out of mynde "[been] fownd and now is mo antiquities of Romayne "mony then yn any place els of England. Surely "reaſon ſpeketh that this ſhould be *Rutupinum*. For "byſide that the name ſumwhat toucheth, the very "nere paſſage from Cales clyves or Cales was to "Rateſburgh, and now is to Sandwych, the which is "abowt a myle of; though now Sandwich be not "celebrated bycauſe of Goodwine ſandes, and the "decay of the haven. Ther is a good flyte ſhot of "fro Ratesburgh towards Sandwich a great dike caſte "yn a rownd cumpas as it had bene for fens of menne "of warre. The cumpace of the ground withyn is not "much above an acre, and that is very holo by "caſting up the yerth. They cawle the place there "*Lytleborough*. Withyn the caſtel is a little paroche "church of St. Auguſtine, and an heremitage. I had "antiquites of the heremite, the which is an induſtrius "man. Not from the heremitage is a cave wher "men have ſowt and digged for treaſure. I ſaw that "by candel withyn, and there were conys. Yt was "ſo ſtraite that I had no mynd to crepe far yn. In "the north ſide of the caſtel ys a hedde yn the walle "now ſore defaced with wether. They cawle it "Quene Bertha hedde. Nere to that place hard by "the wal was a pot of Romayne mony fownd[p]."

Richborough is about one mile and a half from Sandwich, or two miles and a half by the winding banks of the marſhes, on a high hill all cultivated. On the left of the road up the hill is an eminence covered with beans and hollow in the centre, called the *South mount*, which Stukeley calls a Caſtrenſian amphitheatre, and Leland *Littleborough*. Leland as well as Camden ſuppoſes the town ſurrounded the caſtle on the ſlope of the hill. The walls are about 10 feet high, in ſome places 25 or 30, and 12 thick. The north wall is 560 feet, weſt 484, ſouth 540; all of flint faced with ſmall ſquare white ſtones on both ſides, and at every 3 feet 4 inches are courſes of white Roman bricks 6 inches long[q]. The caſtle is oblong, 150 paces by 105; the eaſt wall next the ſea, and a cliff at the ſouth angle. It deſcends to another ſlope juſt on the river like an outwork. In the middle of the north-eaſt ſide a ſquare work jutts out from the wall forming the *porta decumana* next the river, entered obliquely, and a watercourſe running under it, and on this ſide the diſpoſition of the materials of the wall is moſt diſtinguiſhable; ſeven courſes of ſmall hewn ſtone equal to an interval of four Roman or three and a half Engliſh feet; then two of white bricks 16 inches by 11 and a half thick, of the ſame clay as all the bricks now about Sandwich; ſix alternate courſes in all. The outer face is formed of or caſed with hewn ſtone, but the inſide filled up with irregular maſſes of ſtone and flint in very ſtrong mortar. At the north-weſt corner time has made a vaſt breach; a leſſer opening, or a gate is in the middle of the weſt wall, being a ſmoother gap, and ſome hewn ſtones, one with a mortaiſe, lying by it, and a regular pavement in the paſſage. This and the ſouth ſide are finely mantled with ivy: the walls laid with regular ſtrata of earth and mortar to a conſiderable depth. The ground within is about four acres covered with corn. Nearer the eaſt wall are foundations of a building, a ſquare raiſed floor of flints and mortar, 140 feet by 100; in the middle what is called St. *Auſtin's croſs*, in form of a long croſs, 34 by 42 feet, and 20 or 30 by 7 or 8 feet, the ſhort arms pointing eaſt and weſt. Somner would make it a chapel. Bateley and Stukeley a prætorium or pharos. Mr. King thinks it a prætorium, or a parade with a temple. Only ſtones appear on it, and a kind of trench makes it inacceſſible except at one corner, and it is overgrown with buſhes. Few coins are now found here. I bought a fair Carauſius. PAX AVG ... of the labourers at Loughton, a groupe of cottages under the ſouth ſide, and took up among the rubbiſh fragments of red tiles with ſtrait lines raiſed on them. Mr. Boys of Sandwich has beſtowed much time and pains in tracing theſe ruins, and collected many fibulæ richly adorned with red and blue ſtones and gold open work, and pateræ both whole and fragments[r]. There is *Rhutupii* in Gaul[s].

"*Sandwic*, on the farther ſide of the ryver of Sture, Sa
"is meatly welle walled wher the town ſtondith moſt
"in jeopardy of enemies; the reſidue is diched and
"mudwalled. Ther be four principal gates, three
"paroche chirches, of which ſum ſuppoſe that St.
"Marie's was ſumtyme a nunnery. Ther is a place
"of Whit freres, and an hoſpital without the town for
"mariners deſeſed and hurt. There is a place wher
"the monkes of Chriſt church did reſort when they
"were lords of the town. The caryke that was ſonke
"in the haven yn pope Paulus' tyme did much hurt to
"the haven and gether a great bank. The ground
"itſelf from Sandwich to the haven and inward to the
"land is caullid *Sanded bay*[t]."

Sandwich is an antient town being mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle A. D. 851, when Ethelſtan king of Kent and Ealcher defeated the Danes here. Canute gave it to Chriſt church, Canterbury, with the royalty of the water on each ſide ſo far as a man being in a ſhip afloat might caſt a Daniſh hatchet on the bank[u]. It owed its increaſe to the decay of Richborough and Stonar, and in the Confeſſor's time took the latter's place among the cinque ports, being the ſecond in order[20]. Lewis of France burnt it 1217, and the French burnt it again t. Hen-

[p] Leland VII. 138. Holland ſuppoſes the buſt Roman. Dr. Stukeley could not find it, yet ſays it was over the north gate, thence vulgarly called *Madan* gate.

[q] Stuk. MS. and Itin. I. 115.

[r] See a plan of this ſtation Pl. XIII. fig. 1. where * ſhews the diſpoſition of the *Porta Decumana*, and the plot of St. Auſtin's Croſs on a larger ſcale.

[s] MS. n. Gale.

[t] Lel. VII. 127.

[u] Holland.

[20] G.

ry VI.

ry VI. Edward I. for a time placed the ſtaple here, and Edward III. by exchange re-united it to the crown: about which time flouriſhed there a family ſurnamed *de Sandvico*, which intermixed with an heir of Crevecoeur and Davranches lord of Folkſtone. It has three churches, a market houſe and town-hall: the town walls and vallum remain on the north ſide, and here is a handſome wooden drawbridge over the Stour leading into the marſhes towards *Stonar*, where are ſalt works. Sandwich had a houſe of white friars, and a nunnery; and has two hoſpitals [x], and a freeſchool founded by ſir Roger Manwood, native, chief baron of the Exchequer. Its trade was conſiderably improved by the manufactory and trade from the Netherlands [y]. This port, t. Edward IV. had 95 ſhips, but James I. ſetting up the Merchants Adventurers company, its trade fell to decay. It is generally ſuppoſed to be the *Lundenwic* of the Saxon laws and charters, being the port where goods, &c. bound for London were uſually landed [z]. It gives title of earl to *John Mountague*, whoſe great grand-father was ſo created 12 Charles II. for having by his intereſt with the fleet under his command prevailed on the ſeamen to deliver it up to that king at his reſtoration, and being loſt at ſea 1672 in the fight of Solebay, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Edward*; he 1688 by his ſon *Edward*, and he 1729 by his grandſon *John*, preſent and 4th earl.

There are a great number of large barrows about Sandwich: one at *Winſborough*; between that and Sandwich is another called *Marvill hill*. The ſecond barrow from the town has been dug away to raiſe a little fort on the road. They all ſtand eaſt and weſt [a].

Not far from hence is *Wingham*, which gives title to *George* earl Cowper, whoſe grandfather *William*, for his eloquence and knowledge in the law, was advanced to the high office of Chancellor of Great Britain, the firſt after the Union, and by George I. to the title of viſcount Fordwich and earl Cowper [21].

"Wyngham four miles and a half from Cantwar-"byri plain eaſt in the hie way betwixt Canterbury "and Sandwich. Pecham archbiſhop made a college "here for a provoſte and 6 prebends lyvyng at that "time upon the ſpiritual matters and viſitations of "his province, for the king had retained the tem-"poralities of the biſhoprick for a tyme [b]." It was valued at £. 84. *per annum* [c].

At *Beakſborn* was born 1667 that eminent naturaliſt Dr. Stephen Hales, who died 1761.

Five miles ſouth-weſt of Sandwich is *Barfreſton*, whoſe ſmall antient church has a rich weſt door adorned with rude reliefs, and engraved with the eaſt end by Mr. Groſe.

"The church of Dale, corruptly called *Dele*, was "a prebende longginge of auntient time to St. Mar-"tine's college in Dover [d].

"Deale, half a mile from the ſhore of the ſe, a fiſher "village on a flat ſhore, and very open to the ſe, "where is a foſſe or a great bank artificial between "the town and the ſea, beginning about Deal, and "running a great way up towards St. Margaret's "clyffe, ynſomuch that ſum ſuppoſe that this is the "place where Cæſar landed *in aperto litore*. Surely "the foſſe was made to keep out enemies there, or "to defend the rage of the ſea, or I think, rather "the caſtynge up beech or pible. Sir Edward "Ringeſle hath a tower or pyle beyond the mouth "of the haven on the ſhore [e]."

"*Walmer* is about a mile from Dele ſhore, and Walmer.
"look as from the further ſide of the mouth of Dovre "the ſhore is low to Walmer, ſo is the ſhore al cliffy "and high from Walmer to the very point of Dover "caſtle, and there the ſhore falleth flat, and a litle "beyond the town of Dovar the ſhore clyvith to "Folkſtone. One Thomas Laurence in biſhop Mor-"ton's days made a pere or gitty at St. Margaret's [f]."

"At *Northburne* [Norburne] was the palace of Norburne.
"Edbald Ethelbert's ſon, and a few yeres ſyns in "breking the wall of the hall were found two chil-"drens bones that had been dug up as yn buriall yn "tyme of Paganite of the Saxons: among one of "the children's bones was found a ſtiff pin of laten [f]."

At *Aſh* near Sandwich were found 1737 in a ſandy Aſh.
field, which ſeemed the burying place of Richborough, being on a riſing ground above the intervening marſhes on the right hand of the road from Canterbury to Sandwich cloſe by the road ſeveral bodies placed ſeparately in wooden caſes about four feet deep; a ſword was found generally put on the right ſide, and a ſpear on the left of each, a necklace of three or four coarſe glaſs beads and then an amber bead about the neck, and ſo on the fibula on the ſhoulder, and the umbo of a ſhield directly over the face. The ſhield was of wood, round, and about 18 inches diameter, to which the iron umbo was faſtened by iron pins. Several Roman medals of the upper and lower empire were found in the graves. The rev. Mr. Fauſſet of Heppington near Canterbury procured from this ſpot a ſmall pair of ſcales, a touchſtone weight of 5dt. 23 gr. and a neſt of weights piled on one another in a wooden caſe decayed was found with an armed ſkeleton Sept. 20, 1762.

Exact weight Troy of the above weights.

oz.	dwt.	gr.	
1	18	19	No mark.
1	3	2	No mark.
	12	23	Medal of Trajan marked ⁘
	12	22	Ditto M. Aurelius, no mark.
	9	8	Ditto Lucilla, marked ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙.
	1	19	Commodus of two metals
	7	12	Ditto, marked ∴.
	6	—	Marked with three notches on the edge.
	5	4	Square, marked on one ſide ••, on the other M B.
	5	5	Conſtantius Chlorus, no mark.
	3	10	No mark.
	2	13	Marked ∴.
	1	23	No mark. Two cornucopiæ on one ſide, the other unknown.
1	21		A ſtamp ſcarce viſible.
1	7		Urbs Roma.
1	6		Fl. J. Conſtantius.
	19		Square, marked on one ſide ⁘
			On the other H.
	5		No mark.

In the ſame place were found ſpear heads, a cap of the ſtaff of the ſpear, bits of an iron bridle, a large earthen bottle, a thin glaſs urn, a large drinking glaſs, a braſs tongue of a buckle, a thin braſs plate with a ſtud in the centre, a glaſs cup or patera, a braſs plate, ſeveral beads of baked earth, glaſs and amber,

[a] Tanner, 218, 224. 227.
[b] Leſ. VI. 1.
[c] Tanner, 224.
[d] Leſ. VI. 4.
[e] Harris, 273. ex Somn.
[f] Ib. 127.
[x] Stuk. It. I. 126. 2d edition.
[y] Holland.
[z] G.
[21]

amber, Pl. XIII. fig. 13, 14, and pendants of amethyſts ſtrung and looſe, of various colour and forms, fig. 15, 16, 17, 18, braſs rings, and copper pendants, fig. 19, 20, 21, an ivory ſtylus, fig. 22, a curious fibula ſilver gilt, ſet with garnets, fig. 23, and various others, fig. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

At Aſh were alſo found 1772, a wooden pail hooped with braſs, taken up entire, but ſoon dropt to pieces, a braſs pan 15 inches diameter and 6 deep like a modern confectionary pan, a patera 6 inches diameter, an iron ax head and two coins of Fauſtina. The larger had ſix holes punched on the temples as if it had ſerved for a weight; and a ſmall pair of ſcales with part of the beam was found with the other things, alſo a round umbo of an iron ſhield with nails tipt with ſilver, and a plain thin flat plate of ſilver at the point, a ſpear head, and ſeveral Roman coins.

About two miles from Heppington, and as much from Canterbury, is a large Roman camp double trenched, containing about eight acres, the prætorium entire, riſing three or four feet above the reſt. Beyond the outer vallum a plain intrenchment. This may have been a ſummer camp to Canterbury. On the Roman road from this city to Portus Lemanis, three miles from the former, and one from this camp, is a hollow way leading into the camp, at both ends of which the road divides, and branching into two parts unites again. In an incloſure about two fields from Mr. Fauſſet's houſe is a barrow, which being opened was found to conſiſt of a cloſe compact pavement of a circular form like the barrow, compoſed of ſmall flints curiouſly cut and jointed, and increaſing in ſize from the verge to the crown of the pavement, the largeſt being three inches by one and a half, and ſo compact as to be undermined; when there appeared a layer of clay, another of common earth, and then another pavement like the former lying about two feet below it. Under this lay a ſtratum of clay, another of mold, and then chalk about two feet deep. No ſigns of a body appeared, nor any thing but a flint about three inches and a half ſquare, and a quarter thick, nicely chizeled and having marks of fire on one ſide.

In 1770 near the 49th mile ſtone from London to Canterbury near the midway from Beacon hill to Boughton hill in the tract of the Roman road, was found an urn with a cover containing a ſmaller with a lacrymatory in it, and four or five more urns near it, the largeſt capable of containing above a peck, but all broken except the firſt; alſo a large braſs of Fauſtina jun. Rev. MATRI MAGNAE.

Upon Juds' hill were found various antiquities, and on that ſpot remains the ditch of a ſmall Roman ſtation, near which was found a large braſs medal of Aurelius Antoninus.

On the ſide of the road from the Brent in Faverſham to Oſpring nunnery in digging down a bank of gravel they found near 30 urns, bottles, and pateræ; the former contained earth, aſhes, and burnt bones, and one a lacrymatory. In the ſame ſpot were many unburnt bones, an intire ſcull, and a large braſs ring or armilia. Some of the urns were covered with a brick having a ledge, another with a tile like a modern pantile. They ſtood in regular order, ſix in a row in a line from north to ſouth [g].

Cæſar's deſcents on Britain.

Cæſar's firſt deſcent in Britain is fixed by Dr. Halley [h] to Aug. 26 in the evening, and his return before the Æquinox, or about Sept. 26. His ſecond deſcent after the vernal Æquinox, and his ſtay from May to Auguſt or September. His firſt landing was to the north of Dover, in a place "where the ſea "was ſo confined between narrow mountains, that a "dart," as he ſays, "might be thrown from above on "the ſhore [i]". The plain open ſhore [k] about eight miles from the place of his firſt anchoring muſt have been in the *Downs*, or the mouth of the river that goes up to Richborough, and the headland, which he doubled (ακρην προεχουσαν περιπλευσαι Dio 39. p. 14) the ſouth *foreland* [l].

Between Walmer and Deal, and between Deal and Sandown caſtles are lines drawn, and at proper intervals round baſtions, with a ditch and paraper. The inhabitants pretend they were thrown up by Cromwell againſt the caſtles. Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes them fortifications made by Henry VIII. the ſea having long ſince carried off Cæſar's works, and indeed the eſplanade of the three caſtles built by Henry VIII. and half of two of the circular forts [m]. Dr. Plot told Battely he had often ſeen Cæſar's works on the point of land near Richborough. Dr. Stukeley adds, there is one of theſe works cloſe by the north ſide of Deal, and two between Deal and Walmer caſtles. He ſuppoſes Cæſar landed in his firſt expedition between Deal and Walmer, and in his ſecond on the ſpot where Deal now ſtands. Dr. Batteley ſhews [n], that Cæſar miſcalculated his diſtance, that Dio ſays expreſsly he landed among *marſhes*, not on a ſandy beach, that Halley miſtook his τενεαγη, which Plutarch calls τοπος ελωδης και μεσος υδα[τος & *juxta* ερυμα[τα τελμα[ωδη, and Cæſar ſays his troops could not keep their footing, *firmiter inſiſtere*. He ſuppoſes the point of land doubled by Cæſar was ſome headland to the left on entering Richborough harbour, and now forſaken by the ſea [o]. He thinks *Rutupiæ* was the firſt port *in* Britain *from* the continent, as *Bologne* was the firſt port *for* Britain *on* the continent.

Sandown caſtle was built by Henry VIII. together with Deal and Walmer caſtles; the latter is the reſidence of lord Holderneſs. Sa ca

"Dovar is xii miles from Cantorbury and viii miles "from Sandwich. There hath bene a haven yn "tyme paſt, and yn token thereof the ground that "lyeth up betwixt the hilles is yet in digging found "woſye. There hath be found alſo peces of cabelles "and anchores, and Itinerarium Antonini calleth it a "haven. The town on the front toward the ſe hath "been right ſtrongly walled and embateled, and al-"moſt al the reſidew: but now that is partly "fallen down and partly broken down. Cow gate, "Croſſe gate, Bochery gate ſtoode with toures "toward the ſea. Ther is beſide Betingate and "Weſtegare. The reſidew of the towne, as far as I "can perceyve, was never waulled. Howbeyt M. "Tuine told me a late that yt hath be waulled about "but not dyked. The towne is devided into vi "paroches, whereof iii be under one roſe at St. "Martines yn the hart of the town. The other iii "ſtand abrode, of the which the one in cawled St. "James of *Rudby*, or more likely *Rodeby, a ſtatione "navium*. But this word is not ſufficient to prove "that Dovar ſhould be that place the which the "Romans cawled *portus Rutupi* or *Rutupinum*. The "mayne ſtronge and famoſe caſtle of Dovar ſtondeth "on the toppe of a hille almoſt a quarter of a myle "of from the town on the left ſide, and within the Do

[g] Letter from Mr. Jacob of Feverſham.
[h] Horſl. 11-13.
[i] B. G. IV. 21.
[k] *apertum, planum, molle littus.*
[l] Batteley Ant. Rut. 69.
[m] Itin. I. 119.
[n] Batt. ib. p. 65.
[o] P. 69.

"caſtel is a chapel, yn the ſides whereof appere "ſome greate Briton brickes. In the town was a "great priory of blake monkes late ſuppreſſed. There "is alſo an hoſpitalle cawlled the Meaſon Dew. On "the toppe of the hye clive between the town and "the peere remainith yet abowt a flyte ſhot up ynto "the land from the very brymme of the ſe clyffe a "ruine of a towr, the which hath bene as a pharos "a mark to ſhyppes on the ſe, and thereby was a "place of templarys [p]."

Dover ſtands in a beautiful valley between chalk hills, the only valley which has a ſtream of freſh water hereabouts. Its antient harbour was the preſent ſpacious beach at the mouth of this great valley, weſt of which is the pier, on which Holland ſays Henry VIII. laid out £. 63000. forming a ſpacious harbour commanded by a modern fort [q]. Leland ſays the town had been fortified to the ſea only [r]. On this pier are the inns. The caſtle takes up 30 acres, an amazing congeries of walls, ditches, mounts, and all imaginable contrivances to render it impregnable [s]. After aſcending the firſt hill, which is natural and immenſe, you come to the outer gate, before which is the drawbridge over a large ditch. In the apartments of this gate are kept two old keys, an old ſword ſaid to be Cæſar's, but probably a ſword of ſtate or office, and a horn ſaid to be O. Cromwell's; all engraved Pl. XIII. fig. 1, 2, 3. and another heavy braſs horn with an inſcription [t]: but none of the arrows mentioned by Camden. About the gate are a number of very modern barracks. Hence you aſcend another hill and bridge over the ſecond foſſe leading to the inner court, in whoſe centre is a ſquare tower, the walls near 20 feet thick with a ſmaller at each corner, firſt built by Henry II. rebuilt afterwards of hewn ſtone, entred up ſteps on the ſouth ſide, and uſed as barracks. The ſtairs wound round two ſides of the caſtle under ſeveral magnificent arches, and the landings are adorned with Saxon arches in the wall. The court is ſurrounded by a ſtone wall and towers, within one of which is a well 360 feet deep, and a large reſervoir. You paſs through ſeveral ruined gates and works to the weſt point of the hill, where, on an eminence within a circular work [u], ſtand two of the oldeſt buildings in England, the ſhell of the firſt Chriſtian church, and the Roman pharos; both built of Roman bricks intermixed with flints and rude ſtones, the arches intirely brick, of which and hewn ſtones the corners are formed. The church is in form of a croſs, with a ſquare thick tower in the centre: the north porch in the Saxon ſtyle; and here were buried ſir Robert Aſhton, conſtable of the caſtle and warden of the cinque ports t. Richard II. and his deputy Richard Malmains, and Henry Howard earl of Northampton, conſtable 1614, who was removed to his hoſpital at Greenwich, and only a memorial of his removal remains [x]. The Roman pharos joins to the weſt end. It is octagon without, ſquare within, the ſides of both equal, being 15 Roman feet, reducing the wall to the thickneſs of 10 feet. It narrows about the middle with a ſloping ſett-off. In four of its ſides are narrow windows with round arches of Roman brick ſix feet high: the door on the eaſt ſide is ſix feet wide, with an arch of Roman brick and ſtone alternately 14 feet high. The materials are diſpoſed as at Richborough, reaching to the tops of the windows, two courſes of brick, and ſeveral of ſtone, alternately; every window thus reaching to a ſtage or ſtory. There are five of theſe ſtages left, though ſome are ſtopped, ſome covered, and ſome have modern church windows inſerted. The height is now forty feet, and Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes it was twenty feet higher, filled up with a ſtaircaſe, and had 8 windows in each ſide. The bricks are ſome of a bright red, with the blue flinty grit in the middle, others of a cream colour or white: all of the ſame dimenſions except ſome of the latter near the ground on the ſouth ſide near three feet long, of the ſame thickneſs, marked with ſtriæ or flutings ſtrait or chequered, ſtrongly glazed, and having more flint in their compoſition. On its north face are the arms of ſir Thomas Erpingham conſtable t. Henry IV. who thoroughly repaired the caſtle [y]: the top is ruinous.

The caſtle has two ſalley ports with barbicans and 13 towers. [z]. Edward IV. laid out £. 10,000. on it, and Elizabeth great ſums. The keep has been much damaged by French priſoners. Much of the ſouth-weſt wall falling down 1771 was repaired at the expence of the round or Mill tower. The Mote bulwark was built by Henry VIII. 1539, on the beach cloſe under the cliff and beneath the ſouth end of the caſtle weſt wall.

The cliff on the ſouth ſide is 320 feet perpendicular [a], and here lies queen Elizabeth's pocket piſtol twenty-two feet long, caſt by James Tolhys of Utrecht 1544, and richly adorned with emblematical figures.

The other Pharos mentioned by Leland and Mr. Camden is now reduced to a very ſmall ruin called the *Bredenſtone* [22], on which the lord Warden is ſworn as formerly at Shipway [23]. Moſt of the buſineſs of the cinque ports is done at Dover; all the courts are kept there, and from thence is the moſt frequent paſſage from England to France [24]. Every thing reſpecting trade and navigation is here conducted in a manner ſo different from what it is in our other ports that joined to the good accommodations and civility of the inhabitants, it is impoſſible but every foreigner muſt conceive a good idea of the kingdom from the acceſs to it, as well as every traveller of our own nation be pleaſed and ſatisfied with his treatment and amuſement here.

St. Martin's collegiate church, removed from the caſtle by Wihtred, was for the enormities of the canons given by Henry I. to archbiſhop Corboil, who began a new church 1131 for Auſtin canons, who were diſplaced by his ſucceſſor Theobald for Benedictines. It was valued at £. 170. [b] Only part of the ſquare tower remains. Dr. Stukeley ſays its eaſt end ſeems to have terminated in three ſemicircular works. The yard is appropriated to the burial of perſons not natives of Dover, and here among the reſt "lie the remains of the celebrated "Charles Churchill, 1764." There are large remains of the priory, now a farmhouſe, the gate with a lofty pointed arch of inelegant work [c]. The ſuperiority of this church over all the other churches here was ſuch that no other could have maſs ſaid till theſe had done [d], which may be owing to its being the firſt church, and its monks having built three others. Oppoſite to this is the Maiſon Dieu, an hoſpital founded by Hubert de Burgh 1227 for relief of pilgrims. Its remains are a ſtorehouſe, the fine tracery of whoſe windows drawn by Buck 1735 is gone, and

[p] Lel. VII. 128. [q] Groſe's account under his view of it. [r] VI. 128.
[s] Stukeley, It. I. 121. [t] Engraved in Gent. Mag. July, 1781. [u] Groſe.
[x] See his epitaph at Greenwich in Gibſon and Groſe. [y] Stukeley It. I. 121. Groſe's account under his view of it.
[z] Groſe. [a] See an account of this gun Gent. Mag. 1767. p. 499. [22] G. [23] G.
[24] G. [b] Tanner, 208. [c] Groſe's account under his views of it. [d] Groſe.

the windows bricked up. It was valued at £. 159.[e] The houſe of knights templars mentioned by Camden and Leland ſeems to have been at *Swinfield* near Dover, in which king John reſigned his crown to the Pope's Legate, valued at £. 87[f]. In Dover was alſo an hoſpital for lepers founded 1141[g]. Only two of the five churches in this town remain. Under the weſt end of St. Mary's church are conſiderable remains of a Roman hypocauſt with its ſeveral apartments[h].

Dover gave title of earl 3 Charles I. to *Henry* viſcount *Rochford*, who dying 1666, and his ſon John the next year, that title became extinct, till James II. 1685, created baron Dover *Henry Jermin* nephew to Henry earl of St. Albans. Queen Anne 1708 conferred the title of duke of Dover, marquis of Beverley, and baron Rippon on Charles Dowglas duke of Queensbury, who died Oct. 21, 1778, aged 80.

Dover gave birth 1660 to Dr. White Kennet, biſhop of Peterborough, who died 1728, and 1690 to the late Philip earl of Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, who died 1764.

"St. Radegundis ſtandeth on a hill three little "miles by weſt and ſomewhat by ſouth from Dover. "Ther be white canons, and the choir is large and "fair. The monaſtery ys at this time metely main- "tained, but ther have been more ample buildings "there yn times paſt[i]." Certain of the Crealles [Criolls] were honorably buried at St. Radigund[k]. It was a Præmonſtratenſian abbey founded 1891 by Richard I. or Jeffery earl of Perch; valued at £. 98.[l]. The gates and outer walls are patched up into a farm houſe[m]. It is in *Bradſole* pariſh.

West Langdon. At *Weſt Langdon*, three miles north from Dover, William de Auberville founded 1192 an abbey for white canons from Leyſton in Suffolk, valued at £.47. *per annum*[n].

Barham down. "In the paroch of Bareham doune, a little from "the woode ſide, and about a ſix mile from Dover, "appereth a diked campe of men of warre. Sum ſay "that it was Cæſar's camp. Sum thinks that it was "a camp of the Danes. It hath three ditches[o]." Aubrey places two or three camps at Barham[p].

To Dover from Canterbury the Watling ſtreet is ſtill the common way. It is left intire over Barham downs, with a huge ridge pointing ſtrait to the cathedral tower. As ſoon as it enters the downs it traverſes a groupe of Celtic barrows; then leaves a ſmall camp of Cæſar's. Further on it paſſes by a great ſingle barrow, and then by a great one between two little ones, all three incloſed with a double ſquare entrenchment. At Lydden it ſlides into the noble valley of Dover and down the northern declivity to Biggen gate, where it terminates by the ſide of the old port[q].

Folkſtone. "*Folcheſtan* by al geſſe ſtondeth very directly upon "Boleyn. The town ſhore be al likelyhood is mer- "velouſly ſore waſted with the violens of the ſe, ynſo- "moche that they ſay that one paroche chyrch of our "lady, and another of St. Paule, is clene deſtroyed "and etin by the ſe. Hard upon the ſhore yn a "place cawled the caſtel yard, the which on the one "ſide is dyked and therin be great ruines of a "ſolenne old nunnery, yn the walles whereof yn "divers places apere great and long Briton brikes; "and on the right hand of the quier a grave trunce "of ſquared ſtone; the caſtle yar d hath bene "a place of great burial; the paroch chirche ys "thereby made of ſum newer worke of an abbey. "Ther is S. Eanſwide buried, and a late thereby was "the viſage of a priory. In this towne there is a "mayer; and this lord Clynton's grantfather had "there of a poore man a boote almoſt ful of anti- "quities of pure gold and ſilver. A cony drawing his "yerth betwyxt Folkeſtan and Hythe did caſt up an- "tique money. The lord Clinton is lord of the "town[r]." Here was born 1578 the celebrated phyſician Harvey, who died 1657. Sandgate caſtle was built with theſe beforementioned by Henry VIII. and on a caſtle hill thereby are ſeen reliques of an antient caſtle[s].

Folkſtone is irregularly built along the cliff. The two pieces of wall overhanging it, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley as of Roman work, may be remains of Eadbald's caſtle. His daughter Eanſwid founded a nunnery here, which being deſtroyed by the ſea or the Danes, Nigel de Mundeville lord here after the conqueſt gave the church to the abbot of Lonley in Normandy, from whence ſome Benedictine monks came and ſettled firſt in the caſtle, and then near the church. It was valued at £. 41.[t] This town had five churches[u], now reduced to one. The Roman tower was probably on Caſtle hill, which is a ſmall oval of about two acres, double ditched on the eaſt and triple on the north and weſt, where are ruins of walls, and Roman bricks have been found. Eadbald built a caſtle here, rebuilt by William de Abrincis about 1068. Stillingfleet and Tanner take Folkſtone for the *Lapis Tituli* of Nennius. It was burnt by earl Godwin, and by the French in the reign of Edward III. It is a member of the town and port of Dover, and was incorporated by Edward III. and is ſtill a market town[x]. It gives title of viſcount to *William Henry Bouverie*, whoſe grandfather *Jacob* was ſo created 1747. It has been obſerved of ſome hills in this neighbourhood that they have viſibly ſunk and grown lower within memory[y].

Hithe. "*Hithe* hath bene a very great town in lenght, and "conteyned iiii paroches that be now clene deſtroied; "and yt may well be ſuppoſed that after the haven "of Lymme, and the great old town ther fayled that "Hythe ſtrayte thereby encreaſed and was yn price. "In the time of king Edward II. there was burned "by caſuelte 18 ſcore houſes and mo, and ſtrayt "folowed great peſtilens, and thes ii thinges miniſhed "the town. Ther remayne yet the ruines of the "churches and churchyards. It evidently appereth "that wher the paroch chyrch is now was ſumtyme a "fayr abbay. Under the quier a very faire vaute, "alſo a faire old door of ſtone by which the religious "folkes came in at midnight, and not far off was "an hoſpital of a gentleman infected with lepre. "The caſtel of *Saltwood* is not paſt half a mile of, "and at this day Hithe is but a chapel pertaining to "Saltwood paroch. The haven ys a pretty rode and "lieth metely ſtrayt for paſſage out of Boleyn[z]." The abbey and hoſpital for lepers are mentioned only by Leland, but Tanner[a] has two other hoſpitals here. The town is not very large, but tolerably well built. The church has no appearance of antiquity; under the chancel is a vault with a kind of lancet window filled with bones ſaid to be of Danes maſſacred here. Dr. Harris ſuppoſes them collected

[e] Tan. 220. [f] M. P ar. 237. &c. Tanner, 217. [g] Tanner, 213. [h] Lyon in Archæol. V. 325.
[i] Lel. VII. 128. [k] Lel. VI. 7. [l] Tan. 218.
[m] Groſe's account under his view of it. [n] Tan. 219. [o] Lel. VI. 4. [p] Mon. Brit.
[q] Sua. It. I. 120. 2d Ed. [r] Lel. VII. 141.
[s] Holland. Near the houſe once the King's Arms near Folkſtone Aubrey places an old camp.
[t] Tanner, 206. [u] Kilburn. [x] Harris, 124—126. [y] G. M. Sackette in Phil. Tranſ.
[z] Lel. It. VII. 141. [a] P. 225.

from

from the other church here, or of the French who landed here 1295, and were all cut off, or of the Saxons ſlain in Vortimer's laſt battle with them near Folkſtone, where he was told a like pile had been found in a vault. Both theſe vaults may have only common charnel houſes.

Gale aſcribes *Saltwood* caſtle to the Romans, who built it perhaps when Hythe firſt became a port. Several Roman antiquities have been found at *Newington* an adjoining village. Plott obſerved a Roman way leading to it, and beyond it towards Stoneſtreet way, and that an anchor was ploughed up near it, as if the ſea had formerly approached it. It was repaired by baron Raleigh warden of the cinque ports, t. Henry II. who being ſlain in a duel that king and afterwards Richard II. ſeized and kept it, but John reſtored it to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to whoſe ſee it had been given 1036 by Halden a Saxon nobleman. Courtney built much here and probably made the park. Cranmer exchanged it with Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted it to John earl of Warwick, and afterwards to John lord Clinton. It was afterwards ſold to different purchaſers, and is now the property of ſir Brook Bridges, bart.[b] The caſtle has an embattled wall with towers, and a deep ditch. Another deep ditch ſurrounds the keep. Over the gate now a farm houſe are Courtney's arms: the chapel is ſtrongly vaulted.

Oſtenhanger, now commonly called *Weſtenhanger*, belonged antiently to the Aubervilles, Criolls, and Rokeſleys. A daughter of the laſt carried it to ſir Thomas Poynings, whoſe great grandſon was ſir Edward Poynings, knight of the garter, lieutenant of Ireland, and author of the famous law called after him, who dying 12 Henry VIII. without lawful iſſue[c], it eſcheated to the crown; but that king gave it to his natural ſon Thomas Poynings, on whoſe death reverting again to the crown it was by Edward VI. granted to Dudley duke of Northumberland, and by Elizabeth to ſir Thomas Sackville, who ſold it to Thomas Smith, eſq. He repaired its damage by fire, and his great grandſon Philip viſcount Strangfield reſided here in Philpot's time. Juſtinian Champneys, a ſucceeding purchaſer, built a neat houſe out of its remains, which were very magnificent. It was moated round, the walls embattled and having nine towers, one of which, with the gallery adjoining was called Roſamond's, and the long gallery her priſon, or rather queen Elizabeth's, whom Strype mentions "at her own houſe at Weſtenhanger[d]." The inner court was 130 feet ſquare, and on the rght hand a ſpacious chapel, built by ſir Edward Poynings 12 Henry VIII. The hall was 50 feet by 32, with a cloiſter. The houſe contained 126 rooms, and being ſold to a maſon for £. 1020. three quarters of it were pulled down for the materials 1701[e]. The reſt is now let for a farm by a deſcendant of Juſtinian Champneys[f]. "Coſtin-"haungre was Creall's lordſhip, of ſum now cor-"ruptley caulled Weſtenanger. Poyninges a late "held it; the king hath it now[g]."

At *Monks Horton*, three miles north-weſt from Hithe, was a houſe of Cluniac monks, cell to Lewes abbey, founded by Robert de Vere, t. Henry II. valued at £. 95. *per annum*[h].

At *Poſtling* was born Baſil Kennet, author of the Roman Antiquities, &c. who died 1714. Poſtling.

The old ſtation of LEMANÆ, the LEMAVIO of the Peutinger Table, is thought to have been about a mile above Studfall caſtle. The cut of the ſtones, cement, and Roman bricks argue this to have been the very place, or built with its materials. Dr. Tabor and Mr. Somner are for placing *Lemanis* at New Romney, but this ſuits not the diſtance, which muſt then be altered 10 miles, though he adds, the Saxon name of the Rother was *Limene*[i]. If we place Lime at the diſtance from Canterbury that Dover is, viz. 15 miles, and the lower ſide of Stutfall caſtle where the port muſt have been near a mile below Lime as it really is, and allow the Roman miles to be ſomewhat leſs than the Engliſh, we ſhall bring it to the true diſtance, 16 miles, without carrying it to Romney, which probably then lay under water, at leaſt at ſpring tides, or certainly the marſh between it and Stutfall. And accordingly the Roman way ends here, and was not carried through the marſh eight miles further to Romney[25]. The warden of the cinque ports is now ſworn in at Dover[26]. *Stutfall* caſtle on a declivity in the marſh under the cliff incloſes 10 or 12 acres within its walls, which were like Richborugh ſomewhat ſquare, and no ditch. They were built of thin whitiſh bricks and rag ſtone in alternate courſes, 12 feet thick, with circular buttreſſes of the ſame thickneſs. Little is now left of what Stukeley deſcribed 1722. LEMANÆ. Shutfall caſtle.

The Saxon chronicle[k] makes the Danes land 892 at Limenemuðan in the eaſt of Kent at the eaſtern edge of the great wood *Andred* at *Apuldre*. Biſhop Gibſon from Somner's MS. papers pronounces this river Limene to be the preſent Rother, for the following reaſons: The oldeſt records place the *Limene* in Kent, and Camden allows the Rother has had a new chanel opened for it ſince Edward III's time, and the Merſcware or inhabitants of Romney marſh are in Domeſday ſtyled *Limware*, and the whole tract *Limware beſt* and *Limware leth*. Romney haven is as capacious as *Limene* is deſcribed to have been, by which name the Rother was called after paſſing Apuldre: but being afterwards diverted, and the ſea withdrawing, the harbour was changed into Romney marſh[l].

"*Rumeney* is one of the v portes, and hath bene "a metely good haven, yn ſo much that withyn re-"membrance of men ſhyppes have cum hard up to the "towne, and caſt ancres yn one of the chyrch yardes. "The ſe is now a ii myles from the towne ſo fore "thereby now decayed that where there wer iii great "paroches and chirches ſumtyme is now ſcant one "wel mayteined[m]." It is ſtill a conſiderable market, corporation and borough town. Here was a cell of monks from Pountnay abbey[n]. The tower of the church is a fine remain of Saxon architecture. Near Rumney.

[b] Harris. Groſe's account under his view of it.

[c] His only legitimate child he had by a daughter of ſir John Scott, of Scott's hall in his neighbourhood, where the family of Scotts have lived in worſhipful eſtimation a long time as deſcended from Paſhely and Serjeaux by Pimpe. Holland.

[d] Ann. II. 314. [e] Stuk. Itin. I. 132. 2d edit.

[f] Harris. Groſe's account under his view of it. The inſcription in the chapel on a ſtone now a ſtep in the houſe of Mr. Smith of Stanford was as follows:

. . . . . Juil'v & xx a l'incarnation notre Chriſt et le xii ann du tres hault & tres . . . ſant & tres excellent prince noſtre . . . . & roy Hery VIII. & a l'honeur du . . . dieu & de la glorieuſe vierge Marie fut faict & achevee ceſte chapelle par meſſire Edovard Poynings chevalier de la noble orde du gartier & contreroylar de la maiſon du roy; cuy dieu dint ſa grace & bonne vie & longue & paradis a la fin. Amen.

Stuk. It. I. 132. 2d ed.

[g] Lel. It. VII. 7. [h] Tanner, 215. [i] Horſl. 426. G. [25] G. [26] G. See before.

[k] P. 91. 93. 97. [l] Index lecon. ad fin. Sax. Chron. [m] Lel. It. VII. 142. [n] Tanner, 223.

the entrance of the town is a double barrow and three ſingle ones, which ſome take for beacon hills. Dr. Harris derives the name of Romney from the Saxon Rumian or Ryman to open, *cedere, evacuare*; Lambarde, from Rumen ea, the large watry marſh[o]. Romney gave title of earl to Henry Sidney youngeſt ſon of Robert earl of Leiceſter, who died unmarried. The title of baron Romney was conferred 1706 on ſir Robert Marſham, grandſon of the learned ſir John Marſham, whoſe ſon and nameſake is the ſecond and preſent lord.

Bilſington. At *Bilſington* near Rumney was a priory of Black canons founded 1253, valued at £. 81. *per annum*[p].

Lymme. "*Lymme hill* or *Lyme*, was ſumtyme a famoſe "haven and good for ſhyppes that might come to "the foot of the hille. The place ys cawled *Ship-* "*wey* and *Old haven*. Farther, at this day the lord "of the v ports kepeth his principal court a lytil by "eſt from Lymmehill. Ther remainith at this day "the ruines of a ſtronge fortreſſe of the Britons "hanging on the hill and comyng down to the very "fote; the cumpaſſe ſemeth to be 10 acres, and be "lykelyhod that had ſum walle beſide that ſtrecchid "up to the very top of the hille, wher now ys the "paroch chirche and the archidiacon's houſe of "Cantorbury. The old walls are made of Bri- "tons brikes, very large and great flynt ſet together "almoſt indiſſolubely with morter made of ſmaule "pybble. The walles be very thikke, and yn the "weſt end of the caſtel appereth the baſe of an old "towre. About this caſtel yn tyme of mind were "fownd antiquites of mony of the Romaynes. Ther "as the chirch is now was ſumtyme without fayle "an abbay; the lodgings be now converted into the "archidiacon's howſe, the which is made like a caſte- "let embatelyd. Ther went from Lymme to Can- "torbyri a ſtreate fayr paved, whereof at thys day "it is cawled *Stonyſtreet*. Yt is the ſtrayteſt that "ever I ſaw, and toward Cantorbury ward the pave- "ment continually appereth a iiii or v miles. Ther "cummith at thys day thorough Lymme caſtel a "litle rylle, and other prety waters reſort to the "places abowt Lymmehill: but where the ryver "Limene ſhould be I cannot tell, except it ſhould be "that that cummeth above Appledor iii miles of, and "that yts cowrs ys now chaunged, and renneth a nerer "way ynto the ſe by the encreſing of Rumeney marſch

Billirica. "that was ſumtyme al ſe. *Billirica* is about a mile "from Lymme hill, and at this day is a membre "of Lymme paroche. Howbeyt ther ys a chapel for "the howſes ther that now remain, and this is com- "munly cawlled *our lady of Court-up-ſtreate*, wher "the nunne of Cantorbiry wrought al her fals mi- "racles. Hard by this chapel apere the old ruines "of a caſtelet, wherbi yt may be thouthe that the "place and the towne ther was cawled *Bellirica*, as "who ſhould ſay yn Latyne *Bellocaſtrum*, and that "the new name of *Court-up-ſtreet* began by reaſon "of the place, or court, that the lord of the ſoyle "kept there. The commune voyce is ther that the "towne hath bene large, and they ſhoe now theyr "*ſigna pretoriana*, that is to ſay, a horne garniſhed "with braſſe and a mace. But the lykelyhood is "that they longid to Lymme ſumtyme a notable "town and haven[q]." The old caſtellated manſion of the archdeacon's, built as Lambard and others conjecture out of the ruins of Stutfalle, is now a farm houſe[r]. At *Liming* Ethelburgh, daughter of king Ethelbert, after the death of her husband Edwin king of Kent 633, founded a nunnery, afterwards a monaſtery, till ſuffering by the Danes it came to the archbiſhop or church of Canterbury[s]. Moſt part of *Bromehill* or *Bromhill* with the church is in Suſſex. It was drowned by the ſea t. Edward I. and above 2004 acres were overflowed here 1627[t].

Liming. Bromehill.

Old Romney now two miles inland from the ſea, bears very few marks of its antient ſtate. Old Romney.

Romney marſh. "Rumeney marſch ys from Lymmehill upwards a "x myles in lenght, and where yt ys moſt abowt v "myles yn bredeth, and that as I ſuppoſe now is "abowt the towne of Rumeney. The marſch en- "creſith dayly yn breede. It is a mervelus rank "grownd for fedyng of catel, by the reaſon that the "greſſe groweth ſo plentefully apon the woſe ſum- "tyme caſt up ther by the ſe. The very towne of "Rumeney and a ii myles abowt yt was alway by "lykelyhod dry land, and ons, as yt is ſuppoſed, the "ſe cam abowte yt or at the leſt abowt the greateſt "part of it[u]." This tract being unhealthy and aguiſh, and as Lambarde deſcribes it, *locus hyeme malus, æſtate moleſtus, nunquam bonus*, is very thinly peopled. Here and there one ſees a good brick houſe, inhabited by the *lookers* as they are called, who have the charge of the many herds of cattle and ſheep fattening here. The lands let for 20*s*. an acre, beſides which tenants pay a rate of 5*s*. in the pound for keeping up the banks that ſeparate the eſtates, keep out the ſea, and ſerve as roads. They are kept in excellent repair, and the fields ditcht all round. Some few produce corn and beans, ſome hay, but the principal part is fed.

Lydde. "*Lydde* is countid as a part of Rumeney, and is a "market town, of a prety quantite, and contained in "one paroche, but that is very large. In the mydde "way or therabout between Rumney town and Lyd "the marſch land beginnith to neſſe and arme yn to "the ſe, and contynueth a praty way beyond Lyd "and runnyng into a point yt ſtandeth as an arme, "a foreland, or a neſſe. Ther is a place beyond "Lydde wher as a great number of holme trees gro- "ueth upon a bank of baches throwen up by the ſe[x]."

Mr. Gale[y] once inclined to place ANDERIDA, the *Andereſio* of Ravennas according to Ward[z], at *Chicheſter*, but found Henry of Huntingdon's deſcription of its ruined ſtate againſt him. Dr. Tabor, having given a good account of ſome Roman towns and camps in Suſſex, rejects Mr. Camden's opinion about Anderida being at Newenden, and pitches on a place near Eaſt Bourn, where a bath, bricks, and pavements, have been diſcovered, and large foundations of conſiderable extent, which he thinks ſufficiently prove a Roman ſettlement here, to which Mr. Ward agrees[a]. Somner placed it at *Haſtings* or *Pevenſey*, founding his opinion on what Gildas ſays, that the forts built by the Romans were *in littore Oceani ad Meridiem*. But biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes this ought to be underſtood in a larger ſenſe, extending the term *ſea* to every ſtream to which the veſſels of that time could come, in which ſenſe Newenden might be accounted a ſea-port town, and equally expoſed to pirates with Pevenſea and Haſtings. Mr. Camden ſeems to miſtake Haſting's building a caſtle at Apeldore. The Saxon chronicle[b] ſays a Da-

[o] Rumen, ſpacious. Lye.
[p] Tanner, 223.
[q] Lel. It. VII. 141, 142.
[r] Groſe's account under his view of Lyme caſtle.
[s] Tan. 206.
[t] Harris.
[u] Lel. Ib.
[x] Lel. VII. 142.
[y] Comm. on the Chicheſter inſcription. Phil. Tranſ. 479. Horſl. 336.
[z] Horſl. 492.
[a] Ib. 498. See before in Suſſex, p. 301.
[b] P. 91.

niſh army landed at *Limene muth*, and drawing their ſhips croſs that river to the wood four miles from the exterior part of the mouth (ꝼꝛom ꝥam muðan uteꝑeoꝑðun) took a half-finiſhed fortreſs in the marſh, defended by a few peaſants. Soon after came Haſten with a fleet to the Thames mouth, and built himſelf a fort at Middletun (Milton) and ꝛe oꝑeꝛ heꝛe at Apulꝺꝛe, the other army at Apuldre, i. e. either built a fort or took up their quarters at Apuldre: and the next year we find both armies united at Bemfleet[c]. Admitting this correction of Camden, biſhop Gibſon had better authority for placing Andredſceaſter at Haſtings or Ꝺaſtinᵹeſ ceaſteꝛ, as if Haſtings was the builder of it[d]. At *Loſenham* in Newenden pariſh ſir Thomas Aucher, knt, founded an houſe of Carmelites[e], 1241. Newenden is a mean village, with a poor church, and a wooden bridge to no great purpoſe, for a ferry is in moſt uſe ſince the river Rother not containing itſelf in its channel has overlaid and is like to endanger and ſurround the level of rich lands thereby. Whereupon the inhabitants of Rhye complain that their haven is not ſcoured by the ſtream of Rother as heretofore, and the owners here ſuffer great loſs, which their neighbours in *Oxeney* fear if it were remedied would fall on them. This is a river iſle ten miles about, encompaſſed with the river Rother dividing his ſtreams and now brackiſh, having his name of mire which our anceſtors called Ꝺox, or of oxen which it feedeth plentifully with rank graſs[f].

"*Appledor* of ſum is countid as a membre of "Rumeney, is a market town, and hath a goodly "chirch yn Kent and our lady of Ebery in Oxen-"nye towards a x mile by cumpace, and cumpaſſed "about with ſalt water except where it is divided "by the freſh water from the continent, part in "Kent, part in Suſſex[g]."

"*Cranbrook* yn the myddes of the weld of Kent[h]." It has been long famous for good and broad cloths[i]; but now the clothing trade is much decayed in Kent[27].

"*Tenterden* ys a market town[k]." The ſteeple is pretended to have occaſioned the Godwin ſands from the neglect of an abbot of Canterbury to keep up the ſea walls, applying the money appropriated to that purpoſe to build this ſteeple. Harris has refuted this tradition by proving neither the ſand nor the ſteeple to be of ſo antient date as aſſerted[l].

Benenden ſteeple ſtands at ſome diſtance from the church, and is remarkable for its curious workmanſhip on the inſide.

At *Cumbwell* near Goudhurſt was an Auſtin priory founded by Robert de Thornham t. Henry II. valued at £. 80. 17 s. 5 d.[m]

At *Siſſinghurſt* was born 1568, ſir Richard Baker the Chronicler, who died in gaol for debt 1645: the old manſion of his family was till lately remaining. Holland calls it a fair houſe of the family of Bakers, advanced by ſir John Baker, not long ſince chancellor of the exchequer, and his marriage with a daughter and heir of Dingley.

Bengebury was an habitation of the antient family of Colepeper; and near adjoining *Henſted*, a manſion of the Guilfords, an old family, but moſt eminent ſince ſir John Guilford was comptroller of the houſe of Edward IV: for his ſon and heir ſir Richard Guilford was by Henry VII. made knight of the garter. Of his ſons again ſir Edward Guilford was marſhal of Calais, lord warden of the cinque ports, and maſter of the ordnance, father to Jane dutcheſs of Northumberland, wife to ſir J. Dudley duke of Northumberland, mother to the late earls of Warwick and Leiceſter; and ſir Henry was choſen knight of the garter by Henry VIII. and had his arms enobled with a canton of Granada by Ferdinand king of Spain for his worthy ſervice in that kingdom when it was recovered from the Moors; and Edward lived in great eſteem at home. From the ſaid ſir John are iſſued by females immediately the Darells of Cale hill, the Gages, Browns of Betchworth, Walſinghams, Cromers, Iſaacs, and Iſeleies, families of prime and principal note in theſe parts[n].

Thus much of Kent; which to conclude ſummarily hath this part laſt ſpoken of for drapery, the iſle of Tanet and the eaſt parts for the granary, the Weald for the wood, Romney marſh for the meadow plot, the North downs towards the Thames for the cony-garthe, Tenham, and thereabouts for an orchard, and head corn for the brood and poultry, and fat, big, and commended capons[o].

Earls of Kent.

The firſt earl of Kent mentioned in our hiſtory was *Ealhere*, who aſſiſted king Ethelſtan to gain a complete victory over the Danes at Sandwich 852, and two years after loſt his life bravely fighting them in Shepey[p]. Alfred gave this title to *Ceolmund*[q] 897, and it was held under Canute by *Godwyn*, who after that king's death ſurpriſed Alfred the lawful heir to the crown, and betrayed him to Harold, who put out his eyes. From his death he afterwards cleared himſelf to his brother Edward the Confeſſor, who married Godwin's daughter. He behaved with great inſolence and turbulency in that mild reign, and died ſuddenly imprecating the divine vengeance on himſelf 1053[r]. His eldeſt ſon by his ſecond wife was Harold, ſometime king of England, ſlain at Haſtings. Ailred Rieval[s], gives this character of Godwin, that he was the moſt powerful of the Engliſh nobles, poſſeſſed of great wealth and extraordinary cunning; a traitor to his king and country, deep verſed in the arts of treachery and diſſimulation, and capable of ſeducing the people to any ſide he pleaſed. *Henry Grey*, the laſt earl of Kent mentioned by Mr. Camden, died 1625, and was ſucceeded by his brother *Charles*, who by his wife Suſan, daughter of ſir Richard Cotton of Hampſhire, had iſſue *Henry*, who dying without iſſue 1639, the honour being entailed on the heir male deſcended to *Anthony* Grey rector of Burbach c. Leiceſter, ſon of George, ſon of Anthony Grey of Brancepeth, third ſon of George ſecond earl of Kent. Anthony by Magdalen his wife, daughter of William Purefoy, eſq. of Caldicot c. Warwick, had five ſons and four daughters; *Henry* the eldeſt ſon ſucceeded to the honour and had iſſue Henry, who died young and *Anthony* earl of Kent, to whom ſucceeded *Henry* his ſon, who was honoured with divers high offices in the court, advanced to the title of viſcount Goodrich, earl of Harold and marquis of Kent, and afterwards to that of duke of Kent[t]. He died 1740, leaving a daughter Amabel married to John earl of Breadalbin, by whom ſhe had a daughter *Jemima* who was in right of her grandfather marchioneſs Grey, and married to Philip preſent earl of Hardwicke.

[c] Ib. p. 93. [d] Ind. loc. ad. Sax. Chron. [e] Tanner, 223. [f] Holland.
[g] Lel. VII. 142. [h] Ib. 139. [i] Harris. [k] Leland ib. [27] G. [l] P. 311.
[m] Tan. 216. [n] Holland. [o] Ib. [p] Aſſer. Sim. Dun. et Hunt. ap. Dugd. I. 12.
[q] Math. Weſtm. ib. [r] Ib. et aut. ibi cit. [s] 377. [t] Dugd. I. 719.

Rare Plants found in Kent.

Acroſtichum *ſeptentrionale*. Forked or horned Fern; on the north ſide of *Bocton* church.

Adonis *autumnalis*. Adonis flower, Pheaſant's eye, Red Morocco or Red Maithes; in corn fields: at *Chatham*, near *Northfleet*, and between *Maidſtone* and *Rocheſter*.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina*. Tuberous Moſchatel; in *Charlton* wood, and common in woods and hedges about *Feverſham*.

Agaricus *lactifluus*. Milky Agaric; } in *Charlton*
——— *piperatus*. Pepper Agaric; } wood.

Agroſtis *polymorpha* β. A variety of Creeping Bent-graſs; in *Greenwich* park.

Aira *aquatica* β. A variety of Water Hair-graſs; in ſandy places: about *Northfleet*.

—— *criſtata*. Criſted Hair-graſs; on *Blackheath*.

Ajuga *reptans* (flore albo). Bugle (with a white flower); in *Charlton* wood.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Ladies Mantle; in hilly meadows and paſtures: at *King's* wood near *Feverſham*, and elſewhere.

Aliſma *Damaſonium*. Star-headed Water Plantain; in a field-pond at *Eaſt Church* in the iſland of *Shepey*.

Allium *carinatum*. Mountain Garlic; in meadows and paſtures: near *Ramſgate* in the iſle of *Thanet*, and between *Sandwich* and *Deal*.

——— *urſinum*. Ramſon; on *Stroud green*.

Alopecurus *ariſtatus*, Monſpelienſis. Bearded Fox-tail graſs; in the ſalt marſh by *Erith* church.

——— *geniculatus* β bulboſus. Bulboſe Fox-tail graſs; in the firſt field next the road before you enter *Northfleet*.

——— *ventricoſus*. Red Bent-graſs; in meadows and paſtures: in the iſle of *Shepey* plentifully.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marſh Mallow; in the marſhes about *Graveney*, *Ore* and *Luddenham*, and at *Clapgate* and *Goodneſtone*.

Anagallis *arvenſis* δ. A variety of Male Pimpernel; in *Rumney* marſh.

Anchuſa *ſempervirens*. Evergreen Alkanet; on rubbiſh: near *Horn Place*, near *Rocheſter*, and on rubbiſh near *Preſton* church-yard.

Anethum *Fœniculum*. Finckle; on chalk cliffs: about *Graveſend* and *Greenhithe* abundantly, by the road ſide on entering *Feverſham*, and in hedges and under the chalk walls in *Thanet* iſle.

Anthoceros *punctatus*. Spotted Anthoceros; on the banks of *Woolwich* heath in moiſt ſhady places.

Anthyllis *vulneraria*. Kidney Vetch or Ladies finger; in meadows and paſtures of a chalky and limeſtone ſoil: on *Gad's-hill*, and abundantly about *Graveſend* and *Greenhithe*.

Antirrhinum *majus*. The greater Snapdragon; on old walls: on chalk cliffs near *Dover*, on old walls about *Feverſham*, and between *Northfleet* and *Graveſend*.

——— *repens*, Monſpeſſulanum. Sweet ſmelling Toad-flax; in the fields near *Gad's hill*.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Common Columbine; in woods and buſhy places: between *Maidſtone* and *Rocheſter*, and in the woods at *Bexley*.

Arenaria *peploides*. Sea Chick-weed; on ſea ſhores: at *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *tenuifolia*. Fine leaved Chick-weed; in a cloſe on the left hand a mile from *Deptford* towards *Southfleet*.

——— *trinervia*. Plantain-leaved Chick-weed; in *Charlton* wood.

Ariſtilochia *clematitis*. Climbing Birth-wort; in woods and hedges: near *Maidſtone*, and elſewhere.

Artemiſia *maritima*. Sea Wormwood; on ſea ſhores: in the ſalt marſhes about *Feverſham*, and at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *maritima* β. γ. δ. Three varieties of the laſt; at *Sheerneſs*.

Arundo *arenaria*. Sea Reed-graſs; on ſandy ſea-ſhores: at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *calamagroſtis*. Branched Reed-graſs; in a lane between the Grove at *Camberwell* and *Dulwich*.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Aſparagus or Sperage; by the *Thames* ſhore at *Graveſend*.

Aſperula *odorata*. Woodroof; in *Charlton* wood and *Oſpringe* woods.

——— *cynanchica*. Squinancy-wort; on *Badgen* downs, in the chalk pits at *Northfleet* and *Oſpringe*, and on chalk cliffs at *Greenhithe*.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Black Maidenhair; in ſhady places and on old walls: at *Greenwich*, on *Stroud* church, and on the hollow ſandy banks in *Hernhill*, and in *Charlton* wood.

——— *Ceterach*. Spleen-wort or Milt-waſt; on the north ſide of *Cliff* church below *Graveſend*, and on *Stroud* and *Lenham* churches.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair, Wall Rue or Tent-wort; on old walls, and in wet chinks of rocks: at *Queenborough*, on *Rocheſter* bridge, on the houſes at *Cobham*, and on the buttreſſes of *Feverſham* church near the ſouth door.

——— *Trichomanes*. Common Maidenhair; in *Cox's-lane* at *Lewiſham*, on *Stone* church, and on the walls of *Feverſham* church and abbey.

Aſter *Tripolium*. Sea Star-wort; on ſea ſhores of a clay ſoil: between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*, in the iſle of *Shepey* and in the ſalt marſhes about *Feverſham*.

Aſtragalus *glycyphyllos*. Wild Liquorice or Liquorice Vetch; in meadows, paſtures and hedges, eſpecially of a chalky ſoil: about *Charlton* plentifully, and under hedges in *Peaſedown* near *Whitehill Oſpringe*.

Atriplex *haſtata* β. A variety of Wild Orach; on rubbiſh, dunghills and ſea ſhores: at *Sheerneſs* in *Shepey* iſland.

——— *laciniata*. Jagged Sea Orach; on ſea ſhores: near

near *Sheerneſs* in *Shepey* iſland, and at *Queenborough* and *Margate*.

Atriplex *pedunculata*. Stalked Sea Orach; in the iſle of *Thanet* near the ferry in great plenty.

—— *portulacoides*. Sea Purſlane; on ſea ſhores of a clay ſoil: at *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

—— *ſerrata*. Indented Sea Orach; on rubbiſh and ſea ſhores: near *Sheerneſs*, and in the marſhes about *Graveſend*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in hedges and on rubbiſh: at *Chatham*, between *Maidſtone* and *Rocheſter*, and in *Preſton* churchyard.

Avena *pubeſcens*. Rough Oat-graſs; in chalky meadows and paſtures: near *Northfleet*.

Ballota *nigra* β alba. A variety of Stinking Horehound; on rubbiſh: at *Tunbridge*.

Beta *maritima*. Sea Beet; on ſea ſhores: on the ſea wall near *Graveney* third ſluice; on the ſea wall at *Ham*, and at *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

Betula *Alnus*. Common Alder; by the ſide of the *Ravenſbourn* at *Lewiſham*.

Braſſica *Oleracea* ſylveſtris. Sea Cabbage; on the chalky cliffs at *Dover*.

Bromus *erectus*. Upright Brome-graſs; in chalky meadows and paſtures: at *Dartford*, *Graveſend*, and *Rocheſter*.

—— *erectus* β arvenſis. Corn Brome-graſs; in corn fields: at *Graveſend*.

Bryum *carneum*. Shining Bryum; in paſtures and wet places: between *Blackheath* and *Eltham*.

—— *heteromallum*. Heath Bryum; on heaths: at *Woolwich*.

—— *hornum*. Rough Bryum; in *Charlton* wood:

—— *hypnoides*. Woolly Bryum; on *Dartford* heath and *Blackheath*.

—— *pomiforme*. Round-headed Bryum; on heaths: on *Shooter's hill*, and at *Woolwich*.

—— *ſericeum*. Silky Bryum; on hilly heaths: near *Woolwich*.

—— *ſerpyllifolium*. Thyme-leaved Bryum; in woods and on damp heaths: between *Crayford* and *Plumbſtreet*.

—— *ſerpyllifolium* δ proliferum. A variety of the laſt: near *Eltham*.

—— *triquetrum* α & γ. Triangular Bryum, and a variety of it; on *Shooter's hill*.

Bunias *Cakile*. Sea Rocket; on ſea ſhores: near *Sheerneſs* in *Shepey*, and *Cliff's End* in *Thanet*.

Bupleurum *rotundifolium*. Thorow-wax; in corn fields: at *Lewiſham*, in corn fields near *Brogdale* in *Oſpringe*, and between *Greenhithe* and *Stone* in a field by the road ſide.

—— *tenuiſſimum*. The leaſt Hare's ear; in meadows and paſtures: near *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*, and in the iſle of *Thanet* near the ferry.

Buxus *ſempervirens*. Box-tree; in woods and hedges: at *Boxley*, and a few large trees near houſes in *Sheldwich*.

Byſſus *velutina*. Velvet Byſſus; in *Charlton* wood.

Caltha *paluſtris* (flore pleno). Marſh Marigold (with a double flower); in wet meadows and paſtures, and on the banks of rivers: between the ſluice and the powder-mill near *Feverſham*.

Campanula *Trachelium*. Great Throat-wort, or Canterbury Bells; in woods and hedges: on *Gad's hill*, in woods and hedges about *Feverſham*, and found with a white flower in *Hernhill*.

Campanula *hybrida*. Leſſer Venus Looking-glaſs or Codded Corn-Violet; in chalky corn fields: at *Northfleet*.

—— *rapunculus*. Rampions; in the lane that leads from *Dartford* heath to *Bexley*.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter Creſſes or Ladies ſmock; in wet meadows and paſtures: at *Lewiſham*.

Carduus *acaulis*. Dwarf Thiſtle; in mountainous paſtures, eſpecially of a limeſtone ſoil: at *Chalk*, on *Blackheath* and *Beacon hill*.

—— *nutans*. Muſk Thiſtle; in *Charlton* churchyard.

—— *pratenſis*. Meadow Thiſtle; in the meadows about *Ore* mill pond.

Carex *acuta* γ. A variety of Brown Carex; in a pond at *Eltham*.

—— *diviſa*. Marſh Carex; in ſea marſhes: near *Hithe*.

—— *panicea*. Pink Carex; on the bogs at *Chiſelhurſt*.

Centaurea *ſolſtitialis*. St. Barnaby's Thiſtle; in corn fields and in hedges: near *Northfleet*.

Centunculus *minimus*. Baſtard Pimpernel; in a paſture before the town of *Chiſelhurſt*.

Chara *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara; on a bog near *Chiſelhurſt*.

Chelidonium *Glaucium*. Yellow Horned-poppy; on ſandy ſea ſhores: in *Shepey* iſland, on the beach at *Sea-ſalter*, and on the ſhore at *Feverſham*.

Chenopodium *hybridum*. Maple-leaved Blite; on rubbiſh, in cultivated places and corn fields: near *Northfleet*.

—— *maritimum*. Sea Blite or White Glaſswort; on ſea ſhores: at *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury; in hilly meadows and paſtures of a limeſtone ſoil: at *Graveſend*.

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium*. Common Golden Saxifrage; in *Charlton* wood.

Ciſtus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Ciſtus or Little Sunflower; in hilly meadows and paſtures, eſpecially of a limeſtone ſoil; at *Chalk*, *Greenhithe*, *Northfleet*, and on dry chalky banks about *Feverſham*.

Clavaria *muſcoides*. Pointed Clavaria; in woods and on heaths: at *Dartmouth*.

—— *ophioglóſſoides*. Black Clavaria; in ditches at *Woolwich*.

Clematis *Vitalba*. Great Wild Climber or Travellers-joy; in hedges and woody places of a limeſtone ſoil: between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich* and between *Lewiſham* and *Newcroſs*.

Clinopodium *vulgare*. Great Wild Baſil; in meadows and hedges, eſpecially of a limeſtone ſoil: at *Chatham*, and in hedges about *Feverſham*.

Cochlearia *Armoracea*. Horſe Radiſh; on the banks of *Ore* ſtream near *Feverſham*.

Conferva *canalicularis*. Mill Conferva; in clear rivers: at *Leeds* abbey.

—— *cancellata*. Latticed Conferva; on the ſhore at *Sheerneſs*.

—— *capillaris*. Thread Conferva; in the marſh ditches in *Shepey* iſland.

—— *dichotima*. Briſtle Conferva; in marſh ditches near the *Thames* at *Charlton*, and in ditches between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

—— *elongata*. Pointed Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: at *Sheerneſs*.

—— *gelatinoſa*. Frog-ſpaw Conferva; in clear ſprings

ſprings and rivulets: between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

Conferva *glomerata*. Cluſter Conferva; in the ciſtern or conduit-houſe at *Leeds* abbey.

——— *littoralis*. Matted Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: behind the town of *Sheerneſs*.

——— *pennata*. Feathered Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: between *Dover* and *Margate*.

——— *polymorpha*. Palmated Conferva; on *Fuci*, principally on the *Fucus nodoſus*: behind the town of *Sheerneſs*.

——— *fericea*. Silk Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: in the iſle of *Shepey* plentifully.

——— *ſcoparia*. Broom Conferva; on ſea ſhores: between *Dover* and *Margate*.

——— *vagabunda*. Spreading Conferva; in ſea marſhes and ditches: in the iſle of *Shepey*.

Convallaria *maialis*. Lily convally or May Lily; in woods and on heaths: between *Shooter's hill* and *Woolwich*, in a wood on the left of *Chiſelhurſt* heath before you come to the town, and in *Blean* woods.

——— *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; in woods: at *Crayford*, in a wood two miles from *Canterbury* by *Fiſh-pool-hill*, on *Roe hill*, and in *Cheſſon* wood on *Cheſſon hill* between *Newington* and *Sittingbourn*.

Convolvulus *Soldonella*. Sea Bind-weed or Scottiſh Scurvy-graſs; on the ſand downs near *Sandwich*.

Conyza *ſquarroſa*. Plowman's Spikenard; in hilly meadows and paſtures, and by the ſides of ways of a limeſtone ſoil: at *Dartford*, *Greenhithe*, on *Beacon hill*, and in *Charlton* wood.

Cotyledon *umbilicus veneris*. Navel-wort, Kidney-wort or Wall Penny-wort; on *Maidſtone* and *Tenterden* churches, and in a ſtone pit at *Boughton Monchelſea*.

Crambe *maritima*. Sea Cole-wort; on ſandy ſea ſhores: at *St. Margaret's* at *Cliff*.

Crepis *foetida*. Stinking Hawk-weed; near *Greenhithe*, and in *Northfleet* chalk pits.

Crithmum *maritimum*. Sampire; on the cliffs between *St. Margaret's* and *Dover*.

Cucubulus *viſcoſus*. Dover Campion; on *Dover* cliffs.

Cynogloſſum *officinale* β. A variety of Hound's-tongue; on rubbiſh, and by way-ſides: near *Sandwich*.

Dianthus *Armeria*. Deptford Pink; on *Beacon hill*, in dry paſtures in *Oſpringe*, in *Charlton* wood, in the fields juſt above *Dartford*, on *Gad's hill*, and plentifully in the paſtures about *Deptford*.

——— *Cariophyllus*. Clove Pink, July-flower or Carnation; on *Rocheſter*, *Deal*, and *Sandown* caſtles plentifully.

——— *deltoides*. Maiden Pink; on the banks of *Beacon hill*.

Dipſicus *piloſus*. Small Wild Teaſel or Shepherd's Rod; in watery places, and by the ſides of hedges: between *Lewiſham* and *Newcroſs*, and in *Beckenham* church-yard.

Echinophora *ſpinoſa*. Prickly Sampire or Sea Parſnep; on the beach in the way from *Feverſham* to *Sea-ſalter*.

Elatine *alſinaſtrum*. Water-wort; on the bogey ground on the common by the road from *Eltham* to *Chiſelhurſt*.

Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſe-bay Willow-herb; on *Blackheath*, and by the ſand pits on *Maize-hill Greenwich*.

Equiſetum *ſylvaticum*. β. A variety of Wood Horſe-tail; in the wood near *Chiſelhurſt*.

Erigeron *acre*. Blue-flowered Flea-bane; on *Blackheath*, *Gad's hill*, and in ſand-pits at *Charlton*.

Eryngium *maritimum*. Sea Holly or Eryngo; on ſea ſhores: at *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*, and on the ſhore between *Graveney* and *Sea-Salter*.

Euphorbia *exigua*. Dwarf Spurge; in the corn fields at *Stone*, near *Dartford*, and about *Shooter's hill*.

——— *hyberna*. Knotty-rooted Spurge; in corn fields: between *Feverſham* and *Sittingbourn*.

——— *paralius*. Sea Spurge; on ſea ſhores: at *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *platyphyllos*. Broad-leaved Spurge; in corn fields: near *Northfleet*, and in corn fields near *Thorn Creek*.

——— *Portlandica*. Portland Spurge; in bogs at *Charlton*.

Eupatorium *Canabinum* β. A variety of Hemp Agrimony or Dutch Agrimony; on the banks of rivers and rivulets.

Fagus *Caſtanea*. Cheſnut; frequent in this county, in *Charlton* wood, in ſome woods near *Sittingbourn*, and plentifully in *Baldwin* woods between *Dartford* and *Bexley*.

——— *ſylvatica*. Beech tree; in woods and hedges of a limeſtone ſoil: frequent in this county.

Feſtuca *myurus*. Wall Feſcue-graſs; in *Greenwich* park.

Frankenia *lævis*. Smooth ſea Heath; in ſea marſhes of a clay ſoil: near *Minſter* in the iſle of *Shepey*, and plentifully in the iſle of *Thanet*.

Fucus *capillaris*. Capillary Fucus; on ſubmarine ſtones: near *Sheerneſs* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *ceranoides*. Buck's-horn Fucus; on the ſhore between *Sheerneſs* and *Minſter* in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *concatenatus*. Bearded Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *criſpus*. Curled Fucus;
——— *digitatus*. Fingered Fucus;
——— *faſtigiatus*. Forked Fucus;
——— *filum*. Thread Fucus;
——— *incurvus*. Black Fucus or Sea Pine;

} on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones at *Deal*.

——— *loreus*. Narrow-leaved Fucus or Sea Thongs; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *natans*. Flote Fucus or Gulf-weed; on ſea ſhores: in the iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *pinnatifidus*. Jagged Fucus; on rocks and ſtones in the ſea: at *Deal*.

——— *plumoſus*. Feathered Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: at *Dover*.

——— *ſaccharinus* α & β. Sweet Fucus or Sea Belts, and a variety of it; on the ſhore at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *ſerratus*. Serrated Fucus or Sea Wrack; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: in the iſle of *Shepey* and at *Margate* in the iſle of *Thanet*.

——— *ſpiralis* β. A variety of Twiſted Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: on the ſhore frequent.

——— *verrucoſus*. Warty Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: behind *Sheerneſs*.

——— *veſiculoſus* γ divaricatus. Shrubby Fucus; on marine rocks and ſtones: at *Sheerneſs*.

Fumaria *claviculata*. Climbing Fumitory; in moiſt and ſandy

ſandy woods and hedges: at *Greenwich*, in the road leading from *Charlton* to *Woolwich*, and in *Charlton* wood.

Galanthus *nivalis*. Snow-drop; in paſtures at *Davington*.

Galeopſis *Tetrahit* δ. A variety of Nettle-hemp or Hemp-leaved Dead Nettle; in a wood-hedge at *Hackington*.

Gallium *Anglicum*. Small Ladies Bedſtraw or Gooſegraſs; on walls and in ſandy meadows: between *Dartford* and *Northfleet*, and upon a wall in *Farningham*.

Gentiana *Amorella*. Autumnal Gentian or Fellwort; in an old chalk-pit as you go from *Dartford* heath to *Stanhill* and in *Oſpringe* chalk-pits.

—— *Centaurium* (flore albo). Leſſer Centaury (with a white flower); in dry and barren paſtures: in the iſle of *Shepey*.

—— *Pneunomanthe*. Calathian Violet; in moiſt meadows: near *Tunbridge-wells*, *Longfield* by *Graveſend*, *Greenhithe* and *Cobham*, and in a chalky pit not far from *Dartford* by a paper-mill.

Geranium *columbinum*. Long-ſtalked Doves-foot Cranes-bill; in corn fields, paſtures and hedges: in meadows near *Stone*, in *Heath-lane* near *Dartford*, at *Charlton*, and in the lays about *Swanley* near *Dartford*.

Gnaphalium *ſylvaticum*. Upright Cudweed; in ſandy meadows and woods: at *Charlton*.

Hedypnois *biennis* β. A variety of Tall Hedypnois; in meadows and paſtures of a limeſtone ſoil: about *Northfleet* and elſewhere.

Hedyſarum *Onobrychis*. Saint Foin or Cock's-head; in chalky meadows and paſtures: at *Chatham*, about *Graveſend* and *Greenhithe* plentifully, and on the chalky hills about *Feverſham*.

Helleborus *foetidus*. Great Baſtard Black Hellebore, Bear's-foot or Setter-wort; in meadows, woody places and hedges: between *Northfleet* and *Graveſend*, and by the road ſide up the Chalk-hill about a mile north-weſt of *Charing*.

—— *viridis*. Wild black Hellebore; on the cliff beyond *Weſtfield* in *Pluckley*.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch; on chalky hills in this county: between *Graveſend* and *Northfleet*, and on a chalky ground in *Oſpringe*.

Hippophaë *Rhamnoides*. Sallow Thorn or Sea Buckthorn; on ſandy ſea ſhores: in the iſle of *Shepey*, near *Sandown* caſtle, and about *Sandwich*, *Deal*, and *Folkſtone*.

Hippuris *vulgaris*. Mares-tail; in *Feverſham* powder-mill waters.

Hyacinthus *non ſcriptus* (flore albo). Engliſh Hyacinth or Hare-bells (with a white flower); in *Scadbury* park.

Hydnum *imbricatum*. Common Hydnum; in woods: at *Lewiſham* and near *Maidſtone*.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tuſtan or Park-leaves; in woods and damp hedges: in the *Wild*.

—— *elodes*. Marſh Saint Peter's-wort; in the bogs by *Cæſar's* camp near *Bromley*.

—— *hirſutum*. Tuſtan or Hairy Saint John's-wort; in buſhy places and hedges: in *Charlton* wood, in the lanes in *Boughton*, and at *Bexley*.

—— *humifuſum*. Trailing Saint John's-wort; in meadows and paſtures and on heaths: by the road from *Blackheath* to *Charlton* and on ſands in *Ore*.

—— *montanum*. Imperforate Saint John's-wort; in *Charlton* wood.

Hypnum *abietinum*. Fir Hypnum; in dry woody places and on dry chalky hills: about *Northfleet* plentifully.

—— *aduncum*. Hooked Hypnum; on the bogs at *Weſt Wickham*.

—— *criſpum*. Curled Hypnum; by the *Thames* ſhore at *Graveſend*.

—— *criſta-caſtrenſis*. Creſted Hypnum; in woods and ſtoney places and on chalky hills: between *Graveſend* and *Northfleet*.

—— *cuſpidatum*. Pointed Hypnum; on bogs at *Charlton*.

—— *denticulatum*. Feathered Hypnum; on *Shooter's hill*, and in moiſt ſhady places at *Woolwich*.

—— *filicinum*. Bog Hypnum; in marſhes and ſprings: at *Chiſelhurſt*, and between *Graveſend* and *Northfleet*.

—— *myoſuroides*. Mouſe-tail Hypnum; in woods, ſtoney places, and on walls: near *Eltham*.

—— *ſericeum* γ luteſcens. Yellow Hypnum; on chalky hills between *Northfleet* and *Graveſend*.

—— *undulatum*. Waved Hypnum; in woods, ſhady places, and on wet rocks: on *Shooter's hill*.

—— *veticuloſum*. Mountain Hypnum; on the chalky hills between *Northfleet* and *Dover*.

Jaſione *montana*. Hairy Sheep's Scabious; in a field in *Bexley-lane*, and by the way ſides near *Dunkirk*.

Inula *crithmoides*. Golden Sampire; in the marſhes in the iſle of *Shepey*.

—— *Helenium*. Elecampane; on the moiſt ground near the Half-way-houſe to *Canterbury*.

Iris *foetidiſſima*. Stinking Gladdon or Gladwyn; in woods and hedges: in *Charlton* wood, and by *Sandgate* caſtle near *Folkſtone*.

Iſatis *tinctoria*. Woad; in corn fields, and at the ſides of fields: by *Woolwich* church.

Juncus *bufonius* β. A variety of Toad-ruſh; in ſandy meadows and paſtures, eſpecially where rain water ſtagnates.

—— *piloſus*. Common hairy Wood-ruſh or Graſs; in woods at *Dover*.

Jungermannia *albicans*. White Jungermannia; in wet woods and meadows: near *Eltham*.

—— *epiphylla*. Broad-leaved Jungermannia; in moiſt ſhady places at *Woolwich*.

—— *furcata*. Globe Jungermannia; on the trunks of trees, and in damp ſtoney and ſhady places: at *Tunbridge*.

—— *multifida*. Dwarf Jungermannia; in a moiſt ſhady place under *Alders* at *Charlton*.

—— *multifiora*. Many-flowered Jungermannia; in a little wood on *Shooter's hill*.

—— *pinguis*. Jagged Jungermannia; in a bog on the eaſt ſide of *Charlton* wood.

—— *puſilla*. Shining Jungermannia; in moiſt places at *Woolwich*.

—— *reptans*. Creeping Jungermannia; in moiſt ſhady places at *Woolwich*.

Lactuca *ſaligna*. The leaſt wild Lettice; in the marſhes at *Erith* and *Sheerneſs*.

Lathrea *ſquamoſa*. Tooth-wort; in the woods about *Maidſtone*.

Lathyrus *ſylveſtris*. Narrow-leaved Peaſe-everlaſting;

in woods and hedges: between *Rocheſter* and *Northfleet*, between *Canterbury* and *Sittingbourn*, and on *Gad's hill*.

——— *latifolius*. Broad-leaved Peaſe-everlaſting; in woods and hedges: in a hollow lane near *Feverſham*, alſo in a field-hedge at *Copton*.

——— *Niſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch; at the ſides of fields: on *Beacon hill*, and near *Chiſelhurſt*.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepper-wort; in meadows and paſtures: near the *King's Head Key* in *Feverſham* town, and in ditches in the Iſle of *Thanet*.

Lichen *foliaceus*. Leafy Liverwort; on *Blackheath*.

——— *fragilis* β globiferus. Round-headed Liverwort; on rocks, ſtones and hilly heaths: near *Tunbridge*.

——— *olivaceus*. Olive Liverwort; on *Shooter's hill*.

——— *pyxidatus* cornucopoides. Radiated Liverwort; on *Blackheath*

——— *rangiferinus* β ſylvaticus. A variety of Rhendeer Liverwort; on heaths, in hilly paſtures and in woods: at *Woolwich*, and on *Blackheath*.

——— *ſcriptus*. Lettered Liverwort; on the bark of trees: at *Weſterham*.

——— *ſubfuſcus*. Browniſh Liverwort; on *Blackheath*.

——— *ſubulatus* β furcatus. Forked Liverwort; on heaths and in hilly paſtures: at *Woolwich*.

——— *uncialis*. Short Liverwort; on *Woolwich* heath.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Gromwell, Graymill, or Gromill; in *Charlton wood*, in *Heath-Lane* near *Dartford*, and on the chalk cliffs between *Northfleet* and Graveſend.

Linum *anguſtifolium*. Narrow-leaved Wild Flax; in dry meadows and paſtures: near *Minſter* in the iſle of *Shepey*, near *Deal*, on *Beacon hill*, and elſewhere.

Lycoperdon *fornicatum*. Turret Puff-ball; in meadows and paſtures: about *Wickham* near *Bromley*.

——— *ſtellatum*. Star Puff-ball; in bogs at *Charlton*.

——— *tuber*. Solid Puff-ball; under ground: on the Downs.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernel of the woods: in *Charlton wood*, and in *Judd's wood* at *Oſpringe*.

——— *tenella*. Purple Money-wort; in bogs at *Charlton* and *Chiſelhurſt*, and in moiſt meadows near *Feverſham* abbey.

Lythrum *Hyſſopifolia*. Graſs-poly or ſmall Hedge Hyſſop; in ditches near *Feverſham* abbey pond.

Marchantia *hemispherica*. Marſh Marchantia; in a ſmall water courſe near *Dulwich-wells*.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound; on rubbiſh and way ſides: on *Chiſelhurſt* common.

Medicago *polymorpha* ε hybrida. A variety of Heart Medick, Trefoil or Clover; in meadows, paſtures and corn fields: near *Charlton*.

Melica *nutans*. Melic-graſs; in *Charlton* wood.

Meliſſa *Calamintha*. Common Calamint; in *Heath-lane* near *Dartford*, and by the ſides of roads and under hedges about *Feverſham*.

——— *Nepeta*. Field Calamint; by the ſides of fields and high ways: about *Charlton*, *Dartford*, and in many other places.

Mentha *ſylveſtris*. Long-leaved Horſe-mint; in marſhes and watery places: at *Lewiſham*, and by the river-ſide at *Dartford*.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Horſe-mint; in watery places: near *Halley*.

——— *villoſa*. Hairy Mint; on the banks of rivers and in watery places: about *Maidſtone*.

Milium *effuſum*. Millet-graſs; in *Charlton* wood.

Mercurialis *annua*. French Mercury; by *Brookland* in *Rumney* marſh plentifully.

Mnium *fiſſum*. Forked Mnium; on *Shooter's hill*.

——— *pellucidum*. Tranſparent Mnium; on *Woolwich heath*.

——— *trichomanes*. Fern Mnium; in woods, hedges, and on damp ſhady heaths: at *Eltham*, and in moiſt ſhady places at *Woolwich*.

Monotropa *Hypopithys*. Bird's-neſt ſmelling like Primroſe-roots; in a wood near *Maidſtone*.

Myoſotis *ſcorpoides* β. A variety of Mouſe-ear Scorpion-graſs; in *Charlton wood*.

Myrica *Gale*. Goule, Sweet Willow, Dutch Myrtle; in bogs: near *Tunbridge-wells*, and on *Willsborough Lees* near *Aſhford*.

Narciſſus *pſeudonarciſſus*. Wild Engliſh Daffodil; in woods and hedges: at *Dartford*, *Woolwich*, in *Charlton wood*, and in woods near *Erith*.

Nardus *ſtricta*. Matt-graſs; on *Dartford heath*.

Narthecium *oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel or Baſtard Aſphodel; in the bogs by *Cæſar's camp* near *Bromley*.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; on the banks of rivers, and in watery places: half a mile ſouth-eaſt of *Dartford* town near the mills, and in the watery-lane between *Sittingbourn* and *Milton*.

Ononis *inermis* β repens. Creeping Reſtharrow; in corn fields, meadows, and paſtures, and on ſandy ſea ſhores: at *Charlton*, at *Graveſend* by the *Thames* ſhore, and on the ſand Downs at *Deal*.

Ophioglooſſum *vulgatum*. Adder's Tongue; in the paſtures between *Oſpringe* and *Ore*, and in meadows at *Luddenham*.

Ophrys *Anthopophora*. Green Man Orchis; in chalky meadows and paſtures: near *Northfleet* and *Greenhithe*, in *Bocton* church-yard, alſo between *Dartford* and *Greenſtreet Green* on the chalky banks on both ſides the road, on chalky banks about *Feverſham*, and on *Graveſend* chalk cliffs.

——— *apifera*. Bee Orchis: on *Trunhill* Downs *Dartford*.

——— *aranifera*. Spider Orphys; in *Bocton* church-yard.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis; in meadows and paſtures of a limeſtone ſoil: at *Northfleet* and among the buſhes in *Oſpringe* Parſonage meadows.

——— *paludoſa*. The Leaſt Orchis; in divers places of *Rumney* marſh.

——— *Nidus avis*. Bird's neſt; in woods and ſhady places: in ſome thickets at *Bocton Mancheſey*, near *Maidſtone*, and in *Charlton wood*.

——— *ovata*. Common Twayblade; } in *Charlton*
Orchis *bifolia*. Butterfly Orchis; } wood.

Orchis *militaris* β purpurea. Purple Man Orchis; in woods and bushy places near *Northfleet*.

——— *pyramidalis*. Purple late-flowering Orchis; in meadows and pastures of a limestone soil: at *Dartford*.

Ornithopus *perpusillus*. Bird's-foot; in the Broom-fields near *Hern-hill* and *Shottenton* wind-mill.

Orobanche *ramosa*. Branched Broom-rape; in dry pastures and corn fields: near *Rochester*, and in the Isle of *Shepey*.

Osmunda *Lunaria*. Moon-wort; in *Scadbury* Park, on *Chiselhurst* common, and in an upland broom-field on the south-east of *Brook-bridge* in *Graveney*.

——— *regalis*. Flowering Fern or Osmund Royal; in the miry meadows near *North Cray*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris; in *Longwood* near *Chiselhurst*, in *Hindbury* wood three miles from *Maidstone* and in several other places.

Peucedanum *officinale*. Hog's-Fennel, Sulphur-wort, Harestrong; on the sea-wall leading to *Thorn*.

Peziza *cyathoides*. Smooth Peziza; in *Charlton* wood.

——— *punctata*. Spotted Peziza: on *Blackheath*.

Phalaris *canariensis*. Manured Canary-grass: on rubbish and by way-sides: at *Sandwich*.

Phallus *esculentus*. Esculent Morel; in woods and hedges: at *Stone*, and in a wood near *Swanscomb*.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage; in woods and hedges of a limestone soil: between *Maidstone* and *Farningham*, and between *Canterbury* and *Sittingbourn*.

Phyteuma *orbicularis*. Horned Rampions with a round head or spike of flowers; on *Beacon hill*.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butter-wort or Yorkshire Sanicle; in *Petsbog*, *Chiselhurst*, and in *Feversham Mere*.

Pisum *maritimum*. Sea Pease; on sea shores: at *Guilford*, among the stones on the west side of *Dungeness* near *Lyd*, and on the sea coast among the flints and pebbles near *New Romney*.

Plantago *coronopus* β. A variety of Buck's-horn Plantain or Star of the earth; in a field on the hand between *Dartford* and *Greenhithe*.

——— *major* γ. Besom Plantain; in meadows and by way sides: at *Margate* in the Isle of *Thanet*, and at *Reculver* there.

——— *maritima* β loeflingii. Sea Plantain; in sea marshes: at *Sheerness*.

Poa *compressa*. Creeping Meadow-grass; on walls about *Eltham*.

Polypodium *Filix Femina*. Female Polypody; in *Charlton* wood, and on the bogs at *Chiselhurst*.

Polytrichum *striatum* δ. A variety of Tree Polytrichum; on trees and rocks: at *Westerham*.

Potamogeton *marinum*. Sea Pond-weed; in the dykes near *Sheerness*.

——— *gramineum*. Grass-leaved Pond-weed; in rivers and ditches: near *Deptford*, and in the shallow waters about the Powder Mills at *Feversham*.

Potentilla *argentea*. Tormentil Cinque-foil; in *Charlton* wood, and on *Blackheath* by the road to *Charlton*.

Poterium *sanguisorba*. Burnet; in hilly meadows and pastures of a limestone soil: at *Northfleet* and in *Greenhithe* chalk-pits.

Primula *farinosa*. Bird's-eye; in hilly bogs: near *Eltham*.

Pteris *aquilina* β. A variety of Female Fern or Brakes; on the walls about *Feversham*.

Ranunculus *lingua*. Great Spear-wort; in wet pastures, and on the banks of ponds: between *Rotherhithe* and *Deptford*, and on the *Old Haven* near *Sandwich*.

——— *parviflorus*. Small-flowered Crowfoot; in corn fields and meadows of a gravelly soil: near *Dartford* plentifully.

Reseda *lutea* β. A variety of Base Rocket; in corn fields, meadows and pastures, especially of a chalky soil: near *Gravesend* plentifully.

Rhamnus *Frangula*. Buck Thorn or Purging Thorn: in the bogs at *Chiselhurst*.

——— *catharticus*. The Black berry-bearing Alder; in the hedges near *Shottenton hill*.

Riccia *glauca*. Marsh Riccia; on *Woolwich heath*.

——— *minima*. Small Riccia; on *Blackheath*.

Ribes *rubrum*. Currants; in some thick hedges in *Ospringe*.

Rosa *spinosissima*. Burnet Rose; on heaths and sandy places: between *Milton* and *Chalk*.

Rubus *idaeus*. Raspberry-bush, Framboise or Hind-berry; in *Stocking* wood near *Lees Court*.

——— *saxatilis*. Stone Bramble; among stones and on the sides of hills: in the Isle of *Thanet*, and other places.

Rumex *pulcher*. Fiddle Dock; by the sides of foot-ways about *Feversham* town.

——— *sanguineus*. Blood-wort; in woods: near *Maidstone*, and in *Davington* Brooks.

Ruppia *maritima*. Sea-grass; in sea ditches: in the Isle of *Shepey* plentifully.

Ruscus *aculeatus*. Knee Holly or Butcher's Broom; among bushes, and on heaths: on *Woolwich heath*, and in *Ospringe* woods.

Sagina *erecta*. The Least Stitch-wort; on *Blackheath*.

Salicornia *Europea* herbacea. Marsh Sampire, Jointed Glass-wort or Salt-wort; in the marshes between *Feversham* and *Thorn*.

——— *Europea* β fruticosa. A variety of the last; in the Isle of *Shepey*.

Salix *repens* γ. Sand Willow; on heaths and turfy bogs: by *Sandown* castle near *Deal*.

Salsola *Kali*. Prickly Glass-wort; on sea-shores: at *Sheerness* in the Isle of *Shepey*.

Sambucus *nigra* γ. Parsley Elder; in woods and damp hedges: at *Greenwich*.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round-leaved Water-Pimpernel; in marshes and damp meadows: between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*, and in the Salt-marshes two miles below *Gravesend*.

Sanicula *Europea*. Sanicle; in *Charlton* wood.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soap-wort; in meadows and hedges: on *Blackheath* near *Morden* College, found with a double flower in the road from *Rochester* to *Sittingborn*.

Satyrium *hircinum*. Lizard Flower or Goat's-stones; in chalky meadows and pastures: about *Dartford*.

——— *viride*. Frog Satyrion or Orchis; in *Ospringe* chalk pits.

Saxifraga *granulata*. White Saxifrage or Sengreen; upon *Beacon hill*.

Scabiosa *columbaria*. The Leſſer Field Scabious; on the chalky grounds about *Northfleet* and *Greenhithe*.

——— *ſuccisa* (floribus albis et ſubrufis). Devil's-bit (with white and bluſh-coloured flowers); in meadows, paſtures and woods; about *Appledore*.

Scilla *autumnalis*. The Leſſer Autumnal Star Hyacinth; on *Blackheath* in the high-way to *Eltham*.

Schoenus *compreſſus*. Compreſſed Baſtard Cyperus; in turfy bogs: about *Chiſelhurſt*.

Scirpus *maritimus*. Round-rooted Baſtard Cyperus; in the ditch by *Feverſham* abbey pond, and at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *ſetaceus*. The leaſt Ruſh; on the bogs at *Chiſelhurſt*.

Sedum *acre* β ſexangulare. Inſipid Stone-crop; on walls, roofs of houſes and rocks, and in dry paſtures: in the iſle of *Shepey* plentifully, and near *Northfleet*.

——— *Telephium*. Orpine or Live-long; in *Charlton* wood.

Serapias *latifolia* α & β. Broad-leaved Baſtard Hellebore, and a variety of it; in the woods near *Oſpringe*.

——— *longifolia* grandiflora. White-flowered Baſtard Hellebore; in *Judds* wood *Oſpringe*.

Silene *amoenia*. Sea Campion; on ſandy ſea ſhores: in the Iſle of *Shepey*.

——— *conoidea*. Greater Corn Catchfly or Campion; in ſandy corn fields: near *Sandown* caſtle plentifully, and on the ſand-hills near *Deal*.

——— *quinquevulnera*. Variegated Catchfly; in ſandy corn fields near *Wrotham*.

Siſon *ſegetum*. Corn Parſley or Hone-wort; in a field near *Northfleet* plentifully.

Sium *latifolium*. Great Water Parſnep; in rivers and boggy places: at *Northfleet*, and between *Rotherhithe* and *Deptford*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; in ditches and on ſea rocks: near *Deptford*, at *Cliff*, and in a hedge at the entrance of *Graveney* marſh.

Sonchus *paluſtris*. Marſh Sow-Thiſtle; on the banks of the *Thames* not far from *Greenwich*.

Sorbus *aucuparia*. Quicken-tree or Mountain Aſh; in *Charlton* wood.

Spirea *Filipendula*. Drop-wort; on *Beacon-hill*.

Splachnum *ampullaceum*. Common Splachnum; on the bogs at *Weſt Wickham*.

Staphylea *pinnata*. Bladder Nut-tree; in hedges: about *Aſhford*.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower; in the marſhes between *Graveſend* and *Cliff*, and in all the Salt marſhes about *Feverſham*.

——— *Limonium*. Sea Lavender; on ſea ſhores: at *Sheerneſs*, and on cliffs near *Margate* in the Iſle of *Thanet*.

——— *Limonium* γ. A variety of the laſt; at *Ramſgate*.

Siſymbryum *ſylveſtre*. Water Rocket; in *Ham* ponds near *Sandwich*.

Tanacetum *vulgare*. Common Tanſey; in hilly meadows and paſtures: near *Rocheſter* caſtle.

Teucrium *Chamæpitys*. Ground Pine; in fallow fields: about *Rocheſter* and *Dartford*, and upon *Chatham Down* near the *Beacon*.

Thymus *Acinos*. Wild Baſil; on dry, gravelly, and chalky hills: at *Chatham*.

——— *ſerpyllum* ε. Lemon Thyme; on heaths and hilly places: between *Southfleet* and *Longfield* Down, and between *Rocheſter* and *Sittingbourn* in the highway.

Tragopogon *porrifolium*. Purple Goat's-beard; in the marſhes near *Long-reach* below *Woolwich*, and in a marſh near *Sheerneſs*.

Tremella *granulata*. Granulated Tremella; on the ſides of ditches and rivers, and in damp ſandy woods: about *Charlton*.

Trichomanes *Tunbrigenſe*. Tunbridge Trichomanes; in chinks of rocks, and in wet ſtoney places: near *Tunbridge*.

Trifolium *filiforme*. Small Trefoil; on *Blackheath*.

——— *glomeratum*. Round-headed Trefoil; in ſandy meadows and paſtures: near *Greenhithe*, on *Blackheath*, and on *Grome's hill* under *Greenwich* Park-wall.

——— *ſcabrum*. Oval-headed Trefoil; on the chalky hills between *Northfleet* and *Graveſend*, near *Chatham*, in the Iſle of *Shepey* plentifully, and between *Greenhithe* and *Northfleet*.

——— *ſubterraneum*. Dwarf Trefoil; in barren paſtures and on heaths: at *Deptford* by the road to *Eltham*, and on *Blackheath*.

Triticum *caninum*. Bearded Wheat-graſs; in woods and hedges: between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

——— *junceum*. Sea wheat-graſs: on ſea ſhores: at *Sheerneſs*.

Turritis *glabra*. Great Tower Muſtard; in gravelly meadows and paſtures: near *Lewiſham*, and in a lane between *Charlton* and *Woolwich*.

——— *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard; on old walls at *Colkins* in *Boughton*.

Ulva *compreſſa*. Flat Laver; on the wall of the *Thames* at *Woolwich*.

——— *diaphana*. Sea-ragged Staff; on ſea ſhores: near *Sheerneſs* in the Iſle of *Shepey* plentifully, and near *Margate* in the Iſle of *Thanet*.

——— *fuſca* latiſſima. Curled Laver; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: near *Sheerneſs* in the Iſle of *Shepey* plentifully, and at *Dover*.

——— *incraſſata*. Thick Laver; in ditches and ponds: between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

——— *Lactuca*. Green Laver or Oyſter-green; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: at *Sheerneſs*.

——— *Linza*. Ribbon Laver; in ditches near *Sheerneſs*.

——— *piſiformis*. Pea Laver; in ditches between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

——— *umbilicalis*. Navel Laver; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: near *Sheerneſs* ſparingly.

Urtica *pilulifera*. Roman Nettle; on rubbiſh: at *Lidde* near *Romney*, and in the ſtreets of *Romney*.

Valeriana *dioica*. Small wild Marſh Valerian; in *Charlton* wood.

Verbaſcum *Blattaria*. Yellow Moth Mullein; in gravelly places: by the road ſide near the fourteenth mile-ſtone *Dartford*, and near *Charlton*.

——— *Lychnitis*. Hoary Mullein or White-flowered Mullein; in chalky and ſandy meadows and paſtures in this county frequent.

——— *nigrum*. Sage-leaved black Mullein; in *Charlton* wood, on the ſides of chalk fields in *Oſpringe*.

Oſpringe, by the road ſide in many places between *Shooter's hill* and *Dartford*, and on the ſide of *Saint Martin's hill* near *Canterbury*.

——— *Thapſoides*. Baſtard Mullein; in ſandy and chalky meadows and paſtures.

Veronica *montana*. Stalked Speedwell; at the lower part of *Charlton* wood, plentifully.

Viburnum *Lantana*. The Pliant mealy-tree or Wayfaring-tree; in woods and hedges of a limeſtone ſoil: in the Hanging woods *Charlton*, and in ſeveral places between *Northfleet* and *Dartford*.

Vinca *minor*. Periwincle; in hedges in *Preſton* and *Oſpringe*, and in *Hay's* wood near *South-ſtreet Boctton*.

Viola *hirta*. Hairy Violet; in woody places and hedges of a limeſtone ſoil: at *Northfleet*, by the church at *North Cray*, and by the way from *Foot's Cray* to *Chiſelhurſt*.

——— *tricolor*. Panſies, Heart-eaſe or Three faces under a hood; on *Blackheath*.

Zoſtera *marina*. Graſs Wrack; on ſea ſhores: at *Sheerneſs*.

К Е И Л

A

MAP

of

GLOCESTERSHIRE

from the best

AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J.Cary.

WORCESTER SHIRE
HEREFORD SHIRE
WARWICK SHIRE
OXFORD SHIRE
Stratford upon Avon
Binton
Clifford
Little Dorrington
Bradforton
EVESHAM
Avon River
Stratford Bridge
Ross
Weston
Walford
Goodrich
Welch Bicknor
Longhope
Preston
Kempley
Dimock
Red Marley
Pauntley
Oxenhall
Uplcadon
NEWENT
Hartbury
Rudford
Tayntun
Tibberton
Maisemore
Lassington
Highnam
Churcham
Minsterworth
Frogmore
Barnwood
Brockthrop
Longney
Harescombe
Standish
Stonehouse
Eastington
Frocester
Whitcomb
Colford
Broadwell
Icomb
Bledington
Dylesford
Cattleton
Barrow
Woolford
Stretton on the Fold
Ditchford
Mickford Bridge
Todenham
Lemington
Batsford
Moreton in Marsh
Seifincote
Cuddesdon
Upper Quiting
Sapperton
Notgrove
Cold Aston
Hasleton
Shipton
Compton Abdale
Clapton
Rissington
Sherborne
Great Warrington
Windrush
Yanworth
Stowell
NORTHLEACH
Coln Rogers
Coln St Aldwins
Farmington
Hinton
Sedgebarrow
Somerville
Wormington
Dumbleton
Stanton
Toddington
Stanway
Alderton
Gretton
Dixon
Stanley Pontlarge
WINCHCOMBE
Farmcote
Charlton Abbots
Hawling
Sevenhampton
Whittington
Dowdeswell
Charlton Kings
Leckhampton
Cheltenham
Prestbury
Southam
Swindon
Cleeve
Deerhurst
Apperley
Norton
Leigh
Ashleworth
Sandhurst
Down Hatherley
Twigworth
Longford
Churchdown
Badgeworth
Saunding
Haldon
Field
Tredington
Alston
Walton
Twining
Bridon
Overbury
Lemerton
Beckford
Grafton
Afton
Walton
Oxenton
Kemerton
Tirley
Chaseley
Forthington
Long Park Lane
Brockworth
Hucclecote
Elmore
Maisemore
Abbots Lodge
Ringsworth
Ramsdale Brill
Court
Hatherley Court

MONMOUTH SHIRE
SEVERN
SOMERSET SHIRE
WILTS HIRE
GLOUCESTER SHIRE
COLEFORD
PARKSWICK
STROUD
LEONARD STANLEY
BERKELEY
MINCING HAMPTON
CIRENCESTER
FAIRFORD
NORTHLEACH
TETBURY
WOOTTON Edge
THORNBURY
WICKWAR
CHEPSTOW
BRISTOL
MARSHFIELD
BATH
SODBURY
Kemble
Cricklade
Sapworth
Shipton Moigne
Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS.
1. Botloe
2. Deerhurst
3. Tewkesbury
4. Tibbleſtone
5. Cleeve
6. Kiftsgate
7. St. Briavels
8. Weſtbury
9. Dutchy
10. King's Barton & Dudſton
11. Cheltenham
12. Rapſgate
13. Bradley
14. Slaughter
15. Whittſtone
16. Biſley
17. Crowthorne
18. Britwell's Barrow
19. Blidſtow
20. Berkeley
21. Longtree
22. Thornbury
23. Langley & Wines
24. Pucklechurch
25. Grumbaldaſh
26. Henbury
27. Barton Regis
28. Dudſton Query Elsmore near Gloceſter.
R. Noble delin.t et excuit.
11° Longitude West 55 from London

HAVING g
Thames or
and returning to t
occupied the pref
becauſe they inh
be given to the v
Deepdale in Brita
by a word of the
to Pliny[c] ſignifies
whence the city
deep valley now
Of theſe Boduni
prætor into Brita
ellani, who occup
relates.

But when the S
neighbours went
without the reade
a people of Germ
there will be no a
which is very full

[a] lx. p. 677. Horſ
[b] *Bodum, Bothoc.* C
334. 369. Baxter in
[c] N. H. III. 16.

G

GLOCESTER
Gleauceſtre
of the Dobuni, is
mouth and Heref
ceſterſhire, on the
ſhires, on the ſou
It is a pleaſant fru
eaſt to ſouth-weſt
called *Cotteſwold.*
ful plain, watered
gives as it were li
yond the Severn is
not ſpend much tim
meſbury will ſave
his praiſes and de
therefore, his wor
"The county is c
"vale of Gloceſter
"and fruits, either
"the induſtry of a
"dolent perſons t
"return an hundr
"roads bedeckt w
"art but natives o
"neouſly produces
"ceeding others, m

[a] or Gleapceaſtepcy

DOBUNI.

HAVING gone over all the counties from the Britiſh ocean on one hand, to the Severn ſea and the Thames on the other, I proceed to take a view of the reſt in the intended order; and croſſing the river, returning to the ſource of the Thames and the mouth of the Severn, ſhall viſit the DOBUNI who formerly ıpied the preſent GLOCESTER and OXFORD ſhires. I imagine their name derived from the Britiſh *Duffen*, auſe they inhabited for the moſt part places that lay low and ſunk under hills, whence the name came to given to the whole nation; and from a like ſituation doubtleſs Bathicia in Troas, Catabathmos in Africa, pdale in Britain, took their names. I am the more inclined to believe this as I find Dio calls theſe people word of the ſame import, BODUNNI[a], if the latter are not tranſpoſed. For *Bodo* or *Bodun*[b] according Pliny[c] ſignifies *deep* in the antient Gauliſh language (which we have ſhewn to be the ſame with the Britiſh) ence the city *Bodincomagus* at which according to him the Po is deepeſt, the *Bodiontii* who inhabited a p valley now called *Val de Fontenay* on the Leman lake; not to mention *Bodotria* the deepeſt frith in Britain. theſe Boduni I find nothing in antient hiſtory except that A. Plautius who was ſent by Claudius pro-tor into Britain received upon terms the greateſt part of them who had before been ſubject to the Catu-ni, who occupied the neighbouring county, and placed garriſons among them about A. D. 45 as Dio ates.

But when the Saxons were maſters of Britain the Dobuni were loſt, and part of this people with their ghbours went by a new German name of WICCII. Whence this latter name is derived I dare not hout the reader's leave preſume to conjecture; but if *Wic* in Saxon ſignifies a *river's creek*, and the *Vignones*[d] eople of Germany, were ſo called from living on the creeks of the ſea and rivers, as B. Rhenanus aſſerts, e will be no abſurdity in deducing from thence our Wiccii, who lived round the mouth of the Severn, ch is very full of creeks.

lx. p. 677. Horſley, p. 23. 33, 34.
Bodum, *Botboc*. On the coins *Boduc*. MS. n. Gale. Ptolemy calls them *Dobuni*, and makes Corinium their city. See Horſl. 258. 369. Baxter in v. *Boduni & Dobuni*.
N. H. III. 16.
[d] Wic-woners. MS. n. G.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

GLOCESTERSHIRE, called by the Saxons Gleaucerter-ſcyre[a], the principal reſidence the Dobuni, is bounded on the weſt by Mon-uth and Hereford ſhires, on the north by Wor-terſhire, on the eaſt by Oxford and Warwick res, on the ſouth by Wilts and Somerſetſhire. is a pleaſant fruitful county, extending from north-t to ſouth-weſt. The eaſt part riſing in hills is led *Cotteſwold*. The middle part is a moſt fruit-plain, watered by the noble river Severn, which es as it were life to its ſoil. The weſt part be-nd the Severn is covered with woods. But I need t ſpend much time on this head: William of Mal-ſbury will ſave me this trouble, who is laviſh of praiſes and deſcription of this county. Take, erefore, his words from his lives of biſhops[b]. The county is called from its principal city the vale of Gloceſter, productive throughout of corn and fruits, either by the ſole bounty of nature or the induſtry of art, ſo that it invites the moſt in-dolent perſons to labour when the product will return an hundredfold. You may ſee the high roads bedeckt with fruit trees not planted by art but natives of the ſoil. The ground ſponta-neouſly produces fruit in taſte and colour far ex-ceeding others, many of which will keep the year

" round, ſo as to ſerve their owners till others come " in again. No county in England has more or " richer vineyards, or which yield greater plenty " of grapes or of a more agreeable flavour. The " wine has not a diſagreeable ſharpneſs to the " taſte, as it is little inferior to that of France in " ſweetneſs. Here are innumerable towns, hand-" ſome churches, numberleſs villages. Theſe all " receive additional glory from the river Severn, " the broadeſt, moſt rapid, and beſt ſtockt with fiſh " of any in the country. The daily rage of its " waters, which I know not whether to call a whirl-" pool or an eddy ſweeping up the ſands in heaps " from the very bottom of its bed, comes in with " great violence as far as the bridge. It ſometimes " overflows its banks, and after fetching a great com-" paſs returns victorious over the land. Wo to the " ſhip it breaks againſt. The ſkillfull mariners when " they ſee this *Hygre*, as they call it in Engliſh, " coming, tack their veſſels about, and by cutting " through it elude its violence."

What he ſays of the hundredfold increaſe of the land is a miſtake. Not that I am of the opinion of thoſe peeviſh lazy huſbandmen whom Columella[c] complains of, that the ſoil is worn out and rendered barren by its exceſſive antient plenty. But on this

[a] or Gleapceaſtepſcyne. G.
[b] De Pontif. IV. 161.
[c] Præf.

account,

account, not to mention others, we need not wonder that ſo many places in this county were called vineyards from their vines, ſince wine was one of the productions of this county; and certainly it ſeems more owing to the indolence of the inhabitants than to the alteration of the climate that it now yields none. But why in other parts of this county (as I find in our ſtatute book [d]) by private cuſtom which by time acquired the force of a law, the eſtates of convicts fall to the king only for a year and a day, and at the expiration of that term contrary to the practice of the reſt of the kingdom return to the next of kin, let politicians enquire; it being foreign to my deſign. I ſhall now ſurvey the three parts beforementioned in their order.

Deane foreſt.

The weſt part beyond the Severn, antiently occupied by the Silures on the Waga or Wye the boundary of Wales and England, is all covered with thick woods. We now call it *Deane* foreſt, ſome Latin writers *Sylva Danica* from the Danes, others with Giraldus Cambrenſis [e] *Danubiæ Sylva*. If it was not denominated from the adjoining little town of *Deane*, I ſhould ſuſpect it was called *Deane* by abbreviation from *Arden*, which word both Gauls and Britans uſed antiently for a *wood*, the two largeſt woods one in Gallia Belgica, the other among us in Warwickſhire, being called by the ſame name of *Arden*. This was by much the thickeſt foreſt, and in former ages by the irregular tracks and horrid ſhades ſo dark and dreary as to render its inhabitants more fierce and audacious in robberies. In the reign of Henry II. robberie, were ſo frequent along the Severn that acts of parliament were paſſed on purpoſe to check them [f]. But ſince the diſcovery of the rich iron mines here theſe thick woods have been gradually thinned. In this foreſt on the river were the very antient towns of *Tudenham* and *Wollaſton*, which Walter and Robert, brothers of Gilbert de *Clare*, about A. D. 1160, wreſted from the Welſh; and near them is *Lidney*, where the famous ſir William *Winter*, vice admiral of England, built a handſome houſe. But the moſt antient place is ABONE or AVONE, mentioned by Antoninus, which has not entirely loſt that antient name, and is ſtill called *Aventon*; a ſmall village indeed, but ſtanding on the Severn, exactly nine miles, as he obſerves, from *Venta Silurum* or *Caer Went*. And as *Avon* in Britiſh ſignifies a *river*, it will not be abſurd to derive its name from that river. In the ſame ſenſe (to mention no more) we have *Waterton*, *Bourn*, and *Riverton*, as the Romans had *Aquinum* and *Fluentum*. And I the rather think its name occaſioned by the river as at that place they uſed to croſs the river, whence the oppoſite town is by Antoninus called *Trajectus*, though the numbers are certainly corrupted. For he puts nine miles between *Trajectus* and *Abone*, when the river is ſcarce two miles over. It ſeems to have declined or rather ſunk to a village when they began to croſs lower, or when Athelſtan drove the Welſh out of it. He firſt confined them on the other ſide the Waga or Wye, as Malmſbury [g] teſtifies, and as before his time the Severn ſeparated the Engliſh and Welſh, he made the Wye the boundary; whence our countryman Necham,

Deane.

Tudenham.
Wollaſton.

Lidney.

ABONE.

Aventon [or *Alvington.*]

Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenſes, hinc reſpicit Anglos.

On this ſide Vaga Engliſh views,
On that the vagrant Welſh purſues.

Brendlais caſtle.

Not far from the Wye among inacceſſible thickets ſtands *Breulais* caſtle, more than half ruined, remarkable for the death of Mahel, youngeſt ſon of Milo earl of Hereford. There the vengeance of heaven overtook his ambitious deſigns, horrid cruelty, and inſatiable avarice; for ſuch are the characters given him in authors. According to Giraldus [h], being entertained in this caſtle by Walter de Clifford, and the building taking fire, a ſtone fell from the top of a tower, and daſhed his brains out.

I have nothing elſe to take notice of in this woody tract, except that Herbert who married the ſiſter of this Mahel earl of Hereford, was ſtyled in right of his wife lord of *Deane*; from whom is deſcended that famous family of the Herberts, of which are the lords of *Blanlevenny*, and in later ages the *Herberts* earls of Huntingdon and Pembroke, and others. Hence alſo (if we may believe Dr. Powel in his hiſtory of Wales) ſprung Anthony *Fitz-Herbert*, to whoſe great abilities in the law the court of Common Pleas where he ſometime preſided, and the elaborate treatiſes he publiſhed on our common law bear witneſs. But ſome have derived him from the knightly family of the Fitz-Herberts of Derbyſhire, and to the beſt of my judgment more truly [i].

Severn.

The river Severn, called by the Britans *Haffren*, having flowed a long way in a narrow chanel, on entering this county receives the river Avon and another ſmall ſtream from the eaſt, between which ſtands *Tewkeſbury*, Saxon Theocy-buꝛy, by others *Theoc's Court*, from *Theoc*, who there led the life of an hermit. It is a large handſome town, having three bridges over the three rivers, famous for its woollen manufacture, and for its muſtard, which has a very biting quality; but more famous once for its antient monaſtery, founded by two brothers Odo and Dodo A. D. 715, where they had before a houſe, as they recorded in the following inſcription [k]:

Tewk.

Muſt.

Hanc aulam regiam Dodo dux conſecrari fecit in eccleſiam.

Duke Dodo cauſed this royal palace to be converted into a church.

This being fallen to decay by length of time and the violence of the enemy, was rebuilt by Robert Fitz-Haimon, a Norman, with a good intention, that as far as in him lay he might repair the damage which the church of Bayeux in Normandy had ſuſtained, which in order to his reſcue had been burnt by king Henry I. who afterwards repented of the action and rebuilt it. "It is not eaſy to tell," ſays Malmeſbury [l], "how much Robert Fitz-Haimon "beautified this monaſtery, where the ſplendor of "the buildings raviſhes the eyes of all comers, as "the charity of the monks allures their minds." In it he and his ſucceſſors earls of Gloceſter were buried. They had the neighbouring caſtle of *Holmes* now almoſt gone. This town was rendered no leſs famous by the battle ſo fatal to the houſe of Lancaſter A. D. 1471, in which many of that party were ſlain, more taken and beheaded, and their cauſe ſo ruined, and their hopes ſo blaſted by the death of Edward only ſon of king Henry VI. who had his brains daſhed out here in a moſt infamous manner,

Holm.

[d] See 17 Edw. III. 16. This cuſtom is now loſt by diſuſe. G.
[e] Camb. deſcr. c. 5. p. 885. Itin. Camb. c. 5. p. 836.
[f] 8 Hen. VI.
[g] De geſt. reg. II. 28.
[h] Itin. Camb. I. c. 1. p. 826. Brendlais.
[i] See in Derbyſhire.
[k] The regiſter of Tewkſbury abbey, Mon. Arg. I. 154. ſays this inſcription was in their houſe at *Dereburſt*.
[l] De Pont. IV. p. 161. b.

that

that they dared bring no more armies into the field againſt Edward IV. Hence Leland [m] ſings of this town:

Ampla foro, & partis ſpoliis præclara Theoci
Curia, Sabrinæ qua ſe committit Avona,
Fulget; nobilium ſacriſque recondit in antris
Multorum cineres, quondam inclyta corpora bello.

Theocus' court with ſpacious market place,
Proud of the ſpoils of the Lancaſtrian race;
Where Severn with the Avon waters joins;
The ſacred reſting-place of nobles ſhines;
Here lodg'd the mould'ring bones and aſhes are
Of men renown'd for glorious feats in war.

Below this is *Deorherſt*, mentioned by Bede [n], in a lower ſituation on the Severn, by whoſe overflowings it ſuffers greatly. It had antiently a ſmall monaſtery deſtroyed by the Danes, but revived under Edward the Confeſſor, who, as we read in his will, aſſigned "the religious houſe at Deorherſt, and its revenue "to St. Dennis near Paris." But ſoon after Malmeſbury [o] ſays it became "the empty image of anti-"quity." Oppoſite to this lies in the Severn the Saxon Oleneaȝ and *Alney*, now the *Eight*, q. d. the *iſland*, famous for this circumſtance, that when the Engliſh and Danes were exhauſted by repeated battles, in order to ſhorten the war the fate of both nations was committed to Edmund king of England and Canute king of the Danes; who encountered each other in ſingle combat in this iſland for the ſovereignty. After a dubious and equal fight, they agreed on a peace, and divided the kingdom between them: but the Dane ſoon after ſeized the whole upon the death of Edmund not without ſuſpicion of poiſon.

The Severn winds away from Deorherſt, and preſently dividing forms an iſland of the moſt verdant meadows, and paſſes by the principal city of the county, called by Antoninus CLEVUM and GLEVUM, by the Britons *Caer Glovi*, by the Saxons Gleaucerter [p], by us *Gloceſter*, in modern Latin *Glovernia*, by others *Claudioceſtria*, from the emperor Claudius, who they pretend gave it this name when he married his daughter Geniſſa here to Arviragus the Britiſh king, of whom Juvenal [q]:

Regem aliquem capies, vel de temone Britanno
Excidet Arviragus.

Some captive king thee his new lord ſhall own,
Or from his Britiſh chariot headlong thrown
The proud Arviragus came tumbling down.

DUKE.

As if he had had by his three wives any more daughters than Claudia, Antonia, and Octavia, or Arviragus had been at that time ſo conſiderable, when his name was ſcarce firſt heard of in the time of Domitian. But leaving thoſe who found antient hiſtory on ſuch flimſy fancies; I ſhould rather incline to the opinion of Ninnius [r], who writes that it was named from *Glevus* great grandfather to king Vortigern, had it not long before been called *Glevum* by Antoninus, which both its name and diſtance from *Corinium* prove. But as the *Gleauceſter* of the Saxons proceeded from *Glevum*, ſo by analogy *Glevum* from the Britiſh *Caer Glowi*, which I ſuſpect came from the word *Glow*, ſignifying in Britiſh *fair* and *ſplendid*, ſo that *Caer Glow* is equivalent to the fair city, in which ſenſe the Greeks had their *Callipolis*, *Callidromus*, *Calliſtratia*, and the Engliſh their *Brightſtow* [s], and in this very county *Fairforde*. It was built by the Romans in order to awe the Silures, and a colony was ſettled there called COLONIA GLEVUM: for I have ſeen a fragment of an old ſtone in the walls of Bath near the north gate thus inſcribed:

DEC [s] COLONIÆ GLEV
VIXIT ANN. LXXXVI.

The city extends along and commands the Severn, and where it is not waſhed by that river is defended by a very ſtrong wall; and by its many churches and other buildings makes a very handſome appearance. In the ſouth part ſtood a caſtle of hewn ſtone, now for the moſt part decayed. It was built in the time of William the Conqueror, and as we find in his Survey of England [t] 16 houſes were pulled down to make room for it. Robert de Monte writes that Henry II. ſued Roger ſon of Milo conſtable of Glouceſter, and his brother Walter forfeited all his right to this city and caſtle. Ceaulin firſt king of the Weſt Saxons wreſted it from the Britans by force of arms about 570. It afterwards came into the hands of the Mercians, under whom it flouriſhed in great honour, and Ofric king of Northumberland built here by leave of Ethelred the Mercian a houſe for nuns, over whom Kineburga, Eadburga, and Eva, queens of Mercia, ſucceſſively preſided. Edelfleda, that famous lady of the Mercians, adorned this city with that church in which ſhe is buried. Not long after, when the Danes had ravaged the whole country, theſe holy virgins were turned out, and the Danes in 878, according to the old hiſtorian, Ethelwerd [u] "fixed their tents, in the town of Glew "ceſter, after various turns." At which time the older churches being deſtroyed, Aldred archbiſhop of York and biſhop of Worceſter built the monks another, now the cathedral, having a dean and ſix prebendaries. But this in the later ages received an additional ornament [w]. For the abbots J. Hanley and T. Farley added the lady chapel, N. Morvent built the beautiful weſt front from the ground, abbot G. Horton the north tranſept, abbot Frowceſter, the very neat cloyſter, and abbot Sebroke added the lofty tower. The ſouth ſide was repaired with the offerings of the people at the tomb of king Edward II. buried here under a monument of alabaſter, and not far from him the unfortunate Robert Curthoſe, duke of Normandy, eldeſt ſon of William I. in the middle of the choir in a wooden tomb. Over the choir in the roof of this church the wall is built in a ſemicircle with angles in ſuch an artful manner that if a perſon ſpeaks ever ſo low at one end, and another puts his ear againſt the other though at a great diſtance he will eaſily hear every ſyllable. In the reign of William I. and before, the inhabitants ſeem to have applied themſelves chiefly to melting of iron. It appears by Domeſday book that our king demanded ſcarce any other tribute but a few (26) *Icres* [x] of iron and ſome (100) iron bars for the uſe of the king's

[m] Q. where. [n] Q. where. [o] Q. [p] Gleapanceaſtep. [q] IV. 127. [r] c. 53.
[s] This name is rather derived from its bridge, q. d. Bridgeſton. G.
[t] Decurio. See it engraved Pl. VII. fig. 3. [u] P. 162. [w] IV. 3. 480. b. [w] Thomas.
[x] An *Icre* is 10 bars. G. ex Blunt's Tenures, who calls it *Dicar*. The original is *dicras*. I do not find either word in the glo'aries.

fleet [y], and a few pints [z] of honey. After the coming in of the Normans it ſuffered various calamities, being plundered by Edward ſon of Henry III. while England was ſmoaking with the flames of the barons war, and it was afterwards almoſt deſtroyed by an accidental fire. But by favour of a long peace it recovered itſelf, and is now in a flouriſhing ſtate, and by the addition of two hundreds has been made a county called *the county of the city of Glouceſter*. Henry VIII. in the laſt age made it the ſee of a biſhop, which dignity it was antiently honoured with according to Geofrey of Monmouth, whom I do not contradict, as I find among the Britiſh biſhops *Epiſcopus Cluvienſis*, whoſe name derived from *Clevum* or *Glow* confirms in ſome meaſure my conjecture that this is the *Glevum* of Antoninus.

The Severn having now left Glouceſter, and united its divided ſtreams, ſwelled by the tides, riſes like a ſea, towards which it makes with a winding courſe. It viſits nothing remarkable in its way except where it receives the river Cam, *Cambridge*, a country village, "whoſe bridge the Danes having paſſed in exact "order [a]," as Ethelwerd writes, "loaded with ſpoil, "were encountered in a bloody battle by the Weſt "Saxons and Mercians in Wooddnesfield, where "were ſlain three of their petty princes, Healfden, "Cinvill, and Inguar."

Cambridge.

On the ſame ſide of the river, not much lower, ſtands *Barkeley*, Saxon Beopkenlau, remarkable for its very ſtroug caſtle, noted for its mayor or chief magiſtrate, and for its lords, barons of Barkley of antient rank; of whom t. Henry VII. *William* baron Bârkley was created viſcount Barkley, marquis of Barkley, earl of Nottingham, and marſhal of England, but leaving no iſſue, theſe titles died with him. The artifice practiſed by Godwin, earl of Kent, a man excellently qualified for miſchief, to get poſſeſſion of this place, may be worth extracting in brief from Walter Mapes, who lived 400 years ago. "Berkley near the Severn is a town valued at £. 500. "There was a houſe of nuns under an abbeſs of "noble blood and great beauty. The ſubtle earl "Godwin, luſting not after her perſon but her pro- "perty, paſſing that way, left there till he returned "his nephew, a handſome youth, pretending to be "ſick, with a ſtrict charge not to get well till he had "got with child both the abbeſs and all the nuns that "viſited him; and that the young man might the "eaſier gain his ends of them in theſe viſits he left "him plenty of rings and girdles to corrupt them by "his preſents. He wanted not much perſuaſion to un- "dertake this pleaſant purſuit; the way to deſtruction "is eaſy, and quickly learnt, and he played the fool "cunningly in a ſcheme ſo flattering to himſelf. "Every circumſtance to be wiſhed for by theſe ſilly "women concurred in his favour; a handſome perſon, "bloom of youth, wealth, and engaging manners; and "he took care to ſecure to himſelf a private apart- "ment [b]. The Devil drove out Pallas, and brought "in Venus, and made the church of Chriſt and the "Saints an accurſed Pantheon, the temple a brothel, "and ſo turned the lambs into the wolves. The young "man having got ſeveral of them with child, though "ſpent and languid with dalliance departed victorious, "carrying off to his lord his banners of conqueſt "to claim the reward of his wickedneſs. The other "preſently repairs to the king, tells him the abbeſs and "her nuns were pregnant, and common to all comers, "which he proved by perſons ſent thither on purpoſe. "He applied for Berkley after they were turned out, "received it of his ſovereign," and left it to his wife Gueda. But becauſe, as Domeſday book [c] has it, *nolebat de ipſo manerio aliquid comedere pro deſtructione abbatiæ*, "ſhe would not eat any thing purchaſed by "the ruin of the abbey, he bought Udeceſtre for "her maintenance till ſhe would live at Berkly." Thus does a good mind always abhor ill-gotten goods. How king Edward II. after having been ſtripped of his kingdom by the artifices of his wife was taken off in this caſtle by the wicked ſubtlety of Adam biſhop of Hereford, who wrote to his keeper theſe words without the diſtinction of ſtops,

Barkley.

Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum eſt

Edward the king kill not to fear is good.

that the different conſtruction they were capable of might be their authority to commit the murder and their excuſe afterwards, I had rather my readers ſhould learn from our hiſtorians than from me. Below this place the little river Avon falls into the ſea; at its ſource ſcarce eight miles from the ſhore in the hills near the little village of *Alderley* are ſtones in the ſhape of oyſters and other ſhell-fiſh, which the curious inquirers into Nature muſt determine whether they were once living creatures or luſus naturæ. But Fracaſtorius the greateſt philoſopher of the preſent age has not the leaſt doubt of their having been once living animals natives of the ſea, and carried by the water into the mountains. He affirms that the mountains were thrown up by the ſea from ſand firſt caſt up in heaps, and that the ſea overflowed the higheſt mountains, and on its retreating uncovered iſlands and mountains. But this by the by.

Alder.

TRAJECTUS mentioned by Antoninus overagainſt *Abon*, where they uſed to croſs the Severn, was antiently, as I conjectured from the name, at *Oldbury*, q. d. the *Old town*, as we now croſs at *Auſt* a village a little below. This was formerly called *Auſt-clive*, being ſituate on a craggy and very high cliff. A very remarkable event happened here according to Mapes before cited. "Edward the elder came to *Auſt-* "*Clive*, and Leolin, petty prince of Wales to "*Bethcſley*; and the latter being backward to con- "fer, and not croſſing the Severn, Edward went over "to him. As ſoon as Leolin ſaw him, and knew him, "he threw off his robe of ſtate, and went into the "water up to his breaſt, and embracing the boat, ſaid, "Moſt wiſe king, your condeſcenſion has overcome my "pride, and your wiſdom triumphed over my folly; "tread upon that neck which I had fooliſhly lifted up "againſt you, and ſo ſhall you enter the land which "your goodneſs has this day made your own. He then "took him on his ſhoulders, and made him ſit there "on his robe, and did him homage with his hands "joined." On the ſame ſhore alſo lies *Thornbury*, where may be ſeen the foundations of a magnificent houſe, which Edward laſt duke of Bucks began to build A. D. 1511 as the inſcription ſets forth. Seven miles from hence the Avon falling into the Severn, parts the counties of Glouceſter and Somerſet, and not far from its bank is *Pucklechurch*, formerly a royal vill called *Pucklekerks*, in which Edmund king of

Trajectus.

Auſt.

Thornbury.

Puckle.

[y] *ad clavos navium regis.*

[z] 12 *ſextaria melles ad menſuram burgi.* The record begins with 36 *lib. numeratas*, pounds by tale, and ends with *quaſdam alias minutas conſuetudines in aula & in camera regis.* Thus in Edward's time. It adds that now the city paid £. 60. of 20 to the ora, and the king had £. 20. in money. *Modo reddit ipſa civitas regi* ix *lib. de* xx *in ora, et de moneta habet rex* xx *lib.* P. 162.

[a] *ordine literato.* IV. c. 4. p. 482. b.

[b] *Solicitus eſt ſingulum locum habere.*

[c] P. 164.

England

England interpoſing to make up matters between his cupbearer and one Leof an abandoned fellow, received a ſtab of which he died.

Near this place are *Winterbourne* which had lords of its own named *Bradſtons*[d], from whom the viſcounts *Montacute*, the barons *Wentworth*, &c. are deſcended; *Acton*, which gave name to the knightly family of *Acton*, whoſe heireſs was married to ſir Nicholas *Pointz*, t. Edward II. and left it to her iſſue; *Derham*, a ſmall village, Saxon Deopham, where Ceaulin in a moſt bloody battle ſlew three petty kings of the Britans, Commeail, Condidan, and Fariemeiol, with others, and entirely ſtripped the Britans of that country *. Huge ramparts of camps remain here up and down, the ſtriking monuments of ſuch a war. This was the barony of *James de Newmarche* who had three daughters married to Nicholas de *Moelis*, John de *Botereaux*, and Ralph *Ruſſel*, whoſe deſcendants were inriched by marriage with th heireſs of the noble family of *Gorges*, whoſe name they aſſumed.

More to the north is *Dureſley*, the antient eſtate of the *Barkleys*, hence called de *Dureſley*, founders of the neighbouring Ciſtercian monaſtery of *Kingſwood*; and not far off to the eaſt is *Beverſton* caſtle, belonging formerly to the *Gournays* and *Ab-Adams*, who flouriſhed under Edward I. and afterwards to the knights *Barkeleys*.

Hitherto I have briefly run over the parts of this county beyond and on the Severn. I come now to the eaſt part, which I have mentioned as hilly, viz. *Coteſwold*, ſo called from the hills and ſheepwalks. The Engliſh antiently called mountains and hills *Woulds*, whence an old gloſſary renders the Alps in Italy the *Woulds* of Italy. On theſe feed innumerable flocks of the whiteſt ſheep with long necks and ſquare bodies, the effects as is commonly ſuppoſed of the bare and hilly country, whoſe ſoft fleeces are in the higheſt eſteem among all nations. Under the ſide of theſe hills lie all together the following remarkable places of antient note.

Campden, commonly called *Camden*, a conſiderable market town, where, according to John Bever, all the Saxon kings met A. D. 689, and conſulted together about carrying on the war with the Britans. In the Conqueror's time it was the property of Hugh earl of Cheſter, and from his deſcendants came to Roger de *Somery* by Nicholas de *Albini* †. Near it is *Weſton*, of no great antiquity, but deſerving of notice for the beautiful and conſpicuous houſe built thoſe by Ralph *Sheldon* for himſelf and heirs [i].

Hales lately a moſt flouriſhing abbey built by Richard earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans, and famous for its ſcholar Alexander de Hales, the chief profeſſor of the crabbed School Divinity.

Sudley, formerly *Sudleagh*, a moſt beautiful caſtle, lately the ſeat of Giles *Bruges* baron *Chandos*, whoſe grandfather John was created by queen Mary baron Chandos, as deſcended from the antient family of Chandos, viſcount of *St. Saviour* [e] in France, a moſt diſtinguiſhed and fortunate ſoldier. Formerly certain noble perſons of the name of Sudley lived here of an antient Engliſh family, being deſcended from Goda daughter of kjng Ethelred, whoſe ſon Ralph Medantin earl of Hereford had Harold lord of *Sudley*, whoſe iſſue long flouriſhed here, till the male line failing, the heireſs married William *Butler* of the family of *Wem*, and had by him Thomas, who had Ralph treaſurer of England, created by Henry VI. baron *Sudley*, who rebuilt this caſtle. His ſiſters married into the families of *Northbury* and *Belknape*, by whom the eſtate was ſoon parcelled out among various families.

Toddington. In this neighbourhood is alſo *Toddington*, where the *Traceys*, famous for their antiquity, long flouriſhed, and formerly experienced the kindneſs of the barons of Sudley. But how in the firſt diſputes about religion the corpſe of William Tracey lord of this place was dug up and publicly burnt for a few words in his will favouring as was then ſuppoſed of hereſy: how alſo in preceding times another William de Tracy embrued his hands in the blood of Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, has been related at large by eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians, nor is it my deſign to dwell upon it. *Winchelcombe.* Here is likewiſe *Winchelcombe*, a populous town, where Kenulph the Mercian built an abbey, and on the day of its dedication releaſed without ranſom his captive Edbricht, king of Kent. It is ſcarce credible how famous this monaſtery antiently was for the reliques of king Kenelm, a child of ſeven years old, whom his ſiſter to get his eſtate privately made away, and our anceſtors enrolled among their martyrs. The adjacent territory was once reckoned a county or ſheriffdom of itſelf: for I find in an old MS. belonging to the church of Worceſter. "Edric, ſurnamed *Streon* or the *Acquirer* [f], who "firſt under king Ethelred, and afterwards ſome time "under Cnut or Canute, governed the realm of Eng-"land, and ruled like a petty prince, united the "ſheriffdom of Winchelcome then diſtinct, to the "county of Glouceſter." Lower down lies *Brimsfield*, *Brimsfield.* which formerly had lords of its own, the *Giffords*, to whom the fine eſtate of the *Cliffords* came by marriage, and ſoon after paſſed by heirs female to the lords *L'Eſtrange* of *Blackmer*, the *Audleys*, and others.

Theſe places lie among the hills. Below the hills near the edge of the county, I ſaw that famous Roman way known by the name of the *Foſſe*, which comes firſt from Warwickſhire by *Lemington*, where ſeems to have been a Roman ſtation, by the Roman coins frequently dug up there, ſome of which were kindly given me by Edward Palmer, a diligent ſeacher into antiquity, whoſe anceſtors long flouriſhed here: and then by *Stow on the Would*, much expoſed to winds by its high ſituation; and *North Leach*, watered by a ſmall ſtream of its own name, to *Cirenceſter*, to which the river *Churn* gives name, running ſouth among the hills, turning a number of mills. This is a city of very antient note called by Ptolemy Co-RINIUM, by Antoninus DUROCORNOVIUM, i. e. COR-NOVIUM *Water* [g], exactly 15 miles from *Glevum*, or Gloceſter, as he notes; by the Britons *Caer Cori* and *Caer Ceri*, by the Saxons Cyrenceaſtep, by us at preſent *Circeſter* and *Circiter*. The ruins of the walls ſhew it to have very large, encloſing a circuit as they ſay of two miles. That it was a conſiderable place is proved by Roman coins, teſſelated pavements, and ſtones with inſcriptions frequently dug up which falling into the hands of ignorant perſons were deſtroyed, to the no ſmall loſs of antiquity, and the Roman conſular ways which in-

Foſſeway.
Lemington.
Stow on the Would
N. Leach.
Cirenceſter.
Churn r.
CORINIUM.

* Marianus.
† Inquiſit. 2 Edward I.
[d] So called from *Bradſton* in Berkeley pariſh where they erected a chantry. G.
[i] Weſton is in Warwickſhire. G.
[e] Dugd. Bar. I. 503.
[f] Rather the *Begetter*. See Lye's Dict. Sepeona.
[g] *Corinium Dobunorum*. Anon. Raven. MS. n. G.

terſect each other here, of which that which leads to *Glevum* or Glouceſter ſtill ſhews a very bold ridge on *Birdlip hill*, and on cloſe examination appears to have been paved with ſtones. The Britiſh annals relate that this city was burnt by one Gurmund an African tyrant by means of ſparrows, whence Giraldus [h] calls it the City of Sparrows, and after them Necham ſays,

Urbs vires experta tuas, Gurmunde, per annos
Septem.

This city, Gurmund, mock'd thy fierce aſſaults
For ſeven long years.

Who this Gurmund was I am totally ignorant. The inhabitants ſhew below the city a hill thrown up as they ſay by Gurmund, though they call it *Griſmond's* tower. Marianus, an antient hiſtorian of credit, ſays Ceaulin took this city from the Britans, when he routed their forces at Deorham, and reduced Glouceſter. Long after it was ſubject to the Weſt Saxons. For we find that Penda the Mercian was routed by Cinegils king of the Weſt Saxons while he was beſieging this place with a great army. It came, however, at length into the hands of the Mercians, with the whole county, and ſo remained till the eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh monarchy. Under that it ſuffered grievous calamities from the Danes, perhaps from that *Gurmon* the Dane whom hiſtorians call *Guthrus* and *Gurmund*. Now ſcarce a quarter of it within the walls is inhabited, the reſt is paſture ground, and the ruins of an abbey ſaid to have been firſt built by the Saxons, and rebuilt by Henry II. in which I am told many of the family of the barons of *St. Amand* were buried. Its caſtle was razed by royal authority 1 Henry III. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in woolen manufacture, and talk much of the ſingular favour of Richard I. to them, who enriched the abbey, and gave them, as they aſſert, juriſdiction over the ſeven adjoining hundreds, "to hold in fee farm," with power to try cauſes, and to receive fines and other advantages ariſing therefrom. King Henry IV. alſo granted them ſome privileges for their ſervices againſt Thomas Holland earl of Kent, John Holland earl of Huntingdon, John Montacute earl of Saliſbury, Thomas De Spencer earl of Glouceſter, and others, who having been deprived of their honours by him, had conſpired againſt him, and being here intercepted by the townſpeople, were ſome of them killed on the ſpot, and the reſt beheaded.

Iſis river. afterwards called *Thames*.

Torleton.

Leaving Corinium, the river Corin ſix miles off unites itſelf with the Iſis. This river, commonly called the Ouſe (to make it derive its origin in Glouceſterſhire), riſes from a continual ſpring in the ſouth edge of this county near the little village of *Torleton*, not far from the famous Foſs-way. This is the Iſis which afterwards receiving the Thame [i] takes the compounded name of *Tameſis*, chief king of Britiſh rivers, of which one may juſtly ſay that it both ſows and waters Britain, as the antients ſaid of the Euphrates in the eaſt. I have here ſubjoined from the marriage of the Thames and Iſis a poetical deſcription of its ſource, which is ſubmitted to the reader's diſcretion.

Lanigeros quà lata greges Cotſwaldia *paſcit*,
Creſcit & in colles faciles viſura Dobunos;
Haud procul a Foſſa *longo ſpelunca receſſu*
Cernitur, abrupti ſurgente crepidine clivi,
Cujus inauratis reſplendent limina tophis,
Atria tegit ebur, tectumque gagate Britanno
Emicat, alterno ſolidantur pumice poſtes.
Materiam ſed vincit opus, ceduntque labori
Artifici tophus, pumex, ebur atque gagates.
Pingitur hinc vitrei moderatrix Cynthia *regni,*
Paſſibus obliquis volventia ſidera luſtrans;
Oceano tellus conjuncta marita marito
Illinc cælatur, fraternaque flumina Ganges,
Nilus, Amazonius, *tractuſque binominis* Iſtri,
Vicini & Rheni; *ſed & his intermitat atro;*
Vellere Phryxeo *dives, redimitaque ſpicis*
Clara triumphatis erecta Britannia Gallis, &c.
Undoſo hic ſolio reſidet regnator aquarum
Iſis, *fluminea qui majeſtate verendus*
Cæruleo gremio reſupinat prodigus urnam,
Intonſos crines ulvis & arundine cinctus;
Cornua cana liquent, fluitantia lumina lymphis
Diſpergunt lucem, propexa in pectore barba
Tota madet, toto diſtillant corpore guttæ,
Et ſalientis aquæ prorumpunt undique venæ.
Piſciculi liquidis penetralibus undique ludunt,
Plurimus & cygnus niveis argenteus alis
Pervolitat circum, &c.

Where ſpacious Coteſwold feeds her fleecey care,
Riſing in gentle hills, and from mid air,
O'er the Dobuni looks, a cavern lies,
Siding the Foſs; the broken tops that riſe
By the hill's margin the receſs diſguiſe
With gilded tophus ſhines the door, the halls
Reſplendent iv'ry boaſt upon their walls,
Glitters the pendant roof with Britiſh jet,
Alternate piles of pumice ſtone are ſet.
Yet Art with Nature's rich materials vies,
Tophus, jet, pumice, iv'ry yield the prize.
Queen of the glaſſy realm the ſilver moon
Art here has painted in her higheſt noon;
Ocean and Earth in cloſe embrace confin'd
Art here in endleſs wedlock has combin'd.
Here riſe in ſtreams of common brotherhood,
Nile, Ganges, and the Amazonian flood,
Iſter with double name, and neighbour Rhine;
While interwoven with their ſtreams does ſhine
Britain whom Phrixus' golden ſpoils adorn,
Victorious over Gaul, and crown'd with corn.
Lord of the waters on a wavey throne,
In river majeſty revered, alone,
Here Isis ſits: here laviſh from his urn
His azure arms the bounteous waters turn;
His ſhaggy treſſes pendant o'er his face
His native plants and circling ruſhes grace.
His grey horns melt; while his two watry eyes
Stream light, and on his breaſt uncombed lies
His dewy beard; drops on his body ſtand,
And bubbling ſtreams burſt forth on every hand.
In liquid halls the little fiſhes ſport,
And ſwans ſnow-ſilver'd flutter round his court.

As to the Earls of Gloceſter; ſome have obtruded upon us one *William Fitz-Euſtace* as the firſt. Who he was I have not yet found in my reading, nor do I believe he ever exiſted [k]. What I have found the reader is welcome to. About the time of the

Earls of Glouceſter.

[h] Top. Hiberniæ in Lel. Collect. III. 37.
[i] See this confuted in Wilts. Other rivers of this name are *Tamiſis* by Temeſwar in Hungary, and among the Bruttii. Steph. de urb. MS. n. G.
[k] This is denied by Brooke in his corrections, p. 40.

Norman invaſion *Bithric*, a Saxon, is ſaid to have been lord of Gloceſter, whom Matilda wife of William the Norman, in revenge for his indifference to her charms having formerly refuſed to marry her, plagued to the utmoſt of her power; and having at laſt got him into priſon, *Robert* ſon of Haimon of Corboil, commonly called *Fitz-Haimon*, obtained his eſtate of the victorious monarch, and receiving in battle "a blow on his "temples with a pole which ſtunned him died ſome-"time after in a manner diſtracted[l]." His daughter Mabilia, or as others call her Sibylla[m], was married to *Robert* natural ſon of Henry I. who was created firſt earl of Gloceſter, and is called by the generality of writers *Conſul of Gloceſter*, a man of the higheſt and moſt invincible ſpirit of any in his age, who never diſheartened by difficulties undertook the greateſt and moſt arduous meaſures with high reputation for his ſiſter Matilda againſt Stephen, who had uſurped the throne. He[n] left this honour to his ſon *William*[o] whoſe three daughters conveyed it into as many families: the eldeſt[p] Iſabella brought this title to *John* ſon of king Henry II. who after he came to the crown divorced her, and ſold her for 20000 marks to *Geffery de Magnaville* ſon of *Geoffery* Fitz Piers earl of Eſſex, whom he created earl of Gloceſter. He dying without iſſue the king created *Almaric d' Eureux* earl of Gloceſter, as being ſon of Mabil youngeſt[q] daughter of William aforeſaid. But Almaric alſo dying without iſſue the eſtate came to Amicia the younger[r] daughter who being married to *Richard de Clare* earl of Hereford, had *Gilbert* de Clare[s] earl of Gloceſter, whoſe ſon *Richard*[t] grandſon *Gilbert* II.[u] and great grandſon *Gilbert* III. (who was ſlain[x] in the battle of Sterling in Scotland) ſucceeded in their order. During the minority of Gilbert III. *Radulphus de Mont Hermer*[y], who had privately married the widow of Gilbert II. daughter of Edward I.[z] held the title of earl of Gloceſter for ſome time; but when Gilbert came to the age of 21 he claimed againſt him, and took rank among the barons. After the death of Gilbert II. without children[a], *Hugh Deſpenſer*, commonly called *the younger* Spenſer, is ſtyled by hiſtorians earl of Gloceſter, becauſe he had married the eldeſt ſiſter of Gilbert III. But being hanged by the queen and the barons out of pique to Edward II. whoſe minion he was, *Hugh de Audeley*[b] who had married the other ſiſter had this title by favour of Edward III. After his deceaſe Richard II. made it a dukedom, and it had three dukes and one earl between, to all whom it proved fatal, like Sejus' horſe[c]. The ſaid king Richard II. firſt advanced to the title of duke of Gloceſter *Thomas of Wodeſtock* earl of Buckingham, youngeſt ſon of Edward III. and preſently after degraded him, and while he meditated great deſigns he cauſed him to be ſuddenly hurried to Calais, and there ſmothered under a feather-bed, having firſt made a confeſſion under his own hand (as appears in the Parliament Rolls) that by virtue of a grant extorted from the king he had taken upon him the royal authority, had come into the king's preſence armed, had reproached him, had conſulted experienced perſons how he might abjure his allegiance, and had entertained thoughts of dethroning the king. For all which after his death he was attainted of treaſon by act of parliament. On his deceaſe the ſame king conferred the title of duke of Gloceſter on *Thomas Deſpenſer*, who ſoon after came to no better end than his grandfather Hugh, being deprived of his title, degraded by Henry IV. and beheaded at Briſtol. Henry V. created his brother *Humphrey* ſecond duke of Gloceſter. This "ſon, "brother, and uncle of a king, duke of Gloceſter, "earl of Pembroke, high chamberlain of England" (for he took all theſe titles) who deſerved ſo highly of the ſtate and literature, was by the contrivance of a woman taken off at St. Edmund's Bury. The third and laſt was *Richard*[d], brother to king Edward IV. who afterwards uſurped the crown by the name of Richard III. having inhumanly taken off his nephews, and loſt it with his life two years after in a pitched battle; and thus found how ſhort-lived is power unjuſtly acquired.

Richard III. king of *England.*

With regard to this laſt duke of Gloceſter and the firſt beginning of his reign, let me for a while aſſume the character of an hiſtorian, which I ſhall preſently lay aſide as not ſufficiently qualified to ſupport it. Being declared protector of the realm, and having in his power his infant nephews Edward V. king of England, and Richard duke of York, he endeavoured to ſolicit the ſovereignty by extravagant liberality, profound gravity mixed with ſingular affability, ſolid prudence, and impartial juſtice; and by his ſecret practices ſo conciliated to him the minds of almoſt all the people, eſpecially the lawyers, that he procured a petition to be preſented to him in the name of all the orders of the ſtate earneſtly requeſting him to take upon him the government for the public good of the kingdom and benefit of the people, to ſupport his ſinking country, and reſcue it from ruin; the contempt put upon the law of nature and public authority, having brought on an almoſt incurable decay by civil wars, rapine, murders, and every kind of calamity, ever ſince his brother Ed-

[l] W. Malmſb. 89. a. n. 20. ap. Dugd. Bar. I. 406.
[m] Brooke, p. 191. had denied that her name was Sybil, and therefore Camden here calls her Mabilia.
[n] He died 1147, and was buried in St. James's priory, Briſtol.
[o] He died 1171, and was buried in Keynſham abbey.
[p] Youngeſt. Dugd. I. 536. Third. Brooke, p. 218. John divorced her on pretence of barrenneſs and prohibited conſanguinity, and reſerving the caſtle of Briſtol to himſelf after ſome time paſſed over his repudiated wife with the honour of Glouceſter to Geffrey Mandevile, who thus overmarrying himſelf was greatly impoveriſhed, and wounded in tournament died without iſſue. She being remarried to Hubert de Burg died immediately. Holland.
[q] eldeſt. Dugd. Glover in Brooke. Holland. [r] third. Dugd. ſecond. Glover.
[s] He died 14 Hen. III. buried at Tewkſbury. He was ſtyled earl of Gloceſter and Hertford, and mightily enriched his houſe by marrying one of the heirs of William Marſhal earl of Pembroke. Holland.
[t] He died 1262, buried by his father.
[u] ſurnamed the *Red*. Dugd. I. 213. died 1295. buried ib. He being obnoxious to Edward I. ſurrendered his lands to him, and received them again by marrying the king's danghter Joan ſurnamed D'Acres becauſe born at Acres. Thomas de la More's life of Edward II. Holland.
[x] 1341, buried at Tewkſbury. [y] Dugd. I. 219.
[z] For this marriage he incurred the king's diſpleaſure and a ſhort impriſonment, but being reconciled had ſummons to parliament by the name of earl of Glouceſter and Hertford. But when Gilbert was out of his minority, he was ſummoned among the barons by the name of ſir Ralph de Montermer as long as he lived, which I note here for the rareneſs of the example. Holland.
[a] Upon the correction of Brooke *Piers Gaveſton* is here omitted, who in foregoing editions was called earl of Gloceſter, nor is Hugh Deſpenſer poſitively aſſerted; for Brooke had denied him.
[b] Dugd. I. 750. He died 21 Ed. III. buried at Tewkſbury. [c] See Gellius. III. 9.
[d] After he was king he appointed a herald king at arms by the name of *Gloceſter*, and ſubmitted all Wales to his juriſdiction. Rud. 103.

ward IV. had engaged in an unhappy match with Elizabeth widow of Grey, who had wrought upon him by love potions, without consent of the nobility, without publication of his marriage, privately, not in the face of the church, but in direct opposition to the most excellent practice of the church of England; and what was worse, when he had before contracted with lady Eleanor daughter of Butler earl of Shrewsbury, by which means the other marriage was illegal, and nothing more certain than that the children by it were illegitimate and unfit to succeed to the throne. Add to this that George duke of Clarence, second brother to Edward IV. being attainted of high treason by act of parliament, and consequently his children excluded from all title, every body must see that Richard himself was the true heir to the crown, who being born in England they knew would consult its good, nor could they doubt of his legitimacy, having also experienced his justice, prudence, magnanimity, success in war for the good of the nation, and his noble birth as sprung from the blood royal of England, France, and Spain[z]. These and the like circumstances duly considered, they by that writing elected him king with common consent, freely and voluntarily, beseeching him with all humility to assume the government of the realms of England, France, and Ireland, conferred on him by hereditary right and their free choice, and in duty relieve his ruined country; promising him all fealty obedience and service if he complied with their request; if not, binding themselves to submit to any thing rather than be involved in the vilest bondage from which they had now escaped. This petition was presented to him before he took upon him the government; and afterwards in full parliament, by whom it was approved, it was enacted and declared in the usual form of words that by the laws of God, of nature, and England, Richard by lawful election, inauguration, and coronation, was and is undoubted king of England, &c. the kingdom to descend to the heirs of his body by right. And to borrow the words of the original record, It was "by authority of "parliament ordained, enacted, and declared, that all "and singular the contents of the said bill are true "and undoubted, and are by our said lord the king "by consent of the three states of the realm and by "the authority aforesaid declared, enacted, and or-"dained to be true and undoubted." I have been the longer on this head to shew what the power of a prince, the appearance of virtue, the chicanery of lawyers, flattering hopes and alarming fears, desire of change and specious pretences can do in the most prudent assembly of the states against right of justice. But this Richard did not, like Galba, of whom it was said that he was qualified to reign if he had not reigned, as soon as he came to the throne disappoint the general expectation, but shewed himself highly deserving of it, had he not obtained it by evil arts and crimes; so that he is by all persons of reflection esteemed a bad man but a good king. I now resign my historical character to those whom it belongs to, and resume that of a chorographer.

[z] Richard's great grandmother was Isabel second daughter of Peter king of Castile.

ADDITIONS.

GLOCESTERSHIRE is bounded on the north-weſt by Herefordſhire, on the eaſt by Oxfordſhire and Berks, on the ſouth by Wilts, and on the weſt by Somerſetſhire, the Britiſh chanel and Monmouthſhire. It is in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt about 70 miles, from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt 40 miles; containing near 1,100,000 acres [a]. It is divided by nature into the vale, the foreſt, and the Coteſwould [b], and is ſubdivided into four diviſions and 28 hundreds [c]. It contains one city, 28 market towns, 280 pariſhes, and ſends eight repreſentatives to parliament. In the return by the ſheriff 9 Edward II. here were 233 vills including the five boroughs [d].

Coteſwold includes all the high country on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the range of hills which runs through the county. It is a noble champain country, the reſidence of many of the nobility and gentry, and abounds with verdant plains, downs, corn-fields, parks, woods, and little vallies, well ſupplied with ſprings and rivulets, and enjoys a fine healthy air. Within the laſt 40 years great improvements have been made here by a courſe of huſbandry firſt introduced by Mr. Richard Biſhop, once the moſt conſiderable ſeedſman in the kingdom. The farms on Coteſwold are from 1 to 600*l. per ann.* Many of the downs and waſte lands here have been incloſed [e]. The vale lies chiefly on the ſouth-eaſt of the Severn, and for extent and fertility is not equalled if exceeded by any in the kingdom [f]. That excellent cheeſe known by the name of double Gloceſter and double Berkeley is one of its principal productions. Cyder is another, unrivalled in any other county [g]. Moſt places in Gloceſterſhire within 10 or 12 miles eaſt and north-eaſt of Briſtol abound with coal-mines ſomething of the nature of that of Newcaſtle, and ſome of them at a prodigious depth [h].

roads. Three Roman roads paſs through this county. The *Foſs* enters it from Warwickſhire at Lemington, paſſing through Morton Henmarſh and Stow by Bourton on the water and Northleach, and croſſing the Coln at Foſsbridge leads directly to Cirenceſter. The *Ikenild* way croſſes Oxfordſhire, and coming to Broadwell grove, where it is very high and perfect, enters this county at Eaſtleach, and joins the Foſs about a mile north-eaſt of Cirenceſter. Four miles and an half weſt of the town it leaves the turnpike road at a place called *Jacument's bottom*, but more truly *Acman's bottom*, and enters Wiltſhire near Kemble in a ſtrait courſe to Acmanceſter or Bath. The *Ermineſtreet* leads from Caerleon in Monmouthſhire through Gloceſter and Cirenceſter to Cricklade, and ſo on to Southampton. But whereas Mr. Camden ſuppoſes the towns in this county that retain the word *farn* in their names derive it from the Britiſh *farn* a pavement, Mr. Rudder rather derives it from the river *Churn* or *Corin*, on which they are ſituate [i].

Of the vineyards nothing now remains but the places named from them, one near Tewkſbury, and another on a riſing hill by Overſbridge near Gloceſter, where was a large houſe moated round belonging to the biſhop of Gloceſter, built about 1151 by an abbot of Gloceſter, but totally ruined in the civil wars [l]. The lands are employed to better purpoſe [k]. Contrary to the concurrent teſtimony of Malmeſbury and our author, and I may add to that of all antiquity and of the places themſelves whoſe names all over England amount to proof, a learned writer of the preſent age has laboured hard to perſuade himſelf and his readers that by *Vineyards* we are to underſtand *Orchards* [l]. I think the paſſage here cited from Malmeſbury muſt decide againſt him. Sir Robert Atkins was foremoſt in this peculiar idea, which ſee refuted by Mr. Rudder [m].

The forfeiture for a year and a day was not peculiar to this county, but regularly belongs to the crown, unleſs compounded for, which is now uſually done [n].

Foreſt of Deane.

"The ſoyle of the forreſt of *Dene* for the moſt "part is more fruitfull of wood and graſſe then of "corne, and yet there is good corne ſufficient for "the inhabitants of it. The ground is fruitfull of "iron mines and divers forges be there to make "iron [o]."

This foreſt contains at preſent about 50689 acres, is 20 miles by 10, and divided into ſix walks [p], and has four wardens; the ſoil is a deep clay fit for oats, which though greatly reduced by the late civil wars, and by iron works and ſhip-building, ſtill preſent a thick and pictureſque appearance, growing in the form of a theatre on the ſides of the hills, which, being full of iron ore, colour the ſprings that iſſue from them. In the time of Edward I. here were ſeventy-two furnaces for melting iron, which is afterwards beat into bars of various ſhapes. The miners are very induſtrious in ſeeking after the beds of old cinders, where the Romans or Britans wrought before them, and which being burnt again are ſuppoſed to make the beſt iron, and yield a conſiderable profit to the owners of the lands [q]. The miners have a court and particular cuſtoms, but are not much more civilized than formerly. The timber of this foreſt was ſo conſiderable and valuable that it is ſaid to have been part of the inſtructions to the Spaniſh Armada to deſtroy it, and great havoc was made of it in the civil wars. Mr. Evelyn ſays the Spaniſh ambaſſador in queen Elizabeth's time tried to deſtroy it. Baxter [r] derives the name of *Arden* from *Ar duen*, Britiſh *the hills*. The road through it is partly Roman. *Michael Dean* in this foreſt, ſo called from the dedication of its handſome church to St. Michael, is a ſmall market town of one ſtreet.

Michael Dean.

Tudenham.

Tudenham or *Tidenham*, formerly conſtituted an hundred of its own name, and in this pariſh begins the famous ditch called Clwyd Offa. At *Beachley*

Beachley.

[a] Rudder's new Hiſt. of Gloceſterſh. 1779. p. 20. [b] Ib. 21. [c] Ib. 38.
[d] Ib. 42. [e] Ib. 21, 22. [f] Ib. 25. [g] Ib. 26.
[h] Ib. [i] Ib. 348. 349. [l] G. [k] Rudder, 26.
[l] Barrington on the Statutes, p. 207. Pegge and Barrington in Archæol. III. 53. 95.
[m] Ubi ſup. 25. [n] Blackſtone's Comment. v. IV. 386. 8vo. [o] Lel. IV. 173.
[p] Rudder. 28. [q] Mr. Powle in Phil. Tranſ. 157. Rudder. 35, 36. 461. [r] in voc.

in

in this pariſh is the ferry or paſſage over the Severn, known by the name of the *Old paſſage* [s].

Tudenham is ſurrounded by the Wye and Severn, and in it is half Chepſtow bridge. At the point where the two rivers divide are to be ſeen the ruins of St. Tecla's chapel on the rock at low water [t].

Wollaſton. *Wollaſton*, antiently *Ulaveſton*, was parcel of Tintern abbey, and now belongs to the duke of Beaufort [u].

Lidney. *Lidney* was granted by Elizabeth to ſir William Wintour for his gallant behaviour againſt the Armada. His houſe called Whitecroſs begun 1588, was demoliſhed in the civil wars, and turned into buildings for iron furnaces; and his deſcendants have flouriſhed there ever ſince to the beginning of this century. The manor was purchaſed by the Bathurſts, who now have it. Lidney park the ſeat of Thomas Bathurſt, eſq. about eight miles eaſt of Chepſtow, is a ſpot abounding with pleaſing proſpects and romantic ſcenes, unaſſiſted by art, and which may juſtly be ſaid to equal the ſo much celebrated Piersfield. Here, on two hills of conſiderable eminence, are two camps or forts [x], overlooking the Severn, with ſome works on the oppoſite

Oldbury. ſide, on a ſpot now called *Oldbury*, mentioned by Camben, entirely commanding the paſſage of that river, ſuppoſed, formerly, to have been not more than one fourth of its preſent breadth; which ſuppoſition is not only corroborated by a tradition, that people at harveſt-work on the oppoſite banks about a century and a half ago could diſcourſe together, but alſo by the remains of a number of oak trees viſible at low water, all lying one way, with their roots to the north-eaſt; the ſoil on which they grew having, as is imagined, been waſhed away by the encroachment of the tide. The largeſt of theſe camps, which is of an oblong form, in length 830 feet, and 370 in breadth, ſtands on the northernmoſt or higheſt hill; and is ſurrounded with a ſingle ditch, except towards the eaſt end, where the deſcent being leſs ſteep, it has a double one. South of this is another hill, ſeparated by a valley about 28 yards over. On this there is a ſmall round camp or fort, incompaſſed likewiſe by a ſingle ditch. This hill, on account of the fine proſpect ſeen from it, is called Mount Pleaſant. As the command of ſuch a river as the Severn made theſe parts of conſiderable conſequence, they were undoubtedly entruſted to officers of ſome rank, and accordingly they appear to have all neceſſary accommodations for the Roman ſtyle of living. Near the weſtern edge of the largeſt work, a very elegant bath is ſtill pretty entire; of which views are publiſhed in the Antiquarian Repertory, and ſome antiquities found there [y]. The bath is ſeven yards long by three broad, one half taken off for a dreſſing-room at the end lined with ſtrong plaiſter, and ſtone ſtatues were placed on the ſide of it. There are alſo in other parts, the foundations of divers buildings, ſome of which had teſſelated pavements. Various Roman coins are found here, particularly a ſilver one of Galba, with many of Adrian and Antoninus. As there are no traces of any encampment in Alvington pariſh, we may conclude, that theſe were the firſt ſtations occupied by the ſecond Legion after they croſſed the Severn [z]. Baxter agrees with Camden in the derivation of *Abone* or *Avone*, which Horſley puts at *Aunſbury*, q. d. *Avonſbury*, Stukeley at *Henbury*, Gale at *Hanham*. Horſley reconciles the diſtance between *Abone* and *Trajectus* by placing the latter on the Avon near *Hanham* or *Kaneſham* [a]. Rudder inclines to place *Abon* at Ailberton, q. d. Alb-beopt-ton, the town of the old camp in this pariſh [b]. In Mr. Bathurſt's wood are certain romantic broken rocks called the *Scowls* [c].

St. Briavel's caſtle. *St. Briavel's* caſtle, antiently *Brulais*, ſaid to have been built by Milo earl of Hereford to curb the Welſh, gives name to the hundred, and ſerves as a priſon for offenders in the foreſt. The goverment of it has always been eſteemed a place of honor, and ſeveral noblemen have held it. The Mine court, not the Swanimote court as biſhop Gibſon, is kept here in a large building in the middle of the foreſt called the *Speech houſe*, not Speech *court* as Gibſon [d].

Newland. By the Wye in a pleaſant plain is *Newland*, a large pariſh with a pretty market, where are large and deep iron mines and coal-pits, and an almſhouſe erected by William Jones of London, Hamburgh merchant, for 16 poor men and women, with a good houſe and ſtipend for the chaplain, who is alſo lecturer of the pariſh, and the Haberdaſhers company are truſtees [e]. Mr. Bell of Writtle founded a ſchool and almſhouſe for eight people 1633 [e]. In the church-yard is an inſcription to John Wyrall, foreſter of fee, who died 1457; his figure with a horn at his ſide is on the tomb [f]. Mr. Ball the vicar has the cradle of Henry V. engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory [g]. Two miles north-weſt from hence is *Weſtbury*, another large pariſh, having two churches in the ſame yard [h].

Newn. "*Newnham*, an uplandiſhe tounelet in the foreſt of "Deane, on the right ripe of the Severn, which "there at full ſea is half a mile of breadth [i]." It has a market and corporation [k]. Flaxley. *Flaxley* had a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by Roger ſecond earl of Hereford t. Stephen, valued at £. 112 [l]. It was lately the ſeat of Mr. Bovey, and burnt down 1771; the abbey church was long ago deſtroyed [m].

Severn. The Severn runs above 40 miles by land or 70 by water in this county. Many miles above Kingroad it is two or three miles over, and at Kingroad three or four times as broad. The tide riſes three or four feet, and flows up to Tewkſbury. It has been remarked, that the tides one year are higheſt at full moon, the next at the change; and that one year the night-tides are higheſt, and the other the day tides [z]; but Mr. Rudder thinks this is not accurate obſervation. It riſes at Plinlimmon in Monmouthſhire, and having watered Shropſhire and Worceſterſhire for 70 miles, and received the Wye, which riſing at the ſame hill is loſt in this river, enters this county at Tewksbury, and is navigable to Shrewsbury, which is 50 miles by land above this county. The rapidity of its ſtream makes the waters muddy. It is well ſtocked with ſalmon, ſhad, and elver, and is famous for lampreys. There are in this county eight paſſages over it [n]. After receiving the Avon which parts this county from Worceſterſhire, it comes to

[s] Rudder, 761. 763. [t] Ib. [u] Ib. 844.
[x] See major Rooke's deſcription and plans of them, Archæol. V. 207.
[y] Vol. I. 134. 162. [z] Rudder, 524.
[a] P. 470. [b] P. 525, 526. [c] Rudder, 31. 307. [d] G. Rudder, 570.
[e] Ib. [f] v. I. 112. [g] v. II. p. 40. [h] Rudder, 794.
[i] Lel. IV. 173. [k] Rudder, 571. [l] Lel. VI. 173. b. Tan. 147.
[m] Rudder, 449. 450. [z] G. [n] Rudder, 45, 46.

Tewksbury.

June 20, 1781, the Severn roſe four feet in an hour at Gloceſter and Tewkesbury, which is a greater riſe than the oldeſt man now living remembered, and is aſcribed to the ſudden melting of the ſnow, which fell later than uſual this ſpring on Plinlimmon.

On the Avon is *Towbery hill* a large encampment[n] of ſeveral acres, double trencht, miſtaken by Leland for *Tetbury* caſtle. "It is a two miles "from Theokesbyri, above it *in ripa leva Sa-* "*brinæ*, upon a clyfe with doble ditches, in the "paroche of *Twyning*. It is over-grown with juniper- "trees. It longid to Winchelcumbe abbey, pera- "venture is was king Offa or king Kanulphus' houſe." It gives name to the hundred.

"*Theokeſbyri* ſtandith *in læva ripa Avonæ*, a "good flite ſhot above the confluence of Avon and "Severne. Ther be three ſtreates in the toun meat- "ing at the market-croſs, whereof the chiefeſt is "caullid the High ſtreet. There was little or no "habitation at Twekesbyri at ſuch time as Odo "and Dodo, dukes of Merches and brothers, did "ereſt there a priory of blak monkes Benedictines, "a celle or filial to Craneburne in Dorſetſhir. Ro- "bert Fitz-Haymo made the priorie of Theokesbyri "an abbay, and was buried there, firſte in the chap- "ter houſe, after tranſlatid into the north ſide of the "quier yn a chapelle. He newly made the build- "ings in the monaſterie and chirch with the tower. "Ther was at the ſouth-weſt ende of the abbay a "caſtel caullid *Holme*. The tyme of the building "of it is uncertain. It is certain the Clares earl of "Gloceſter lay much at it[o]."

Tewksbury is a market, corporation, and borough town, ſituate in a fine rich vale ſurrounded by four rivers. It conſiſts of three ſtreets, the principal one long but ſpacious and tolerably well built with many old timber houſes. At the ſouth weſt end ſtands the church, a moſt beautiful building, 300 feet long, and 100 broad; a ſquare Saxon tower in the centre with a famous ring of bells; the grand weſt window of one arch from the ground. In the chancel, which is ſemicircular, are monuments for Iſabel Le Deſpenſer counteſs of Warwick 1439, Robert Fitz-Haimon founder of the abbey 1107, George Clarence brother of Edward IV. ſmothered in a butt of Malmeſey 1477, and his wife Iſabel Nevile poiſoned ſoon after, Edward lord Deſpenſer 1375, Guy de Brian, who married Elizabeth daughter of William Montacute earl of Salisbury and widow of Edward Deſpenſer,[q] Edmund Beaufort duke of Somerſet, and lord Wenloc killed at the battle here, and five abbots; and at the entrance of the choir under a large grey marble ſlab ſtript of its braſſes prince Edward only ſon of Henry VI. who, on the duke of Clarence ſtriking him on the face with his gauntlet, was ſtabbed in cold blood by Richard duke of Gloceſter. This deed is ſuppoſed to have been done in a houſe, ſince rebuilt, now Mr. Webb's an ironmonger on the north ſide of the high ſtreet near the Tolſey. His bones and coffin were diſcovered by the breaking of the ſtone. Here were buried, of whom no monuments remain, the duke of Somerſet's brother ſir John Beaufort, Thomas Courtney earl of Devon, and many knights ſlain or executed after the battle, and many of the Deſpencers and Clares[p].

The abbey having ſuffered much in the Daniſh wars was made ſubject to Cranborne 980. It was valued at £. 1598. Browne Willis thinks it was made mitred about or after 1480[q]. The principal buildings about the church except the abbey houſe and barns were deſtroyed at the Reformation; the gate is now a priſon. The church is ſaid to have been re-conſecrated 1470, becauſe defiled with blood[r], and the hiſtory of the abbey in Leland's Collectanea ſays, many of the fugitives were killed in it. Here is a freeſchool, erected 1675 by William Ferrers. The living is a ſmall curacy in the gift of the crown. King John built the great bridge over the Severn, giving the tolls of the fairs and markets to keep it in repair[s]. The battle was fought in the park called *Gaſt* or *Glaſton* meadow, where the Lancaſtrians had intrenched themſelves: when the main body under Somerſet were drawn into the plain by the duke of Gloceſter, and hard preſt they endeavoured to retreat to this camp, but being diſordered, and lord Wenlok killed by the duke of Somerſet for not following his orders, the reſt betook themſelves to a precipitate flight, leaving 3000 dead on the field, among whom were the duke of Somerſet's brother ſir John Beaufort, and the earl of Devon: queen Margaret and prince Edward were taken in the camp, and many knights forced from the church, and executed. The corporation was diſſolved 1688 by James II. reſtored by William III. Mr. Lethieullier ſhewed the Antiquary Society 1730, a ſilver Trajan, and a braſs Maximian found in a meadow near Tewksbury, where Roman coins are frequently found[t].

Tewksbury gave title of earl to one William t. Henry I. Sir Henry Capel, brother to the earl of Eſſex, was created baron of Tewkesbury by William III. as was the elector of Hanover afterwards George I. 1706[u].

"Maner places longging to the abbate of Theokeſ- "byri. *Stanway* was almoſt re-edified and aug- "mented by abbat Cheltenham t. Henry VII. "*Fordehampton*, a fair place upon Severne *in dextra* "*ripa* a mile beneath Theokesbyri and again the parke "of Theokesbyri ſtanding *in læva ripa*. The manor "place in Theokesbyri park with the park was lete "by Henry VII. to the abbot of Theokesbyri in fee "farm with the holme where the caſtle was[x]."

"*Deirhurſt* in Gloceſterſhire ſtandith as Severne "river cometh down *in læva ripa* a mile below "Theokesbyri. The ſite of the towne as it is now is "is in a maner of a medow, ſo that when Severn much "riſith the water cometh almoſt about the town. It "is to be ſuppoſid that it was of old time leſs ſubject "to waters, and that the botom of Severn then "deper without choking of ſands did at flouds leſte "hurte. It is now but a poor village, and the lord- "ſhip longid of late partly to the abbot of Theokeſ- "byri: ſuch part as Weſtminſter had was longing to "Perſore abbey tyl William the Conqueror gave it "away. Derehurſte abbay had the reſidue afore that "the houſe of Derehurſte was alienated from the "monaſterie of St. Dioniſe by Paris, to the which it "was a cell, and one Hugo Magaſon a monk of St. "Dionis was the laſt prior alien there in king Ed- "ward IV's days and about that time it was diſſolved, "and moſt of the landes of it given to Foderingey, "and Eton college, as it is ſaid, had ſome title. After "ſute betwixt the colleges and the abbey of Theokeſ- Deerhurſte.

[n] G. Atk. 791. R. 783. Lel. VI. 80.
[o] Lel. VI. 95. 97.
[p] See Rudder, 746 7.
[q] Tan. 139. and pref. 36. note c.
[r] Mag. Brit. 161.
[s] Rudder, 734.
[t] Ant. Soc. min.
[u] Rudder, 725.
[x] Lel. It. VI. 94.

" byri debatynges was, and after long tract a final " end made in Henry VII's days, that the priory of " Goldclife longing then newly to Theokesbyri ſhould " go with the lands to Foderingey college, and " Deorhurſte unto Theokesbyri. Bede maketh men- " tion that in his time there was a notable abbey " at Derehurſt. It was deſtroyed by the Danes. " Werſtanus fled thens as it is ſaid to Malverne. The " Frenche order was an erection ſins the Conqueſt. " The old priory ſtood eſt from Severn a bow ſhotte, " and north of the toune. There remayne yet diverſe " names of ſtreetes, as Fiſchar ſtreet and other: but " the buildinges of them be gone. Ther be yet two " fayres kept one at each daye *in inventione & exal-* " *tatione crucis.* Ther is a parke betwixt the old plot " of Holme caſtle and it, but it longgid to *Holme* the " erles of Glouceſter's houſe, and not to it. Ther is a " fair maner place of timber and ſtone in this " Theokesbyri parke wher the lord Edward Spenſar " lay and late my lady Mary [y]."

" Deorhurſte yet remaineth in Glouceſterſhire as a " celle to Tewkſburi [z]." Oddo was the founder, as appears by this inſcription dug up in Mr. Powel's orchard here, 1675, now at Oxford, engraved here Pl. XIV. fig. 6. from the Marmora Oxonienſia:

Odda dux juſſit hanc regiam aulam conſtrui atque dedicari in honorem S. Trinitatis pro anima germani ſui Elfrici quæ de hoc loco aſſumpta. Ealdredus vero epiſcopus, qui eandem dedicavit 2 idibus April: 14 autem anno regni S. Edwardi regis Anglorum.

Leland [a] from Tewksbury regiſter gives the following as the inſcription on the wall over the door of the chapel by the gate of Deerhurſt priory, where Almaric brother of Oddo and Dodo was buried:

Hanc aulam Dodo dux conſecrari fecit in eccleſiam ad honorem Beate Marie virginis ob amorem fratris ſui Almarici.

Elfric and *Almaric* muſt therefore be ſynonimous names.

The ſcite belongs now to the earl of Coventry, whoſe eldeſt ſon takes the title of lord Deerhurſt from it ever ſince 1697 [b]. Alphage archbiſhop of Canterbury 960 was monk here. Dr. Huntington, biſhop of Raphoe, who while chaplain at Aleppo collected a number of Arabic MSS. ſold to the Bodleian library for £. 700. was ſon of the miniſter here, born 1636, died 1701. Tradition and analogy rather fix the ſcene of the combat between Edmund and Canute 1016 to the iſle of *Alney* in the Severn near Glouceſter between Oversbridge and Mayſemore [c].

Hasfield. From Deerhurſt Severn runs down by *Hasfield*, which Henry III. gave to Richard Pauncefoot, whoſe ſucceſſors built a fair houſe here, and whoſe predeceſſors were poſſeſſed of fair lands here before, and in the Conqueror's time in Wiltſhire [d].

Glouceſter. *Glouceſter* is called by Antoninus GLEVUM, by Ptolemy ΓΛΗΒΟΝ, by Ravennas and Richard of Cirenceſter GLEBON and GLEVUM, from the Britiſh *Caer gloyii iis*, q. d. *the city of the pure ſtream*, and on the inſcription at Bath (Pl. VII. fig. 3.) GLEVUM COLONIA. Horſley [e] explains *Decurio* of a *ſenator in a colony*, rather than a commander of ten horſe in the army. In an inſcription in Reineſius tab. VI. de præf. clas. Brit. are mentioned GLOCENSES. Seneca de ἀποκολ. Claudii ſays the Barbarians in Britain worſhiped Claudius as a God, and erected *a city in honour of him* [f].

" The towne of Glouceſter is antient, well builded " of tymbre, and large, and ſtrongly defended with " walles, where it is not well fortified with the deepe " ſtreame of Severn water. The antient caſtle " ſtandeth ſouth on the towne by Severne left ripe. " The beauty of the town lieth in two croſſing ſtreets " as the gates of the towne lye, and at the place of " the middle meeting or quarters of theſe ſtreets is an " aqueduct incaſtellated. Ther be ſuburbs without the " eaſt, north, and ſouth gates, the bridge only with " the cauſey lieth at the weſt gate [g].

" Oſric firſt under king and lord of this countrye, " and the kinge of Northumberland, with the licence " of Etheldred king of March firſt founded this " monaſtery A. D. 681. Oſric put in nunnes, and " maketh his ſiſter Kineberge abbeſſe there. The " noble women Kineburge, Eilburge, and Eva, " queenes of Marche, only abbaſſes for the tyme of " the nunnes, the which was 84 yeres. The nunnes " were baniſhed and driven away by warres betwixt " king Egbart and the king of Marches. Barnulph " king of Marches bringeth in ſecular canons and " clerkes, givinge poſſeſſions and liberties to them. " King Canute for ill livinge expelleth them, and by " the councell of Wolſtan biſhop of Worceſter " bringeth in monkes. Eldred biſhop of Worceſter " tranſlated to Yorke taketh a great part of the landes " of Glouceſter abbey to re-edifie the minſter of Yorke, " which lands Thomas archbiſhop of Yorke re- " ſtored. William the Conqueror gave the abbey of " Glouceſter decayed to Serlo his chaplain, who re- " edified it. Abbots Hanley and Farley made our " Lady's chapel at the eaſt end of the church be- " tween 1472 and 1492. Abbot Horton made the " north part of the croſſe iſle 1351-1377 [h]: the ſouth " part of the croſſe iſle and much of the presbytery " vault [i], was made by oblations at the tombe of king " Edward II. Abbot Sebroke 1450-1457, made a " great part of the exceeding fair and ſquare tower " in the middeſt of the church. This towre is a " pharos to all parts about from the hills. Abbot " Frouceſter, 1381-1412, made the cloyſter a right " goodly and ſumptuous piece of worke. Abbot " Morwent, 1420-1437, newly erected the very weſt " ende of the church, and two arches of the body, " one on each ſyde minding if he had lived to have " made the whole body of the church of like work. " He alſo made the ſtately and coſtly ſouth porch. " One Osbern celerer of Glouceſter made of late a " fayre new tower or gatehouſe at the ſouth-weſt " part of the abbey cemiterye [k]." Part of this is the gate leading to St. Mary de Lode's church. He repaired the old battlements of St. John's church in the North-gate ſtreet, over the door of which is cut in wood,

En ruinoſa dom? quōdā quā tuē renovavit
Monachus urban? Oſburne John rite vocatus [l].

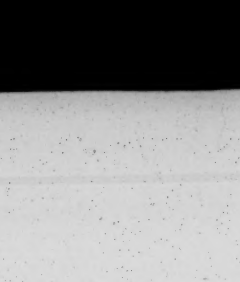
Others aſcribe the Lady chapel to Ralph Willington, who alſo gave lands to find two prieſts for ever. Seabroke, the firſt deſigner of the beautiful tower, dying left the execution of it to the care of Tully monk of this place, which is intimated in the verſes written in black letters under the eaſt arch of the tower in the choir

[y] Lel. VI. 78. 79. [z] Ib. V. 2. Tanner, 140.
[a] Ib. VI. 81. [b] Rudder, 403, 404.
[c] G. See Saxon Chron. p. 150. and Gibſon's Index of places. R. 403. [d] Holland. Rudder, 478.
[e] P. 327. [f] MS. n. Gale. [g] Lel. IV. 170, b. 171. a.
[h] The preſbytery and St. Paul's aile. Rudder, 136. [i] Or St. Andrew's aile, by abbot Wigmore, 1329-37. Ib. 13.
[k] Lel. IV. 170, 171, 172. [l] Rudder, 139.

Hoc quod digeſtum ſpecularis opuſque politum
Tullii hæc ex onere, Seabroke abbate jubente.

This fabric which you ſee exact and neat,
Seabroke his Tully charged to complete.

The town was ſcarce able to contain the votaries that flocked to offer at Edward II's tomb, and the abbey regiſter affirms, that if all the oblations had been expended on the church, a new one might have been built from the ground. The whiſpering gallery is a paſſage from one ſide of the choir to the other above, circular yet full of angles, to whoſe repercuſſion the effect is aſcribed. This may be accidental, as the two parts ſeen from without appear plainly tacked together merely to form the paſſage. It is open in two places in the roof, and has a door and ſeveral windows.



A. and B. the poſitions of the ſpeaker and hearer.

The church is 420 feet from eaſt to weſt, and 144 from north to ſouth; the body and ſide ailes 84. The ſquare tower 222 feet high is beautifully adorned with pinnacles and interlaced arches, and over the great ſouth window, which is Saxon, are two towers and a pediment. The pillars of the nave are of an extraordinary circumference, and, on a late attempt to flute them, were found filled up with looſe irregular ſtones. Thoſe in the choir were the ſame, but leſſened and ſided with ſmaller ones by abbot Seabroke. In the choir are monuments for king Oſric, Edward II. Parker laſt abbot, biſhop Aldred, and abbot Seabroke. In the ſouth aiſle, Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford, who died 1367, and lady. In the presbytery a wooden figure of Robert Curthoſe. "King Edward II. lieth under a "large tomb in an arch at the head of king Oſri's "tombe, Robert Curthoiſe in the middle of the preſ-"bytery. There is on his tomb an image of wood "paynted made long ſince his death [m]." In the Lady chapel biſhops Goldsborough 1604, and Nicholſon 1671. In the nave are epitaphs for biſhops Benſon and Ellis, and a tomb with the figures of Abraham Blackleach, eſq; and wife by Stone 1639. The cloiſters, one ſide of which is 150 feet ſquare, are perhaps the moſt beautiful and beſt preſerved in England, the ſtone roof like King's college chapel, which is alſo the ſtyle of the Lady chapel built in the ſame i. e. the 15th century. The little or old cloiſters built in the end of the 13th century, or by Aldred [n], biſhop of Worceſter and archbiſhop of York, adjoin to them, and the body of the old church built 1058 by Aldred forms a lane. Mr. Rudder ſays it ſtood near the common orchard or the Infirmary, where is now the grove [o]. The four north arches are filled up for houſes, a circumſtance only parallelled at Ely. Abbot Frowceſter procured the mitre for this abbey [p], which, at the diſſolution was valued at £. 1430. [q] Henry VIII. converted it into a biſhopric, though it is generally accounted one of the old Britiſh ſees, and that Eldred ſat here A. D. 490, and Theonus before 542, and in the Mon. Ang. I. 993, it is ſtyled an archbiſhopric.

"Theſe fayre vills or mannour places belonge to "the abbot of Glouceſter. *Prinkeneſe*, on an hill, "where is a fayre parke, three miles from Glouceſter "by eaſt." "*Vineyard* [the ſeat of the Bridgemans, now of Mr. Howell]" a goodly houſe on an hillet at "the cawſey end of Glouceſter by weſt. *Hertlebury* "four miles by north-weſt from Gloceſter [r]," given to the biſhops, who reſided there till it was deſtroyed in the civil wars [s]. "*Frouceſter*, where ſometime was a "college of prebendaries ſuppreſſed and given to "Glouceſter abbey, eight miles from Glouceſter, a "mile beyond Standley priory. *Bromefield*, where "ſometime was a litle college impropriated to Glou-"ceſter abbey two miles from Ludlow [t]."

Glouceſter was antiently an hundred of itſelf probably till Edward III. [u] It had a mint before the Conqueſt [x]. The honour of Glouceſter was in the Saxon times [y]. King John made Glouceſter a borough, governed by two bailiffs, and Henry III. who was crowned here, made it a corporation. Edward I. erected on the ſouth ſide of the abbey a noble gate ſtill called after him, repaired by the laſt abbot, but almoſt demoliſhed in the civil war [z]. Richard II. gave his ſword and cap of maintenance to this city [a], and annexed the two hundreds which were taken away by act of parliament at the Reſtoration, and the walls pulled down becauſe the citizens had ſhut the gates againſt Charles I. when he laid ſiege here Aug. 101, 1643, raiſed by Eſſex, Sept. 4. Before that ſiege, by which 240 houſes were pulled or burnt down, and the ſuburbs burnt, here were 11 or 12 churches [b], now reduced to ſix [3], of which the handſomeſt is St. Mary de Cript, ſo called from ſeveral large cripts or vaults under it. Here was a houſe of Auſtin canons, founded 1153, valued at £. 90. [c] Another of Black friars, founded 1239, made a drapering houſe by one ſir Thomas Bell, whoſe rebus is on its front; a third of Grey Friars, founded by one of the Berkeleys before 1268 [d]; and a fourth of White Friars, founded t. Henry III. [e] St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, founded or augmented by Henry III. maintains 54 poor, with a miniſter, phyſician, and ſurgeon, and has a revenue of near £. 500. *per annum*. [f] St. Mary Magdalen, now called king James' hoſpital, maintains 19 poor people, and has a chapel [g]. Sir Thomas Rich native left £. 6000. for a bluecoat hoſpital for 20 boys and 20 poor perſons [h]. Beſides theſe there are many other beneſactions to encourage young tradeſmen by loans, and to put out apprentices. The croſs in the centre of the four ſtreets adorned with figures of our kings and queens, and engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, was taken down 23 George II. 1750, to widen the ſtreets, which ſtill continue obſtructed by market houſes and conduits. The town hall, called the *Booth hall*, is an antient timber building, but rebuilt 1606 [i]. Behind the Grey friars is the old bed of the Severn, whoſe courſe was turned by order of Charles II. ſo that whereas it antiently ſurrounded the city it has now forſaken the great bridge, and the chanel is a rich meadow.

"*Forreign* bridge of ſeven arches was antiently ac-

[m] Lel. IV. 172.
[n] Rudder.
[o] P. 178.
[p] Willis ex Wharton.
[q] See Tanner, 136.
[r] Rudder, 477.
[s] Ib. 577.
[t] Ib. Lel. IV. 172. b.
[u] Rudder, 84.
[x] Ib. 90.
[y] Rudder, 91.
[z] G. Rudder, 87.
[a] Rudder, 124.
[b] Lel. IV. 171. a. [3] G.
[c] Tanner, 143. Rudder, 188.
[d] Lel. IV. 17. Tan. 151. R. 194.
[e] Lel. ib. Tanner, 151. R. 190.
[f] Lel. ib. Tanner, 149. R. 202.
[g] Lel. ib. R. 187.
[h] G. Rudder, 198.
[i] R. 894.

"counted

"counted to be near the chief arch of the Severn [k]."

Lantoni abbey.

Here are three large ſuburbs, and in the ſouthern was *Lantoni* abbey, founded 1136 by Milo earl of Hereford for the monks driven from an abbey of that name in Monmouthſhire by the Welſh. Some of the Bohuns his ſucceſſors were buried here, Its revenue was £. 748. *per annum*[l]. The ſhell of the whole quadrangle remains, and the gate with the royal and Bohun arms [m].

Iron was the chief manufacture of Glouceſter before the Conqueſt; ſince, the clothing trade, and ſince 1744 pin-making [n]. The firſt grammar ſchool here was given by Henry II. to Lanthone priory and ſubſiſted till Henry VI. [o]. Crypt ſchool was founded 1528, the charity-ſchool about 1700.

On a hill above Lanthoni ſtood Newark houſe, which belonged to the prior, and was rebuilt by lord Scudamore the owner thereof [p].

Hempſted.

Juſt beyond Glouceſter the Severn paſſes *Hempſted*, the church whereof till then impropriate to this abbey and lay lords was changed into a rectory on a free gift of the impropriation made to it by John lord Scudamore, viſcount Sligo in Ireland, which was confirmed to the church by a ſpecial act of parliament procured by him 14 Charles I. [q]. Of his benefactions in the ſame way to other churches in Herefordſhire ſee M. Gibſon's view of the antient and preſent ſtate of the church of Hempſted, Door, and Home Lacy, 1727, 4to. In the choir is a monument of Richard Atkins, eſq; chief juſtice of South Wales in his judge's robes 1610. The manor belongs to Daniel Lyſons, M. D. [r]

Elmore.

Lower down on this river is *Elmore* a manſion-houſe of the Guiſes antiently by their own lineal deſcent, being in older times owners of Aſpeley Gyſe near Brickhill in Bedfordſhire, and from the Beauchamps of Holt who acknowledge Hubert de Burg a benefactor [s]. Leland [t] ſays "Mr. Gyſe "hath at his manor of Elmore in Gloceſtreſhir, okes "the roots whereof be converted into hard ſtones "within the ground," of which Mr. Rudder [u] could find no evidence or tradition. Sir William Guiſe has a large handſome ſeat here with a chapel, but reſides chiefly at Rendcomb.

Froome r. Stroud.

Some miles lower to the ſouth-weſt the Severn receives the *Froome*, erroneouſly called *Stroud*, whoſe water is ſaid to have a peculiar quality for dying red, whereon ſtands on the aſcent of a hill a market town of the ſame name famous for cloathing, and the chief reſidence of the clothiers in theſe parts, whoſe trade in this county amounts to £. 200,000. *per annum*, ſome making 3000 cloths a year. Mr. Canton the ingenious mathematician, who died 1772, was born here. It has a handſome church, a freeſchool, and four charity-ſchools. In 1775 an act paſſed for making a navigable canal from Walbrook near Stroud to the Severn near Framlode, but it did not anſwer [x].

Stanley St. Leonard.

On the oppoſite ſide of this river is *Stanley St. Leonard*, a market town, but diſuſed ſince the fire [y]; where Roger de Berkeley founded a Benedictine priory 1146, valued at £. 126. *per annum*, now the ſeat of the Sandfords [z].

King's Stanley.

At *King's Stanley* is a Roman camp, two miles from which were lately found eight Roman altars uninſcribed, but having on one face a Roman ſoldier, and one of them the Genius with a cornucopia, and a patera on an altar: alſo a large braſs of Alexander Severus; rev. a ſoldier with a ſpear and branch, TR. P. VI. COS. III.

Somewhat north-eaſt of Stroud is the large pariſh of *Biſley*, which ſir Robert Atkins makes the birth-place of Roger Bacon, whoſe exertion of genius in an age of ignorance which drew on him the imputation of magic, muſt intitle him to the firſt rank among the profeſſors of the uſeful arts. He is ſuppoſed to have been acquainted with the teleſcope before Galileo, and his writings prove him informed of the reformation of the calendar and the powers of fire and ſalt petre. He was educated at St. Mary's chapel now St. Mary mill, or Chalford mill, not as Gibſon, St. *Bury* mill, where is a room ſtill ſo called [a], on Stroud river in Hampton pariſh, where they ſtill ſhew a room called friar Bacon's ſtudy. He found a ſuitable patron in biſhop Groſthead, died 1284 or 1292-3, and was buried among the friars minors at Oxford, where he ſtudied, leaving a vaſt variety of writings on different ſubjects [b]. John Rous, Bale, Pits, Cave, Wood, give the honour of his birth to Ilcheſter, where we have before placed him. Here is a petrifying ſpring in Chalford Bottom [c]. Biſley

North of Stroud, between it and Glouceſter, ſtands *Painſwick*, a market and clothing town, ſaid to have the beſt and moſt wholeſome air in the county, in which pariſh on *Sponebed*, a ſteep hill, is *Kimſbery*, *Kingſborow* caſtle, *Caſtle Godwin*, ſquare, including three acres, double trenched, and commanding an extenſive proſpect over the vale and Severn, Malvern hills, Shropſhire, Worceſter, Hereford, and Monmouthſhires Roman coins, ruſty ſword, and ſpear heads have been found there [d]. It may have been occupied by earl Godwin in the inſurrection to expel all foreigners t. Edward Confeſſor, and was ſince uſed by Charles I. Here is a freeſchool. Painſ

At *Shurdington*, ſix miles north from Painſwick, is a large tumulus, in which, at the depth of 16 feet, was found a ſtone coffin containing a perfect ſkeleton freſh and firm, with a helmet conſumed by ruſt [e]. Shurd

South of the river Stroud is *Minchinhampton*, a neat market town belonging to the *Minchens*, or nuns of Caen and Sion; north-eaſt and weſt of which are very large works probably thrown up when the Danes ravaged theſe parts, and were defeated under Uffa by Wolfang, whence a ſpot here is ſtill called *Woeful Danes Bottom*, for *Uffa Danes* [f]. In this pariſh is the *Golden vale* a romantic valley. Minch hampt

At *Woodcheſter*, in the church-yard, about ſix feet below the ſurface on the ſouth-weſt was partly uncovered a large beautiful Roman pavement with figures of beaſts, birds and flowers, ſtill in pretty good preſervation, though many coffins lying on it and more below it have hurt it. It is near 120 feet long, the outer circle 122 feet diameter. See it Pl. XV. fig. 3. [g] Here is a ſilk and broad-cloth manufactory. Tradition ſays (but we have only the additions to Camden to vouch it) that here was a religious houſe founded by Guetta or Githa, earl Godwin's wife, in amends for her ſon's ſtealing into Berkeley nunnery [h]. The fact is as Domeſday and Mapes ſay that this was given to Gueda by her huſband for her maintenance till ſhe would live at Berkeley, becauſe ſhe would not take the product of that manor on account of the deſtruction of the abbey [i]. Wood

[k] Lel. IV. 171. a. R. 88. [l] Rudder, 513. Tan. 140. [m] Groſe's account under his two views of it.
[n] Rudder, 124. [o] Ib. 127. [p] Lel. IV. 172. G. Rudder, 577. [q] G. R. 490. [r] Ib.
[s] Holland. [t] It. II'. [u] Rud. 439. [x] Ib. 711. 712. [y] Ib. 685. [z] Tanner, 147.
[a] Rudder. 290. 468. [b] Tanner, Bib. Brit. 62. Atk. 283. [c] R. 289. 468.
[d] Aubrey Mon. Brit. G. R. 592. [e] R. 658. [f] G. R. 468.
[g] R. 841. Count Caylus firſt engraved it in his Antiquities, vol. II. Pl. 126. Several neat drawings of it by R. Bradley 1722 are in private hands.
[h] G. Tanner, 145. [i] Rudder, 842.

In 1684 a large quantity of Edward IV's coins were found here. Lord Ducy has a ſeat here.

At *Sapperton* was the ſeat of the Atkyns family, now of earl Bathurſt. In Frampton hamlet near a place called Lach's buſh were diſcovered 1759 by the ſinking in of a waggon wheel two urns full of denarii and copper coins from the Antonines to Aurelian, ſeveral of which are in the editor's poſſeſſion. Near the ſpot are remains of a camp, ſouth-eaſt of which was a beacon[k]. Sir Robert Atkyns, who wrote the hiſtory of this county, and died 1711, has a monument in this church.

Biſhop Gibſon ſays ſome place the rout of the Danes at *Bridgenorth* in Shropſhire, but this is impoſſible from Ethelwerd's account; for he ſays they had ravaged to the Avon, and returning weſtward by the Severn had croſſed the bridge into the *Eoa fluvii Sefern* by a bridge commonly called *Cantbridge*, and were defeated in Vuodnesfield with the loſs of three kings, Healfdene, Eywyſl, and Igwar. This was in the reign of Edward the elder[l].

"*Berkeley*, an 18 miles ſouth-weſt from Glouceſter, "ſomewhat diſtant from Severne ſhore[m]. Some "ſay that there was a nunnery[n]. It is a market "towne, having a maior and privileges: no great "thing, but it ſtandith well, and in a very good ſoyle. "It hath very much occupied, and yet ſomwhat doth "clothyng. The church ſtondith as on an hille at "the ſouth ende of the towne, and the caſtle ſtondithe "at the ſouth-weſt end of the church. It is no great "thing. Dyvers towers be in the compaſe of it. "The warde of the firſt gate is metely ſtrong, and a "bridge over a dyche to it. There is a ſquare dun-"geon towre in the caſtle, *ſed non ſtat in mole egeſtæ "terræ*[o]. There be divers lordſhips there about "longynge to Berkley to the ſome of 1000 marks by "the yere whereof *Swynborn* is one of the beſt. "There longe to Berkeley four parkes and two "chaces." In the church (whoſe ſteeple ſtands detached) in a chapel built by James 5th lord *Berkeley* who died 1463, is a monument with his effigy, and that of his ſon *Thomas* 9th lord Berkeley, who died 24 Henry VIII. and in the nave another for *Thomas* lord Berkeley (who had the cuſtody of Edward II. and died 1361) and his wife. The Berkeley family are derived from Robert Fitz Harding, to whom the Conqueror granted this caſtle. He took the title of lord Berkeley, and dying 1170, was buried in St. Auſtin's abbey, Briſtol. *Maurice* his ſecond ſon ſucceeded him, and was ſucceeded 1190 by his ſon *Robert*, who died 1219, and was alſo buried at Briſtol, as was his brother and ſucceſſor *Thomas* 1243. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Maurice*, and he 1281 by his brother *Thomas*, and he 1321 by his ſon *Maurice*, who was ſummoned to parliament 23 Edward I. as lord Berkeley, died 1326, and was buried at Briſtol. His ſon *Thomas* became ſecond lord, and dying 1361, was the firſt of the family buried here. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Maurice*, and he 1367 by his ſon *Thomas*, who died 1416, and was buried at Wotton Underedge. His ſucceſſor was his nephew *James*, who died 1463, and was buried here, and ſucceeded by *William* 6th lord Berkeley, who 21 Edward IV. was created viſcount Berkeley, 1 Richard III. earl of Nottingham, and 4 Henry VII. marquis of Berkeley, and earl Marſhal of England; but dying without iſſue 1506, theſe titles by a diſpoſition of his will became extinct. George his lineal deſcendant was advanced 31 Charles II. 1673 to the titles of viſcount Durſley and earl of Berkeley, which were enjoyed by his ſon *Charles*, his grandſons *James* and *Auguſtus*, and his great grandſon *Auguſtus Frederic* 5th and preſent earl. The anceſtors of this noble family are buried chiefly at Briſtol where they founded St. Auſtin's abbey. The caſtle ſtands on an eminence among meads, but has been greatly reduced by the civil wars. The hall is entire and ſpacious. The room where Edward II. was murdered is over a gate, through whoſe roof they ſay *the ſpit was thruſt up his body at the privy*; but this contradicts all our hiſtorians. They ſhew alſo the bed in which ſir Francis Drake ſailed round the world, and a ſtuft ſeal, miſcalled a monſtrous toad, ſaid to have devoured priſoners in this dungeon. The town and caſtle are called the Honor of Berkley. Henry II. gave this place and Berkeley Heanes to Robert Fitz-Harding anceſtor of the Berkeleys[p]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays the mayor is now only *titular*; but Mr. Rudder[q] ſays he is ſworn at lord Berkley's court-leet, and has the tolls of the town annually with the aldermen. The pariſh is the largeſt in the county, comprehending 24 tythings, and conſiſting of rich meadows, and in Domeſday of 144 hides and 294 ploughs. It gives name to the hundred which is very large, comprehending 33 pariſhes beſides the borough, and is valued at £. 30,000. *per annum*[r].

King's Weſton. Henbury.

The manor of *King's Weſton*, 12 miles from Berkeley, is in *Henbury*, in the ſame hundred, and was as appears from Domeſday[s] at and before the Conqueſt parcel of the manor of Berkeley. It was purchaſed 1679 by ſir Robert Southwell, eldeſt ſon of Robert Southwell of Kinſale, being a pleaſant ſeat between the Avon and the Severn, built by Vanbrugh, with a proſpect into Kingroad and ſeveral counties. The Southwells originate from Southwell in Nottinghamſhire, from whence they removed into Norfolk. In James Iſt's time the eldeſt branch went into Ireland, where ſir Robert had a fair eſtate at Kinſale, now enjoyed by his family[s], of whom *Edward* was created lord Clifford of Clifford in this county 1776, and dying 1777, was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake ſecond and preſent lord[t]. In digging up the foundation of St. Blaiſe's chapel were found Roman antiquities and coins, and other coins, and many human bodies in a vault[u].

Alderley.

"*Alderſley*, a clothing village, where maſter John "Pointz dwellith being lord of it. The Chanſeys "were ſometime lords of it, as in Edward III's "days[x]."

Alderley gave birth to ſir Mathew Hale, Lord Chief Juſtice of England 1609, who dying 1670, aged 67, is buried under a black marble tomb in the church-yard, with this ſimple epitaph:

"Hic inhumatur corpus Mathaei Hale militis (Ro-"berti Hale & Joannæ uxoris ejus filii unici) nati in "hac parochia de Aldirley, 1° Nov. 1609 denat. vero "ibidem 25 Dec. 1676 æt. ſuæ 67[y]."

"Stones clerely faſcioned like cokills, and myghty

[k] R. 641, 642. [l] Ethelw. IV. c. 4. R. 669. [m] Lel. IV. 173. b. [n] Ib. VI. 76.
[o] Ib. VII. 75. [p] Holland. [q] P. 269. [r] Ib. 270. [s] P. 163.
[t] G. [u] R. 493. [u] Ib. 491. [x] Lel. VII. 72. b. [y] R. 293.

" ſhells of great oyſters turned into ſtones founde " in part of the hills eſte of Alderly [z]."

TRAJECTUS. Horſley [a] places TRAJECTUS on the Avon near *Hanham* or *Kainſham*. Gibſon ſays there is at *Auſt* a large Roman camp, CAMPUS *major*, and a leſſer, CAMPUS *minor*, round the church. The truth is, the campus minor is on the eaſt ſide of a hill near the church, and Roman coins have been found in it; the other eaſt of that on the plain, and two ſides of a ſquare intrenchment remain. Many foundations have been dug up juſt by. Here and not at Auſt TRAJECTUS is placed by Mr. Rudder [b]. Not far

Alveſton. from Auſt is *Alveſton*, in which pariſh is a large round camp on the edge of a hill called the *Old Abbey*, and affording a pleaſant proſpect of the Severn, and near it ſeveral barrows; in a large one were found human bones in ſtone coffins. Another camp, an oblong ſquare, ſingle ditcht, incloſing five acres, is not

Titherington. far from hence at *Caſtle* hill in *Titherington* [c]; two ſkeletons were found in ſtone coffins here 1772. A teſſelated pavement at *Stidcot* in this pariſh in the cloſe of the laſt century [d].

Aldmonbury. In *Almondbury* an adjoining pariſh at *Knole* is a camp, double ditched, on the brow of a hill, which tradition aſcribes to king Offa, whoſe corps is pretended to have been dug up at *Over* here, but only ſuch a ſkeleton as at Alverton, and two coins, probably Roman, in the coffin [e].

Tacitus's account of Oſtorius's building forts on the rivers *Antona* and *Sabrina*, is ſtrongly illuſtrated by the camps ſo thick ſet in this neighbourhood, and many battles muſt have been fought between our anceſtors and them.

Thornbury. " The towne ſelfe of *Thornebyry* is ſet almoſte upon " an equalle grounde, being large to the proportion " of the letter X, having but one long ſtreete and " two hornes going out of it. There is a market " kept wekely in the town, and there is a mayre " and privileges. There hath bene good clothyng " in Thornebyry, but now idelnes much reynith " there. Edward, late duke of Buckkyngham, pullid " downe great part of the old houſe, and ſet up " magnificently in good ſquared ſtone the ſouth ſyde " of it, and accompliſhyd the weſt parte alſo with " a right comely gatehouſe to the firſt ſoyle; and " ſo it ſtondithe yet with a roſe forced for a tyme. " The foundation of a very ſpacious baſe court was " there begon, and certeyne gates and toures in it " caſtelle like. It is of three or four yards high, " and remayneth a token of a noble peace of worke " purpoſid. Ther was a galery of tymbre in the " bake ſyde of the houſe joyning to the north ſide " of the paroche chyrch. The duke made a fayre " park, and took in much faire grownd fruitfull in " corne, now fayr landes for courſing. The inha- " bitants curſyd him for the lands ſo incloſid. An " armelet of the Severn ebbs and flows into this " parte, which he thought to have brought up to " the caſtle [f]." See a ſurvey of the caſtle 1582, 5 Eliz. at the end of the ſecond volume of Leland's Collectanea 1770, p. 658, and in Rudder, p. 751. Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn were magnificently entertained here ten days 1539 [g].

Thornbury is a market town and corporation, 12 miles from Briſtol (the market almoſt diſuſed) of one ſtreet, at the bottom of which is the church " a " fayre pece of work, the whole ſave the chancel " built *in hominum memoria* [h];" and a little north thereof the ſhell of a magnificent building begun on the ſcite of an older built by Hugh Audeley earl of Gloceſter [i], which ſubſiſted t. Edward II. by Edward Stafford, duke of Bucks, Lord High Conſtable t. Henry VIII. beheaded by that prince 13th of his reign for ſome haſty expreſſions which on his trial were made to amount to high treaſon, and for which he refuſed to beg his life. Only the ſouth and weſt ſides were finiſhed. The whole conſiſts of two courts, of which one tower is now inhabited by the ſteward to the preſent owner who is the duke of Norfolk. Over the principal entrance is this inſcription on a ſcroll in black letters:

" This gate was begun in the yere of oure Lorde Gode
MCCCCCXI the ii yere of the reyne of kynge Henrie the VIII. by me Edw. duk of Bukkingham, erle of Hart-
forde, Stafford ande Northampton."

Two ſcrolls below had . . . . . and DORE-NESNAVANT, the duke's motto, and his arms. The duke intended to have made the church collegiate with a dean and prebends. The moſt conſiderable gentry uſed to pay an annual attendance at Thornbury court, where the abbot of Tewksbury was obliged perſonally to ſay maſs. The manor had long been in the *Staffords* family. Here are four ſmall almſhouſes, and a freeſchool [k].

Thomas Bradſtone lord of Winterborn was ſummoned to parliament t. Edward III. [l]

Pucklechurch. *Pucklechurch*, antiently written *Pulcrecerce* [m], had a market, now diſuſed. It is the ſeat of the Smiths by marriage with one of the coheirs of the Denſies, whoſe family have been 18 years high ſheriffs of the county [n]. Here are great hills of ruins of the royal manſion [o].

Cold. In *Cold Aſton* pariſh was diſcovered in plowing a hole like a funnel leading down to a ſpacious cavern which had other great funnels [p], now ſtopped up.

King. Beyond this, nearer Briſtol, lies *Kingſwood* foreſt, formerly of much greater extent, diſafforeſted by Henry III. now confined to 5000 acres, conſiſting chiefly of coal mines granted out by the crown to various perſons. It is ſaid to have depended on *Micklewood* chace in Berkeley, now deſtroyed. Within it are two fine ſeats; *Barrs Court* in Bitton pariſh, belonging to Michael Newton, eſq. repreſentative of ſir Michael Newton [q]; and *Siſton* houſe to the Trotmans [r].

Weſt. *Weſtbury on Trim*, a ſmall brook, though once deemed a river, is two miles and an half north from Briſtol. In it are *Stoke houſe*, built by Mr. Cawn 1669, now the ſeat of Mr. Lippincot; and *Redland*, the reſidence of John Innys, eſq. elder brother of the eminent bookſeller of that name, whoſe matchleſs collection of maps, views and plans of all parts of the world in near 100 volumes, are ſince his death paſſed into the library at Holkham. Sir Alexander Baynham, whoſe ſon was burnt by ſir Thomas More for an heretic, had large poſſeſſions here [s]. Here was a monaſtery in the 9th century, re-edified in the 11th, but diſſolved t. Henry I. Gif-

[z] Lel. VII. 72. [a] P. 470. [b] P. 755.
[c] G. ex Atkins 217. Rudder, 226. [d] Ib. 766. [e] Ib. 222.
[f] Lel. VII. 74. 75. [g] R. 753. [h] Lel. VII. 74. [i] Holland.
[k] Rudder, 760. Tan. 142. [l] Holland. [m] Domeſday, p. 165. [n] G.
[o] R. 610. [p] G. Atk. 230. R. 239. [q] R. 296. [r] G. R. 664. [s] Holland.

ford, biſhop of Worceſter, after great oppoſition from his chapter, made ſeveral churches of the patronage of his cathedral prebendal to Weſtbury, where was founded 1288 a college for a dean and canons, augmented by John Carpenter biſhop of Worceſter about 1443, who rebuilt it, and raiſed a ſtrong wall round it. He affected to be called biſhop of Worceſter and Weſtbury, and was buried on the ſouth ſide of the altar. It was valued at £.232. *per annum*[s]; and was burnt by prince Rupert to prevent it ſerving the parliament as a garriſon. What remains contributes to form the manſion of John Hobhouſe, eſq. This with the adjacent pariſhes in this county round Briſtol are in the dioceſe of Briſtol[11]. The ſtone found at Cotham in this pariſh is formed by nature in chanels and interlacings like ruſtic work[t].

Pen park hole in this pariſh is a prodigious chaſm with a vaſt body of water at particular ſeaſons near 70 feet deep, 80 long, and 50 wide; the bottom of the hole from the roof is 100 feet perpendicular,
the firſt deſcent 40 feet,
the firſt perpendicular deſcent 8,
the ſecond deſcent 12,
the ſecond perpendicular deſcent 8,
the third deſcent to the bay 50,
the irregular deſcent to the bottom 97;
whole depth of the hole 215.
The deſcent for the firſt 50 feet is by a narrow funnel widening into the large cavern: there is a ſhorter funnel on the eaſt ſide leading only to irregular paſſages. This ſurvey was taken 1775 by Mr. White an eminent land-ſurveyor at Briſtol, who deſcended into it ſeveral times, meaſured, and drew it. It is engraved by Mr. Rudder, who thinks it an old lead mine[u]. It was deſcribed by ſir Robert Southwell in Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 143, as deſcended into by three paſſages, two oblique, the other ſtrait, by a ragged rocky paſſage for 39 yards, after which it widens into an irregular oblong figure 75 yards long and 41 broad, with a large pool of water at bottom.

Bdl. At *Mangotsfield* near Briſtol is *Bury hill*, a ſmall camp of obſervation, with a deep foſs and high bank aſcribed to Oſtorius; another ſimilar near it in *Winterborn*. Here Leland ſaw a cloiſter which he thought part of a nunnery, now gone[x]. Here was in his time an old maner place ſometime longing to the Blunts, ſince to Huſey, and then by purchaſe or exchange to the Barkeleys.

On the top of St. *Vincent's* rocks in *Clifton* pariſh near Briſtol, is a ſmall round camp whoſe ditch could not be dug very deep in ſo hard a ſoil, and the precipice towards the Avon defends the north ſide, with a ford to it at low water[y]. It ſeems to have been the firſt of the chain of Roman forts to command the Severn, and ſecure the paſſage. This paſſage was of the higheſt importance to the Romans, as it preſerved a communication between their ſtations at *Iſca*, *Venta Silurum* and *Abone*, on the north ſide of that river, and *Aquæ ſolis* and others on the ſouth ſide. Though it was a long march from *Aquæ Solis* to that paſſage, the camps on Sodbury and Horton hills, about midway, were thought ſufficient to protect that road with two poſts on its ſides, one at *Wick* about eight miles from Bath, the other at *Cromhall* about ſeven miles from Oldbury. Cromhall.
But ſo great was their attention to ſecure their *Trajectus*, that in a ſhorter diſtance they formed no leſs than ſeven camps of obſervation in the line from Clifton to Oldbury. Two of theſe are about four miles diſtance each from Clifton, one a little to the river on Bury hill in Winterborne pariſh, the other to the left on Blaiſe hill in Henbury pariſh[z], and a little further on Comb and King's Weſton hills, are two others which command the Severn. From Blaiſe hill to the camp at Almondsbury is about five miles, and from thence to another called Old Abbey at Alverſton four miles, which laſt is about the ſame diſtance from the *Trajectus* at Oldbury. Nor is the paſſage leſs ſecured from the *Silures* on the other ſide the Severn; for from *Abone*, which Mr. Rudder would fix at *Aylberton* in Lidney pariſh, is a deep foſſe and rampart all the way down to the river almoſt oppoſite to the *Trajectus*[a]. In *Clifton* pariſh from the foot of theſe famous rocks the hot well riſes near the head of the Avon, the ſalt water of which uſually breaks in upon it at very high ſpring tides, and therefore they are obliged to leave pumping a few hours in the day. The heat of this well is 68 degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and ſcarcely ever varies. The heat of a cold ſpring in this neighbourhood is 50 degrees. The taſte at the ſpring is ſoft and milky, and very grateful to the ſtomach, yet it leaves a kind of ſtypticity or dryneſs on the palate. It is lighter, leſs warm, and has leſs marine ſalt than the Bath waters, and no ferrugineous particles. It is an aſtringent, cooling, and ſucceſsfully preſcribed in inflammations, hectics, coughs, hæmmorhages, dyſentery, immoderate fluxes, and the ſcurvy with heat. It was firſt uſed for external ulcers, and many of the ſcrophulous and cancerous kind have been cured by daily waſhing and fomenting the part, and at the ſame time drinking the water. The houſe at the wells was built by ſubſcription, and the ſeaſon is from May to September. The adjacent ſpacious and airy downs have obtained for Clifton the name of the Montpelier of England. The rocks abound with iron and lead ore, and ſome hollow ſtones contain ſpar in various forms confounded with chryſtal but having none of its properties. Mr. Owen has publiſhed obſervations on the natural hiſtory of the country round Briſtol, in which he attempts to ſhew that it is particularly diſpoſed to petrefaction, and that even the ſtone duſt on Clifton hill moiſtened by rain cements into a body of ſtone again; but he was deceived in fancying that the incruſtations which he had obſerved on ſome ſtones lying on the ſides of the road were thus formed; it being certain that theſe ſtones were taken out of the pit with theſe incruſtations on them[b].

Acton is called from the traces of iron works *Iron Acton* to diſtinguiſh it from *Acton Turville*. In the church-yard is a croſs with arches[c]. At *Cromhall* adjoining was found a teſſelated pavement 15 feet and an half by 18 feet and an half, and Roman coins in the park by the camp[d]. The memorial of the battle at *Dereham* or *Durham*, fought A. D. 577, after which Ceaulin poſſeſſed himſelf of Gloceſter, Cirenceſter, and Bath[e], is probably the camp mentioned Acton.

[s] Tan. 142. Godw. de præſ. 467. Lel. It. VIII. 112. Rudder, 212.
[11] G. [t] Rudder, 796. [u] Ib. 794. 804. [x] Ib. 536. Lel. VI. 76. VII. 72.
[y] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. Oppoſite to this on the other ſide the Avon is another camp called *Burwall*; it ſeems to be ſquare and Roman. Ib.
[z] Rud. 376. Aubrey ſays this laſt camp is treble trencht and refers it to the Britans. Many Roman coins have been found here 1707 and 1766. Rudder, 491. [a] Aub. Mon. Brit. R. 491.
[b] Rudder, 377. 379. Mr. R. Waller, F. R. S. ſays theſe rocks conſiſt much of petrefied pieces of wood. Aubr. Mon. Brit.
[c] Mag. Brit. 789. not mentioned by Rudder 213—215. [d] R. 397. [e] Sax. Chron. p. 22.

on

on *Henton* hill in this parish. It is called *Burrill*, q. d. *Burgh hill*, is single trencht, and seems to have been destroyed before it was completed. It contains 20 acres of arable land, has no bank or ditch on the west and south sides, probably occasioned by the steep *meres* which prevented making them[f]. This is mentioned by Leland, who adds "From "Coderington to Derham a mile and a half wher "master Dionise dwellithe having a fair house of "Achelei stones and a park[g]." *James Newmarch* had only two daughters; *Isabel* married to Ralph Russel, and *Hawes* married to John de Botreaux and Nicholas de Molis[h]. By marriage with the heiress of Russel Durham descended to sir Gilbert Dennis, thence to the Winters, whose heiress married William Blathwaite, secretary of war and state to king William, who built a handsome house here, and his grandson William Blathwaite is present lord here[i].

In the fields at *Tormarton* and *Badminton*[k] are found stones of the size of bullets, which being broken look like iron ore[l]; also many cockleshells incorporated into long stones, and a spring which petrifies wood[m].

Great Badminton.

Great Badminton, Domesday *Madmintune*, has been the seat of the dukes of Beaufort ever since the demolition of Ragland castle in the civil wars. It has been much enlarged and adorned with parks and gardens, beautified with walks, plantations, and waterworks[n]. Mary first duchess of Beaufort erected a school and almshouse in the town[o].

"Badmanton village a good mile from Little "Sodbyri, wher in remembrance of three of the "Botelars of the house of Botelar lord Sudeley. "Ther is a meane maner place and a parke[p]."

Little Sodbury.

At *Little Sodbury* is a fair large camp, double ditcht. It is very strong, contains two acres, and measures 220 yards by 200, the banks 22 yards asunder, the entrance east, banks on the west[q]. "King Edward "IV's men kept this camp going to Tewkesbury "field." The learned William Tindale lived here as master to sir William Walsh's children, and here translated the bible. "Walche is lord of Litle "Sodbyri, and hathe a fayre place there in the side "of Sodbyri high hill, and a parke[r]." "At *Old*

Chipping Sodbury.

"or *Chepinge Sodbery* ruins of a manor place long-"ing as the town to the earl of Warwick now "to the king." "Cheping Sodbyri a pretty little "market town and thorofare to Bristol, longid to "the earl of Warwick[s]."

Chipping Sodbury is a small market-town under the hills, governed by a bailiff till 1681, when it was made a corporation, with a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, suppressed by proclamation of James II. 1688. It has a freeschool, and is a considerable thoroughfare[t]. A camp called *the Castles* lies a mile to the north on Horton hill[u].

Wickwar.

Wickwar adjoining is a small market town and antient corporation[x]. Leland calls it *Wikewater*, and says it was "a pretty clothing townlet[y]." It was the antient seat of the De la Wares.

Dodington.

"*Dodington* longid to the Barkeleys. The old "place withyn the mote by the new. A glasse with "bones yn a sepulcure found by the church in the "highway. Pottes exceeding finely nelyd and flo-"rished in the Romanes tymes diggid out of the "groundes in the feldes of Dodington. A yerthen "pot with Romayne coins found in Dodington "felde[z]." Sir William Codrington, bart. has the manor which his ancestors purchased of the Wikes in the reign of Elizabeth[a]. They lived in Leland's time at *Coderington* in this county[b].

Coder. Tort.

At *Tortsworth*, which belonged to the Ducie Moretons, and now to lord Ducie, whose grandfather was so created 1720, is a remarkable large chesnut tree, which in Stephen's time 1216, was called the great chesnut of *Tamworth*, as the place was then named. Five feet from the ground it measured, 1766, 50 feet round; three feet from the ground 52 feet or 18 yards round, and it was 10 feet to the fork where it divides into two great limbs 8 feet long[c]. Here were some good clothiers in Leland's time[d].

Wot. under

Wotton under edge is another little market town, governed by a mayor, and famous for cloathing. It has a noble freeschool, erected by Catharine, relict of Thomas lord Berkeley, 8 Richard II. 1385, in which year she died[e]. An almshouse erected by Hugh Perry alderman of London 1632, cost £.1000. and the like sum was given by sir Jonathan Daws, sheriff of London, for relief of the poor[f]. "It is a "praty market town, well occupied with clothiers[g]." "Ther be ruines of an old maner place by the church "It longid ons to the lords Lisles: syns forceably "recovered of the lord Berkeley ther by sleinge the "lord Lisle[h]."

Wotton, says Holland, yet remembers the death of sir Thomas Talbot viscount Lisle here slain in the time of Edward IV. in an encounter with lord Berkley about possessions, since which time have continued sutes between their posterity, till now they were finally compounded.

On *Westridge* hill in this parish is a square camp of four acres, double trencht, overgrown with beech and called *Becketsbury*[i].

"*Doursley* is a praty [market and] cloathing town "stondinge on the clyvinge of a hill, privilegid a "9 yers sens with a market. It had a castle long-"ing to the Berkeleys and Wiks, sens fell to decaye, "and clene taken down. It had a metly good "ditch about it, and was for the moste parte made "of towfe stone full of pores and holes like a "pumice[k]." This is a soft stone which when exposed to the air is hard and durable[l]. "Dursley, "Drisilega, alias Dereslega, was ons in the forest." "Part of the castle brought to make the new house of "Dodington. A quarre of tophe stone by Drise-"lege whereof much of the castelle was buildid[m]." It gives name of viscount to the earl of Berkeley. It was noted for the sharpness of its inhabitants in trade, and gave birth to Edward Fox bishop of Winchester, who died 1538. The scite of the castle is still called *Castle-fields*.

The male line of the Berkeleys of Dursley failed t. Richard II. and the heir general was married to Cantelupe. Within a mile of this place, where the river Cam springs is *Uleigh*, a seat also of the Berkeleys descended from the barons Berkley styled

[f] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. R. 427. [g] Lel. VII. 72. a.
[h] Dugd. Bar. I. 436. G. [i] Rudder, 429. [k] Ib. 252.
[l] See also the same in Wilts. [m] G. Atk. 784. [n] G. R. 253. [o] R. 257.
[p] Lel. VI. 76. [q] Ib. VII. 72. 75. Aub. Mon. Brit. R. 676. [r] Lel. Ib. [s] Ib. VII. 71, 72.
[t] G. R. 672. [u] R. 505. 671. [x] Ib. 819.
[y] Lel. VII. 72. [z] Ib. VI. 76. [a] R. 412. [b] Lel. VII. 72.
[c] Evelyn's Sylva, B. III. c. 7. 18. p. 232. Gent. Mag. 1762, 54. 1766, 321. R. 775. [d] Lel. VII. 72. a.
[e] Dugd. Bar. I. 359. [f] G. R. 846. 854. [g] Lel. VII. 72. [h] Ib. VI. 75.
[i] R. 847. Lel. Ib. [k] Lel. Ib. [l] R. 425. [m] Lel. VI. 75.

of Uleigh and Stoke Gifford, who were found to be coheirs to baron J. Botetourt deſcended from the baron Zouch at Richard's caſtle, and the Someries lords of Dudley [n].

Kingſwood abbey is by all writers placed in this county, though the whole pariſh is in Wilts in Chippenham hundred, and ſubject to the ſheriffs and juſtices of that county, but within the dioceſe of Gloceſter. It was founded for Ciſtertians 1139 by William de Berkeley, and valued at £.244.[o] Reginald de St. Valeric[p] removed them to *Haſelden* or *Haſleton* in *Rodmarton*, thence to *Tetbury* where the ſcite is Mr. Sloper's houſe[q], and thence 1170 hither. The abbey barn remains at Haſleton with this inſcription within the porch:

ANNO DNI: MºCCXCº: HENRICI: ABATIS:
XIXº: FVIT: ISTVM: CONSTRVCT: [r]

"Thomas lord Barkley, as old ſir William Barkley "of Over and Beverſtane told me, was taken pri- "ſoner in France, and after recovering his loſſe "with French priſoners and at the batail of Poyters, "builded the caſtle of Beverſtane throughly, a pile "at that time very pretty [s]."

The lordſhip of *Beverſtane* was firſt in the Berkeleys[t], now in the Hickes', barts.[u] One of its ſquare towers has ſurvived the civil wars and a late fire. Roman coins, a fibula, and a large ſtone ſtatue, were found in a field adjoining[u]. There is a quarry of good ſtone at Beverſtan, whence probably its name[x].

Tetbury is a pretty market town[y], and has a ſmall market for yarn. It belonged to the Berkeleys, but they ſold their right to the inhabitants, who now enjoy the tolls and profits of the markets and fairs[z]. At its free-ſchool, founded by ſir William Romney, alderman of London, native, was educated Dr. Trapp, who was born at *Cherington* in the neighbourhood. Honour, relict of Mr. Powel mentioned in the Tatler, lived here.

Tetbury bridge, called the *long bridge*, is half in Wilts. Of the caſtle aſcribed to Dunwallo remain no traces. On the eaſt ſide of the town was a ſtrong camp lately levelled, when arrows and ſpear heads, old horſe bones, and ſpurs, coins of Edward the Confeſſor, Stephen, and Henry III. and many Roman antiquities were found, and hewn ſtones.

At the *Cheſtles* a Roman ſtation at *Kingſcot* in this neighbourhood have been found Roman coins called *Cheſle*, q. d. *Cheſter* money, and teſſelated pavements, and 1691 was found a fibula curiouſly enameled, and not unlike that engraved pl. XIV. fig. 7.[a]

At the neighbouring village of *Laſborough*, which ſeems to mean the *leſſer camp*, was found this Roman inſcription:

D. M.
SVIICEMA.
ANNOS XIIII. VIXI. [b]

Campden, a market town in the Wolde of Gloceſterſhire[c], famous for ſtockings, is ſuppoſed to take its name from ſome battle between the Mercians and Weſt Saxons at Battle bridge in the hamlet of Barrington. The camp of the former is ſuppoſed to have been that large and perfect one at *Willerſey*, containing 60 acres, and that of the latter at *Meen hill* between *Mickelton* and *Queinton*[d]. It gave title of viſcount 4 Charles I. to ſir Baptiſt Hickes, a wealthy mercer of London, who built Hickes's hall, London, and the market-houſe, and an hoſpital here, augmenting the vicarage with the impropriation of Winfrith Newburgh, c. Dorſet. He built near the church a noble houſe with lanterns on the top to lighten travellers as on lord Groſvenor's at Eton. It was burnt in the civil wars leſt it ſhould be a garriſon for the parliament, but there are ſome remains. He is buried in the ſouth aile under a noble monument, among others for the Noels. He gave in his life £.10,000. to charitable uſes, and died 1629, leaving only two daughters, ſo that the honor deſcended to lord Noel, who married the eldeſt, whoſe poſterity were after created earls of Gainsborough.

"The church, dedicated to St. James, is a very magnificent and elegant ſtructure, ſeated on a riſing ground at the eaſt end of the town, having two ailes and a handſome chapel about 20 feet ſquare at the end of each. The nave is 60 feet high, and 57 long. Length of the whole 130 feet, breadth 88. The beautiful and ſtately tower 35 yards high beſides the battlements and 12 pinnacles, has a good ring of bells. From many probable conjectures it was built about the end of Edward III. or Richard II. There are no monuments or braſſes later than 1401. At the eaſt end of a very antient ſeat on the north ſide of the chancel (being certainly as old as the church itſelf) are carved in wood the arms of Mr. Grevel, who certainly built the tower, and may be ſuppoſed to have been a conſiderable benefactor towards the reſt of the building. The nave is blockt up with pews for the bailiffs and burgeſſes, which cover many braſſes. The font handſomely adorned with imboſſed work in ſtone was chipt away to make room for a pew for one Rowland Smith, churchwarden. Of the painted glaſs which abounded in this church remain on the north ſide of the chancel ſome headleſs figures, four of whom repreſent the principal fathers of the church, Gregory, Jerom, Ambroſe, and Auſtin. In a window at the upper end of the ſouth aile are fragments of the Paſſion. In one of the north ailes upper half figures of St. George and St. Chriſtopher. Here are inſcriptions for

Willlam Grevel[e] 1401, and his wife [a magnificent braſs.]

William Dybbys 1484, and his wives Alice, Margaret, and Marion, and 13 children.

John Lethenard 1468[f].

Thomas Smith, eſq. bis[g] vicecomes comitatus Gloceſtriæ; ob. 1593.

William Welley[h] 1450.

Robert Lilly (uncle to the famous aſtrologer) 1636.

William Bartholomew[i] vicar of Campden, ob. 1660.

[n] Holland. R. 782. [o] Tan. 598. R. 633. [p] R. 633. [q] Ib. 728.
[r] R. 633. [s] Lel. VI. 77. [t] Ib. VI. 100. [u] G. [u] R. 283.
[x] Lel. Ib. R. [y] Lel. II. 25. R. 729. [z] R. 732.
[a] R. 512. Not far from hence is Bury hill, a large camp. ſays biſhop Gibſon, who ſeems to confound it with the ſmall camp of the ſame name placed by Atkins, p. 293, at Mangotsfield before-mentioned, p. 275.
[b] Ib. 515. [c] Lel. V. 2. VII. 13.
[d] Rudder, 319. 545. 823. Theſe ſeem to be deſcribed by Aubrey as a camp or two on *Burton* hill a mile and half from Campden.
[e] Atk. *Groſl.* R. 321. [f] Atk. 1467. not in Rudder.
[g] 1583. Atk. 157[illegible]. [h] Atk. *Wotley.*
[i] He is charged by the author of "Annus mirabilis" with being a zealous ſtickler for preſbyterianiſm, and having been prevailed on to read part of the Common Prayer, was ſtricken with ſickneſs and died. His epitaph, compoſed by a credible perſon of great probity, giving him a good character, may be depended on.

Henry Hickes, vicar here and rector of Stretton, ob 1708.

Baptiſt lord Hickes viſcount Campden, 1629.

Elizabeth viſcounteſs Campden, his deare conſort, born of the family of the Mays, lived his wife in all peace and contentment 45 years, leaving iſſue by her ſaid lord and huſband two daughters Juliana married to Edward lord Noel now viſcount Campden, and Maria married to Charles Moriſon knight and baronet.

Lady Anne Noel, daughter of the earl of Denbigh 1636.

Lady Penelope Noel 1633.

Lord and lady Noel 1642. 1664. This monument is ſaid by thoſe who remember its erection to have coſt £.1000.

John Barker 1480.

Charles Taylor 1719[k]."

Among the benefactors to the church and poor is Mr. John Ballard, phyſician of Weſton ſub edge as by the inſcription on his tomb 1678; he was elder brother to George Ballard's grandfather Thomas.

Mr. Robert Dover, attorney, who lived at Barton on the Heath in Warwickſhire in the reign of James I. and became a very popular man by his hoſpitality and generoſity, inſtituted an annual meeting for the practice of all manly exerciſes, with prizes for ſuch as excelled therein, and conducted them himſelf in perſon habited in a ſuit of his Majeſty's old cloaths. They were reſorted to by the nobility and gentry for 60 miles round, and continued for 40 years, even, ſays Wood[l], "till the raſcally rebellion was begun by the "preſbyterians." Theſe exerciſes and their patron are the ſubject of a ſmall collection of verſes intituled, "Annalia Dubrenſia," 1636, by ſome of the principal poets of the age; and there is ſtill a meeting of young people upon Dover's hill about a mile from Campden every Thurſday in Whitſon week[m].

Saintbury. In *Saintbury* pariſh two miles weſt from hence is a camp called *Caſtle bank* above the church. It ſeems to have been dependant on another very large one higher up on the top of the hill incloſing near 60 acres in *Weſt Cleyns* pariſh. Theſe are both aſcribed to the Danes, the former place being called in Domeſday *Suineberie*[n].

Ebburton. Beyond Campden on a riſing ground is *Ebburton*, where lord chancellor Forteſcue is buried. The date of his birth is as undetermined as that of his death, and his monument was not erected till 1677. He was taken at the battle of Tewkeſbury, but diſcharged, and attainted[o].

Weſton. *Weſton* is an inconſiderable village. Camden places ſir Ralph Sheldon's houſe here by miſtake for Weſton in *Warwickſhire*[p].

Hayles. Richard earl of Cornwall, &c. began at *Hayles* 1246 and finiſhed 1251, at the expence of 10,000 marks, a noble Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £.357. *per annum*[q]. The founder[r], his wife and ſon were buried in its church, which is entirely down. The king of England and his whole court aſſiſted at its conſecration. In this mitred abbey was kept a famous relique, a *particle* of Chriſt's blood, which liquefied only to true penitents: the truth was, ſome blood was kept in a cryſtal vaſe, of which one ſide was thinner than the other, and this was turned towards the penitent when he had paid ſufficiently for it[s]. All that remains of this houſe is the north-weſt ſide and the ſhell of the other three ſides of the cloiſter, an antient inn ſtill retaining its uſe, and the abbot's houſe, a ruined tenement formerly the ſeat of lord viſcount Tracy of Ireland, who has a noble family ſeat at *Todington* in this county[t], to which the painted glaſs and chimney-piece were removed and are ſtill remaining. Alexander could not be educated in this houſe, for he died 1245, the year before it was founded[u]. Some therefore derive him from *Hales Owen* abbey, Shropſhire, not conſidering that he might be a *native* of this town. He was chancellor and archdeacon of Paris, where he died and was buried. Moſt of his theological works are printed[x].

Tod

"The caſtle of *Sudeley* is about half a mile from Sud caſt
"Winchecomb. Boteler, lord Sudeley, made it *a*
"*fundamentis*. He was a famous man of war in
"Henry V. and Henry VI's days, and was an ad-
"miral on ſea, whereupon it was ſuppoſed and
"ſpoken that it was builded partly *ex ſpoliis Gallo-*
"*rum*, and ſome ſpeak of a towre in it called *Pot-*
"*mare's* tower, that ſhould be made of a ranſome of
"his. Part of the windows of this caſtel were
"glaſed with rownde beralls. Lord Sudeley ſold
"this caſtle to Edward IV. Henry VII. gave it to
"his uncle Jaſper duke of Bedford, or permitted him
"to have the uſe of it. Now it goeth to ruine, more
"pittye. The Tracies of Todington were ſet up by
"landes given them by the Botelers[y]." Ralph Boteler, lord treaſurer of England, was created baron Sudeley t. Henry VI. and ſold this caſtle to Edward IV. for fear of confiſcation. Sir John Bruges was created baron Chandos of Sudeley by queen Mary 1554, with grant of this caſtle and manor. Several of this family, and queen Catherine Parr, are buried in this church, which with the caſtle was ruined in the civil wars, and only one aile remaining[z]. George lord Chandos having no heir male gave the manor to his wife Jane, daughter of John earl of Rivers, who married George Pitt, eſq. of Stratfield Say, whoſe ſon George is now baron Rivers 1776.

"The towne of *Wincheleſcombe* ſtandith from a
"little valley by eaſt, and ſo riſeth ſoftely in length
"of one principal ſtreet into the weſt. The towne
"of certain as it appeareth in divers places, and eſpe-
"cially towards Sudeley was walled. There was a
"fortreſs or caſtle right againſt the ſouth ſide of St.
"Peter's. The pariſh church called of later days
"(as appereth by writings in Winchecombe abbey)
"*Ivy caſtle*, now a place where a few poor houſes
"be gardens. I think that the old buildings of it
"falling into ruine and ivy growing in the walles

[k] Mr. George Ballard's account of Campden church, 1731. Read by Dr. Morell November 21, 1771, at the Society of Antiquaries. George Ballard was a woman's taylor at Campden, aſſiſted by Mr. Talbot, vicar of Keinton c. Warwick, who recommended him to the preſident of Magdalen college, Oxford, who made him one of the eight clerks there, and he was afterwards one of the univerſity beadles. He left large collections behind him, but publiſhed only lives of illuſtrious ladies, of which I have the original MS.

[l] Ath. Ox. II. 812.

[m] Rudder, 319. It may be doubted whether this laſt is a remain of Dover's or a Druidical anniverſary. Ib. p. 24.

[n] R. 635. 823. [o] G. Tan. Bib. Brit. Biog. Brit. R. 435. See before, p. 34.

[p] G. R. 810. See Dugd. Warw. 448. [q] Tan. 149. Lel. V. 2.

[r] A Bodleian MS. cited by Salmon. Herts (Aſhridge) ſays he was removed to Hereford near Cantilupe's ſhrine which he had built.

[s] R. 486. Deſcription of it at the end of Benedictus Abbas, p. 751. [t] R. 769.

[u] R. 687. [x] Tan. B. B. 369.

[y] Lel. IV. 170. VIII. 74. b. 109. a. Holland ſays Sudeley belonged to Thomas Seymour of Sudley, admiral of England, attainted t. Edw. VI. and then to Bruges.

[z] R. 719.

"of

"of it cauſed it to be called by that name. The "laſt prior told me he had heard there was a fort "or caſtle about the eaſt north-eaſt part of the "town. Kenulphus, king of the Mercians, had a "palace here, and firſt builded the famous abbey, and "dedicated it with a glorious ſolemnity. There "were buried in its church Kenulphus and Kenelm, "father and ſon, both kings of Mercia; and in St. "Nicholas chapel at the eaſt end ſeveral of the "Botelers of Sudeley. St. Nicholas church ſtood in "the eaſt part of the towne. A pariſh church was "made by abbot William t. Henry VI. at the weſt end "of the abbey, where had been a chapel of St. Pan-"crace. There was once an hoſpital in the town [a]." The very ſcite of theſe buildings is levelled and ploughed up [b]. The manor belongs to lord Rivers [c]. Offa began a nunnery here 787. Kenulf founded it for monks 798, and Oſwald biſhop of Worceſter reformed it 985. It was valued at £. 759. *per annum* [d], and was a mitred abbey. The inhabitants made planting of tobacco their chief buſineſs, which turned to good account till being reſtrained 12 Charles I. they decayed gradually and are now in general poor. This neighbourhood was formerly reckoned a county or ſherifdom by itſelf, as we find in an antient MS. of the church of Worceſter. "Edric ſurnamed *Streon*, i. e. the "Acquirer [Adquiſitor] [e] when under Ethelred, and "for ſome time after under Canute, he preſided and "reigned as viceroy over all England, joined the "ſherifdom of Winchelcombe, which was entire "within itſelf to the county of Gloceſter [f]."

On the *Chilt*, a brook that falls into the Severn, ſouth-weſt of Winchelcomb, is *Cheltenham*, a market town, with a handſome church, an hoſpital and free-ſchool, and the only medicinal water in the county, firſt taken notice of 1740 by Dr. Short, who prefers it to all of its kind in England. It is of a purging quality and good for the gravel, ſcorbutic caſes, St. Anthony's fire, and inflammation of the eyes [g].

At *Cleeve* or *Biſhops Cleeve*, four miles from Cheltenham, on the edge of *Cleeve cloud* hill, is a large double intrenchment called the *Camps*, 350 yards in length in form of a creſcent, and inacceſſible except in front [h]. Upon ſome plain ground at a ſmall diſtance below the edge of the hill, which on this ſide forms a natural barrier to the encampment, is a large, nearly cubic, hewn ſtone, with a rude inſcription nearly in the middle of the upper ſide. On the ſame ſide, and ſeemingly not long ſince, has been cut with a tool in Roman characters, *Huddleſton's Table*. All the information that was obtained at a village a ſmall diſtance from hence in the road to Cheltenham relative either to the encampment or the ſtone, was, that the trenches were thrown up in the time of Oliver Cromwell [i]. Upon *Nottingham* hill in *Gotherington* hamlet about a mile from the former, are very conſiderable lines of fortifications, and between theſe two are four large barrows, in one of which were found great quantities of human bones. Theſe are ſuppoſed Saxon works [k].

Brimpsfield had a market and fair obtained for it by Lionel duke of Clarence [12]. Here was an alien priory cell to Fountenay in Normandy, and a caſtle, both gone [l]. John Gifford lord of this place, founded Gloceſter hall at Oxford t. Edward I. for the monks of Gloceſter [m].

Lemington belongs now to the Juxons, of the ſame family with William archbiſhop of Canterbury [n]. Lemington.

Stow in the wold, a market town [o], of which 'tis ſaid they have but one element, air, there being neither wood, water, nor common found near it. It had an hoſpital founded by Ailmer earl of Cornwall 1010 [p], valued at £. 25. 4*s*. and has an almſhouſe, freeſchool, and multitude of poor. Here March 21, 1645, the kings forces were routed by the parliament's [13]. Stow in the wold.

At *Winruſh* three miles hence are ſome intrenchments and barrows [q]. South of *Sherborne* is a round camp called *Winderidge*; the works double: 160 paces diameter: on the ſouth and eaſt ploughed up: the area ſix acres: by the figure it ſeems Daniſh [r]. At *Lower Slaughter* was found on a manor of the late general Whitmore's by the Foſs way, the figure of Pallas [Pl. XIV. fig. 8.] ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries 1770. Winruſh. Lower Slaughter.

The Foſs paſſes next within a quarter of a mile of *Bourton* (in records *Burghton*) which by the name and foundations of houſes diſcoverable after rains ſeems to have been antiently more populous, and a large ſquare camp of 60 acres, now divided into 20 fields, is ſtill to be ſeen here. At a gap in the north-eaſt ſide is held twice a year a court-leet for the liberty of *Salemaneſbury*, the antient name of a hundred now included in *Slaughter*. Roman coins have been found in it, and a gold ring with a Roman ſoldier on it. A paved aqueduct was found, and human bones [s]. Bourton.

Northlache "a market town [t], a praty uplandiſche "town. Northlech water commith from north and "ſouth [u]." It had once a good clothing trade, now entirely gone, and the wool market ruined through want of water. It has a good grammar-ſchool founded by Hugh Weſtwood, eſq. which was ſettled on Queen's college, Oxford, by a decree in chancery 4 James I. [x] In the hamlet of *Eaſtington* in this pariſh is an exceeding large camp, double trencht, called *Norbury*, 850 paces long and 473 broad. It is now a corn field much defaced, and not far from it to the weſt is a barrow [y]. Aubrey puts this in Farmington, and calls it one of the biggeſt Roman camps in England, 473 paces by 850. The ports very intire. A ſingle work not very high eſpecially in ſome places. A little to the weſt a barrow. The hill ſteep on the north and ſouth ſides: a fine ſpring riſes on the ſouth ſide. Northleach.

"*Cireceſtre*, corruptly for *Churneceſtre*, peradventure "of Ptolemy called *Coriminum* [*Corinium*] ſtandith "in a botom upon the river of *Churne*. The cum-"pace of the old wall, *cujus pauca adhuc extant veſ-"tigia*, was nere hand two miles. A broken inſcrip-"tion of which one ſcantly lette red told me he "might perceive *Pont Max.* was found in the ruin of "an old tower; divers *numiſmata* found frequently "there. In the middes of the old town in a medow "was found a flore *de teſſellis verſicoloribus*. In the "ſouth-weſt ſide of the wall be lykelyhod hath been "a caſtel [z]; the hills and ditches ſtill remain, and therein Cirenceſtre.

[a] Lel. IV. 169. VIII. 108. [b] R. 827.
[c] Ib. [d] Tan. 141.
[e] rather *Genitor*. See Lye's Dict. [f] G. R. 824. [g] R. 335. Short's Hiſt. of Min. Waters.
[h] R. 369. [i] Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 441. [k] R. Ib.
[12] G. R. [l] G. Tan. 148. R. 309. 310. [m] G. R. ib. [n] G. R. 523.
[o] Lel. V. 2. [p] Tan. 145. R. 705. [13] G. [q] R. 830.
[r] Aub. Mon. Brit. [s] R. 303. [t] Lel. V. 2. [u] Ib. II. 21. [x] G. Mag. Brit. 801.
[y] G. R. 447. 579. [z] Q. if the Lewis, and if like Studfall on the ſouth ſide of Aldborough in Yorkſhire.

" have been found large human bones and ſepulcres *ex*
" *ſecto lapide*; in one a round leaden veſſel with aſhes
" and bones. Sum ſay that it was the place wher
" ſege was laid to the town, and not far thens is a
" ſtepe round bery like a wind myl hille *extra muros*
" called *Griſmundes* tower for *Gurmundes* as they ſay.
" More than three parts of the town are now me-
" dow ground. The fourth part is yet wel inhabited,
" having one pariſh chirch very richly wrought, and
" an abbay of blak chanons *fundatore Henrico I.* But
" there afore was a great church of prebendaries.
" In the body of the chirche in a ſepulchre croſſe of
" white marble is this inſcription:

Hic jacet Rembaldus preſbyter quondam hujus eccleſie decanus
Et tempore Edwardi regis Anglie cancellarius [a].

" Here was afore the Conqueſt a fair and riche col-
" lege of prebendaries, but of what Saxon's foundation
" no man can tell. Henry I. made this college an
" abbey of chanons regulares. Rumbaldus, chaun-
" cellar to king Edward the Confeſſor, was dene of
" this houſe, and buried in the body of the church,
" as appereth by the epitaph on his tomb. The eaſt
" part ſheweth to be very old work: the weſt part is
" but new to ſpeak of. King Richard I. gave to Ci-
" renceſter the cortes and perquiſites of 7 hundreds
" thereabouts yn Gloceſterſhire [b]." Theſe hundreds have been ſince veſted in ſir Robert Atkyns, knight of the Bath, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, but are now in diſpute between earl Bathurſt and Mr. Chamberlayn [c]. " Ther lye two noble men of St.
" Amandes buried within the presbytire of the abbey
" church. The body is all new work, to which
" Ruthal biſhop of Dureſme, borne and brought up in
" Cirenceſter, promiſed much, but prevented by death
" gave nothing. Cirenceſtre is yn Coteſwold, and
" hath the moſt celebrate market in all thoſe quar-
" ters [c]." The abbey was valued at £. 105.[d] Its two gates ſtill remain.

Cirenceſter ſtands on the great Roman road to Glouceſter at the interſection of the Foſſe. Ptolemy and Ravennas call it CORINIUM, and Antoninus DUROCONOVIUM, q. d. the *Water of Churn*. The Britans called it *Caer Ceri*, or *Cori*. Another Roman road runs hence to Cricklade, Stratton St. Margaret, Badon, and Newbury [14]. The *Lewes*, or *Leauſes* grounds, a garden, part of the abbey ground in the tything of *Cheſterton*, is ſuppoſed to have been the prætorium, from the Britiſh *Llys* a palace.

In 1731, as ſome men were ploughing up a large garden ground at Cirenceſter, the horſes ran away with the plough a conſiderable diſtance. When the ploughmen overtook them they found ſticking to the ploughſhare a curious braſs or copper image about 15 inches high: the hair of it nicely curled, parting upon the top of the head, falling down with an eaſy flow upon the ſhoulders, and a curled lock upon its brow. The face is juvenile, plump, full cheeked, large eyes, the eye-balls of ſilver, with two ſmall holes in the middle, wherein it is probable were formerly ſet two beads or bright ſtones. The body is well-proportioned, but rather fleſhy like that of a well grown boy; one of the feet had ſtood flat, the other, which is the left, juſt reſted on the toes, and both by their bottoms appears to have been torn from ſome pedeſtal. The right hand is elevated towards the head, and ſtretched a little forward; the left hand is almoſt in a right line with the other, but a good deal below it; and by their poſition ſomething like a bow or ſpear ſeems to have paſſed through them, which is confirmed by the appearance of ſomething broke off both above and below each hand as it had graſped it. It weighed eleven pounds [e].

This image was afterwards brought up to London, where Mr. Gale ſaw it. It had a ſmall pin-hole in each ſhoulder, where it might have had a pair of wings fixed, from which and the preceding deſcription of it it appears to have been a Cupid or Genius. It is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Maſter of Cirenceſter, in whoſe ground, part of the abbey ſcite, called the Lewſes, vulgarly pronounced Leawſes and derived from a Saxon word of a kindred ſound, ſignifying paſtures, it was found. Theſe grounds are part of the abbey eſtate within the walls of the antient Corinium, and were at that time in the occupation of Mr. Richard Biſhop, one of the moſt eminent ſeedſmen in the kingdom. His ſervants were ploughing this piece of land to a greater depth than is uſual in agriculture in order to prepare it for garden ſeeds. Bourton among others was levelling the ground after the plough which turned up the image, and ſcratched it in ſome part of the arms. He was the firſt who ſpied it, and took immediate poſſeſſion of it, and entertaining a notion that it was a great curioſity, carried it for a ſhow about the country, and up to London, where Mr. Maſter took it from him; but as he ſays with a promiſe that in caſe he ſhould ſell it for a conſiderable ſum he would allow him about £. 20. He was informed that the gentleman was offered for it £. 150. The poor fellow being perſuaded that the pupils of the eyes which were miſſing were certainly diamonds took infinite pains in riddling the earth with a ſieve, but without diſcovering any other parts of the ſtatue [f].

There was nothing remarkable in or near the ſpot, though in theſe grounds and other places near Cirenceſter teſſelated pavements, Roman coins, and other antiquities have frequently been found [g].

Dr. Stukeley, Itin. I. 62, 63, gives ſome account of the place where this ſtatue was found, which Mr. Baſire has juſt engraved for the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Batteley has a figure very like it [h]; alſo count Caylus [i] from Niſmes.

Here in 1683 was found an hypocauſt 50 by 40 and 4 or 6 feet high with near 100 brick pillars [k]. Large vaults of brick as for baths were found in Atkyns's time [l].

Dr. Stukeley was told of ſhafts of pillars 6 feet long, baſes ſtrongly cramped with iron, and capitals: ſome of which are now in Mr. Buſh's garden here.

Lord Bathurſt cauſed a plot of ground to be opened where were many ſubterraneous vaults of ſtrong terras ſupported by pillars of Roman brick in three or four rows, probably the floor of a bath. There were two teſſelated pavements opened there, and near 200 Roman coins braſs and ſilver found, with a denarius of Auguſtus [m].

In the ſummer of 1780 was again diſcovered in the ſame garden grounds called the *Lewis*, in the occupation

[a] Lel. V. 65. [b] Ib. II. 24, 25. [c] R. 354.
[d] Tan. 144. [14] G. [e] R. 343. Horſl. 368. 468. 492. 504.
[f] Extract of a letter from ſir John Clerk to Mr. Roger Gale, March 4, 1731-2.
[g] Letter from Mr. Price of the Bodleian Library, dated Cirenceſter, Sept. 5, 1767.
[h] Ant. Rutup. [i] Recueil II. pl. 118. 1. [k] R. 346. [l] Atk. 350. [m] Ant. Soc. Min.

occupation of Mr. Maſter, a hypocauſt, 27 feet by 14, ſupported by 26 brick pillars, 3 feet two inches high, 7 inches and ½ ſquare, and 15 inches aſunder. Fragments of pottery, a few bones, two or three coins ſaid to be Roman, and a few aſhes were found on the ſpot[n].

Mr. Bowles of the Bodleian library, ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1723-4, a gold ring found at Cirenceſter that ſummer, on opening ſome Roman foundations in the Lewis gardens: it had a ſmall embоſsment with a kind of ſculpture like a croſs.

Near this town have been found two Roman inſcriptions making part of a ſepulchral vault, one of them ſcaled off by the froſt, the other is now with a ſmall uninſcribed altar in the garden of Thomas Buſh, eſq; of this place [o], with a Corinthian capital and part of a pillar, which muſt have been twelve feet high [p].

D. M.
IVLIAE CASTAE
CONIVGI VIX.
ANN. XXXIII.

Another ſtone dug up about 14 years ſince on *Wotermore* common juſt without the city wall, is now placed in a building in the garden at Seddington houſe. It has a pediment with a creſcent in low relief, and the following inſcription:

D. M.
P. VICANAE
P. VITALIS
CONIVX. [q]

An urn with aſhes and burnt bones lay by it. A green glaſs with the ſame contents was found in a hollow ſtone covered with a flat one in a piece of ground about 20 feet ſquare, incloſed with a ſtone wall below the ground with a corner arch turned over it. About the ſame time a large ſtone coffin was dug up on the ſide of the road leading to Tetbury, not a quarter of a mile from the town. A ſkeleton lay in it with the ſcull between the legs, and a ſword on the right ſide of it. On the eaſt ſide of the town lies *Torbarrow hill* [r], a tumulus which Mr. Rudder thinks is the hill ſaid to ſtand in *Colton's field* near Cirenceſter, of which a ſtrange ſtory is told of a diſcovery 1685 of a lamp and ſtatue like the Roſicruſian ſtory in the Spectator, N° 379, in a hill which preſently after ſunk in, and buried all the curioſities [s]. A teſſelated pavement was found in a garden in Dyer ſtreet, another in a cellar at Mr. Cripps's, and a third a few years ago under the ſhambles at the Boothall. The coins that have been found have been chiefly of the Antonines, Diocleſian, and Conſtantine. Three Roman roads meet here: the Foſs, the Ermine ſtreet, and the Ikenild way: ſquare ſtones with PONT. MAX. rings, ſeals, &c. have been found in great abundance. A place without the walls on the ſouth-weſt called the *Querns*, where monumental ſtones have been dug up, is ſuppoſed by Dr. Stukeley to take its name from *Kairns*. Mr. Rudder ſuppoſes them heaps of rubbiſh of ſtone quarries. In this place is an elliptical area called the *Bull ring*, 63 yards by 46, ſurrounded by a mound of earth 20 feet high ſloped inwards, and having two entrances on the eaſt and weſt, and a third on the north between two ſtone walls about 30 inches as under. This may have been an amphitheatre [t].

Garmond is miſtaken for *Godrum* the Daniſh chieftain baptized by Alfred, who came with his army A. D. 879, from Chippenham to Cirenceſter [u]. Canute called a council here 1020, at which Ethelwold was outlawed.

The caſtle was deſtroyed by Stephen, and again by Henry III. Here have been three pariſh churches, St. Cecilia, St. Lawrence, and St. John [x]; the firſt is a private houſe, the ſecond an hoſpital for poor women, the third alone remains a very fair one, and is the preſent pariſh church, having five chapels, whereof St. Mary's was very conſiderable, and of its perquiſites a large account may be ſeen among Dugdale's MSS. at Oxford. The arms of Ruthal impaling the ſee of Durham are ſtill to be ſeen in it, though Leland ſays he died before he could carry into execution his intention of rebuilding it, but his aunt Alice Avening gave 100 marks to the porch, and his other relations alſo contributed [y]. In the painted windows are ſmall figures of ſaints and fathers; but the portrait of Richard duke of York, earl of Cambridge, is defaced. Henry IV. granted large privileges to this town for their taking the conſpirators mentioned by Mr. Camden, but they were cancelled 37 Elizabeth, and Mr. Rudder ſays here was ſhed the firſt blood at the Revolution [z]. Henry I. founded St. John's hoſpital: here are two others and two almſhouſes [a].

Adjoining to this town is the ſeat of lord Bathurſt, formerly lord Danby's [b], with extenſive and beautiful woods.

Near the ſource of the Churn is *Coberley*, a ſeat of a branch of the Berkeleys which matched with an heir of Chandos, and ſo came hereditarily to the Bruges progenitors of lord Chandos [c]. "*Cow Berke-*
"*ley*, ſhortely caulled *Cowberley*, wher Mr. Bridges Coberley.
"dwellith [d]."

Chedworth ſeven miles north from Cirenceſter, and Chedworth.
two on the north-weſt ſide of the Foſs, gives title of baron to Henry Frederick *Howe*, third of that title, and lord of this manor, whoſe father was ſo created 1741. John Chedworth, biſhop of Lincoln 1471, is ſuppoſed to have been a native of this place. About 1760 a perſon ſinking a ditch at *Leſtercomb bottom* in this pariſh diſcovered a Roman hypocauſt, the brick floor ſupported by brick pillars alternately round and ſquare about 9 or 10 inches diameter. All the bricks were marked ARVI in capitals, two inches long. There was a ſpring and a ciſtern and many other things which the finder could give no account of. On the hill, a little above the bath, is a large tumulus which had a huge rough ſtone ſet upright, which being lately removed expoſed great quantities of human bones lying near the top of the barrow [e].

Aubrey places a camp on Birdlip hill between Cirenceſter and Gloceſter.

There is a large camp in *North Cerney*, and fifty NorthCerney.
years ago a glaſs urn full of bones and aſhes was dug up in *Calmſden field* there [f].

[a] Ib. [o] Stuk. It. I. 63. [p] R. 46. [q] Ib. 347.
[r] Dr. Stukeley *Starbery*, where he ſays was found a gold coin of Julian. At the end of the town in the way to Cricklade an antient ſingle rampire leading to the river Churne, whence the town takes its name. The mount in the garden of the great houſe built by ſir John Danvers is called *Griſmund's tower*: near it a camp called *Tarbury*. Aub. Mon. Brit.
[s] R. 347. [t] Ib. 345. 349. [u] Aſſer. ed. Wiſe 35. Holland. [x] R. 351.
[y] G. Lel. II. 25. [z] R. 351. [a] Tan. 146. 151, 152.
[b] R. 354. [c] Holland. R. 398. [d] Lel. VI. 77. [e] R. 334. [f] Ib. 325.

Cotes. At *Cotes* in Coteſwold, three miles from Cirenceſter in *Trewſbury* hamlet is a ſtrong camp called *Trewſbury caſtle*, probably Roman[g]. There is another poſt one

Rodmarton. mile and half farther weſt at *Rodmarton* where in a field called *Hocbery*, a teſſelated pavement was found 1636 with coins of Antonine and Valentinian[h].

The head of Thame or Iſis poetically deſcribed by Mr. Camden is commonly reputed to be in the pariſh of Cotes; but the well ſo called does not overflow in ſummer unleſs in very wet ſeaſons, and there is no conſtant ſtream in the place. Indeed if this were perennial it would not be the higheſt ſource of that river[i].

At *Duntesborne Rous* in *Pinbury* hamlet is a camp in a park[k].

Fairford. Eight miles from Cirenceſter is *Fairford*, a ſmall market town on the Coln, whoſe beautiful ſpacious church was built by John and Edmund Tame, who were buried in it 1500, and 1534. The beautiful painted windows were taken in a ſhip bound for Rome. They are in number 28 deſigned by Albert Durer, and repreſent the N. T. hiſtory with the apoſtles, evangeliſts, and prophets; in the cleresſtory windows martyrs and fathers, the 12 preſervers and 12 perſecutors of the church: in the eaſt window the paſſion, in the north-weſt the laſt judgement; in the ſouth-weſt David and the death of Saul and the Amalakite; the north-weſt Solomon's judgement. John Tame purchaſed this manor of Fairford of the crown, to which Anne, widow of Richard Nevil earl of Warwick had conveyed it[l]: and here was a houſe on the north ſide of the church called *Warwick court*, but a neater has been ſince built at ſome diſtance[17]. The coheireſſes and ſiſters of Edmund, and grandaughters of John Tame, held the eſtate, which now belongs to Mrs. Lambe, who has a good houſe and park here. Here is a freeſchool founded 1738. In the adjoining fields are two barrows[m].

Rendcombe. Sir Edmund Tame is ſaid to have built *Rendcombe* church, his arms being in the chancel window: and on the lock of the door is the inſcription, Pl. XIV. fig. 10. Here ſir John Guiſe built a pleaſant ſeat[n].

Lechlade. *Lechlade*, in Leland's time "a praty old village with "a ſtone ſpire to the church[o]," now a ſmall market town, takes its name from the river *Leche*, which here falls into the Thames, and *lade* from labean to unload, as Somner, (Gloſs. ad vocem), or rather labe, a lode or channel, as Lye, though the monkiſh writers, to ſupport their conceit of a Latin univerſity having been here (as a Greek one at Crecklade or Greeklade), would fain have it written *Latin*lade. The Thames is here navigable for barges of 40 or 50 tons. To this vicarage Lawrence Bathurſt, eſq; impropriator, gave the whole rectory impropriate, valued at £. 240. or 300. *per annum*, by will, dated Sept. 10, 1670. It formerly belonged to the priory and hoſpital founded here t. Henry III. converted into a chantry by Edward IV.[p] The manor now belongs to ſir Jacob Wheate, bart.[q]

The Churn leaving Cirenceſter runs by *Latton*, Lat where a teſſelated pavement was found 1670[r].

At *Bibury*, on the Colne have been found many Bib Roman remains, teſſelated pavements, baths, &c.[s]

Hardwicke gave title of baron and earl to ſir Philip Har Yorke, who purchaſed it, and was ſo created 1733 and 1754, in which he was ſucceeded 1764 by his ſon Philip ſecond and preſent earl.

One *Eldol* is ſaid to have been earl of Glouceſter, Ear A. D. 461, when the Saxons attempting to ſurprize Glo the Britans by treachery he broke from them with great ſlaughter of the enemy: and A. D. 489 he took Hengiſt priſoner, and put him to death with his own hand[t]. *Suane*, ſon of earl Godwin, had this earldom, with others in the 11th century[u]. Then follow all the reſt as recited by Mr. Camden. *Henry*, 3d ſon of Charles I. born 1640, was created duke of Glouceſter and earl of Cambridge, 13 Charles I. and died unmarried 1660, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. The title was next conferred on *William* ſon of queen Anne and prince George of Denmark, who died immaturely in the midſt of thoſe flattering expectations which this nation had formed from his extraordinary accompliſhments and amiable diſpoſition in his 11th year 1700. It is now enjoyed by his preſent majeſty's ſecond brother *Henry*, ſo created 1764, who has one ſon prince William Frederick, born at Rome Jan. 15, 1776.

[g] R. 392. [h] Ib. 631. from the Pariſh Regiſter. [i] R. 48. 392. [k] Ib. 424.
[l] Lel. II. 22. R. 443. [17] G.
[m] R. 442. [n] G. R. 621. [o] Lel. II. 22.
[p] Tan. 120. R. 518. [q] R. 519. [r] Aubr. MS. G. [s] MS. n. Gale.
[t] M. Weſtm. ſub annis. Dugd. Bar. I. 1. [u] Dugd. I. 18.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Glouceſterſhire.

Allium *oleraceum*. Wild Garlick, with an herbaceous ſtriated flower; in meadows near *Briſtol* plentifully.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marſh Mallow; in ſea marſhes: in the pariſh of *Thornbury*.

Anethum *fœniculum*. Finckle or Fennel; on *St. Vincent's* rock.

Arabis *ſtricta*. Rough Wall Creſs; on *St. Vincent's* rock.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Sparagus or Sperage; in *Appleton* meadow, about two miles from *Briſtol*, in the meadows below *Cook's folly*, and in thoſe in the pariſh of *Thornbury*.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Black Maidenhair; in ſhady places, and in old walls: in the pariſh of *Thornbury*.

——— *Ceterach*. Spleenwort or Miltwaſt; about *St. Vincent's* rock, among the heaps of ſtones plentifully, and on many walls about *Briſtol*.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair; Wall-Rue or Tentwort; on walls about *Briſtol*.

——— *Trichomanes*. Common Maidenhair; on old walls, and in ſtoney and ſhady places: in the pariſh of *Thornbury*.

Braſſica *muralis*. Wild Rocket; on old walls: about *Briſtol*.

Buxus *ſempervirens*. Box-tree; in woods and hedges: at *Boxwell* in *Coteſwold*.

Cardamine *bellidifolia*. Daiſy leaved Ladies-ſmock; on *St. Vincent's* rock, and on a wall behind the old Hot-well houſe.

——— *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies-ſmock; in moiſt places in the pariſh of *Clifton*.

Carduus *eriophorus*. Wooly headed Thiſtle; in hilly meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil: about *Briſtol* plentifully.

Cochlearia *Anglica*. Engliſh or Common Scurvy graſs; on the banks of the *Avon*, between *Briſtol* and *St. Vincent's* rock.

Cotyledon *Umbilicus Veneris*. Navelwort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Pennywort; on old walls and moiſt ſtoney places: at *Briſtol*.

Galanthus *nivalis*. Snow-drop; in orchards frequent.

Geranium *rotundifolium*. Round leaved Cranesbill; on walls and roofs, and in paſtures of a ſandy ſoil about *Briſtol* plentifully.

——— *ſanguineum*. Bloody Cranesbill, on *St. Vincent's* rock.

Glaux *maritima*. Sea Milkwort or black Saltwort; in a meadow by *Wapping*, and in a rope-walk near the water in the pariſh of *Clifton*.

Hypericum *montanum*. Imperforate St. John's-wort; } on *St. Vincent's* rock.
Hypnum *criſpum*. Curled Hypnum; }

Lavatera *arborea*. Sea Tree Mallow; on an iſland called *Dinney* three miles from *King's road*.

Lepidium *petræum*. Mountain Dittander; on *St. Vincent's* rock near *Goram's Chair*, in the pariſh of *Henbury*, three miles from *Briſtol*, and on walls about *Briſtol*, common.

——— *ruderale*. Narrow-leaved Wild Creſs, or Dittander; in the rope-walk near the glaſs-houſe in *Limekiln-lane*.

Lichen *barbatus*. Bearded Liverwort; on branches of trees in the foreſt of *Dean*.

——— *deuſtus*. Sooty Liverwort; } on *St. Vincent's* rock.
——— *polyrhizos*. Fibrous Liverwort; }

Lycoperdon *Tuber*. Truffles; in *Oakley* woods plentifully.

Ononis *inermis* β repens. Creeping Reſtharrow; in the meadows beyond *St. Vincent's* rock under *Cook's folly*.

Ophrys *apifera*. Bee Orchis; in the road from the old hot well up the rocks to *Clifton* plentifully, and on the hill near the new hot well.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis; near the water-ſide below the new hot well-houſe.

——— *ſpiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces; on *St. Vincent's* rock.

Phleum *paniculatum*. Branched Cat's tail graſs; in meadows below *King's Weſton* near *Briſtol*.

Pimpinella *dioica*. Rock Parſley; on *St. Vincent's* rock.

Polypodium *fragile*. Brittle Polypody; in dry ſtoney places: about *Briſtol*.

Potentilla *verna*. Spring Cinquefoil; on *St. Vincent's* rock.

Ribes *alpinum*. Sweet Mountain Currants; near the hot well, *Briſtol*.

Rubia *peregrina*. Wild Madder; } on *St. Vincent's* rock.
Scilla *autumnalis*. Leſſer autumnal Star Hyacinth; }

Sedum *daſyphyllum*. Round leaved Stone crop; on the walls about *Clifton*.

——— *rupeſtre*. St. Vincent's rock Stone crop; on *St. Vincent's* rock.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; on the rocks at *Bechley* going down to *Aſt* ferry, and on *St. Vincent's* rock.

Tragopogon *porrifolium*. Purple Goat's beard; in the meadows beyond *St. Vincent's* rock under *Cook's folly*.

Trifolium *ſtellatum*. Teaſel headed Trefoil; in meadows and paſtures near the ſea: near *Briſtol* plentifully.

Veronica *ſpicata*. Upright ſpiked Male Speedwell or Fluellin; on the north brow of *St. Vincent's* rock.

Vicia *lathyroides* γ. Strangle Tare or Wild Vetch; on *St. Vincent's* rock.

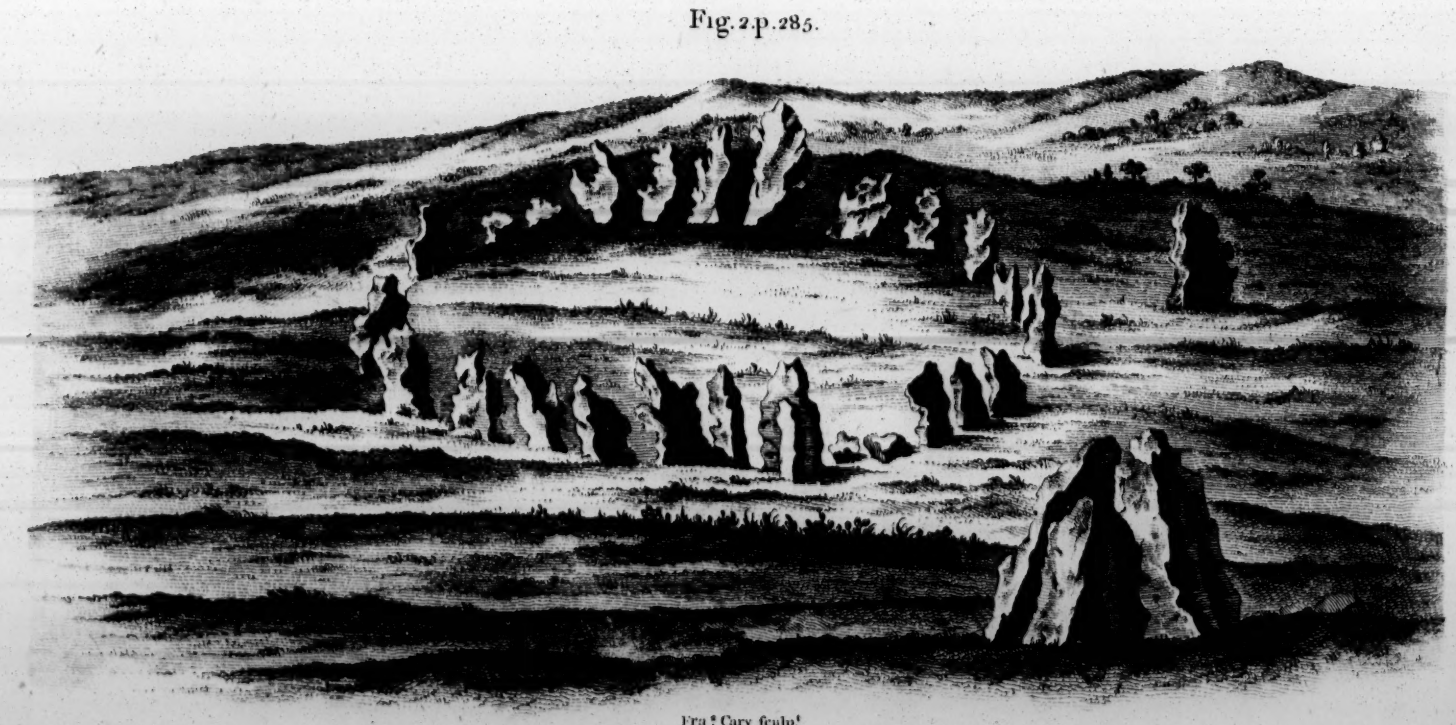
Viſcum *album*. White Miſſel or Miſſeltoe; on trees: in the pariſh of *Thornbury*.

Ulva *Lactuca*. Laver; at low water mark on the ſouth ſide of the hot well-houſe.

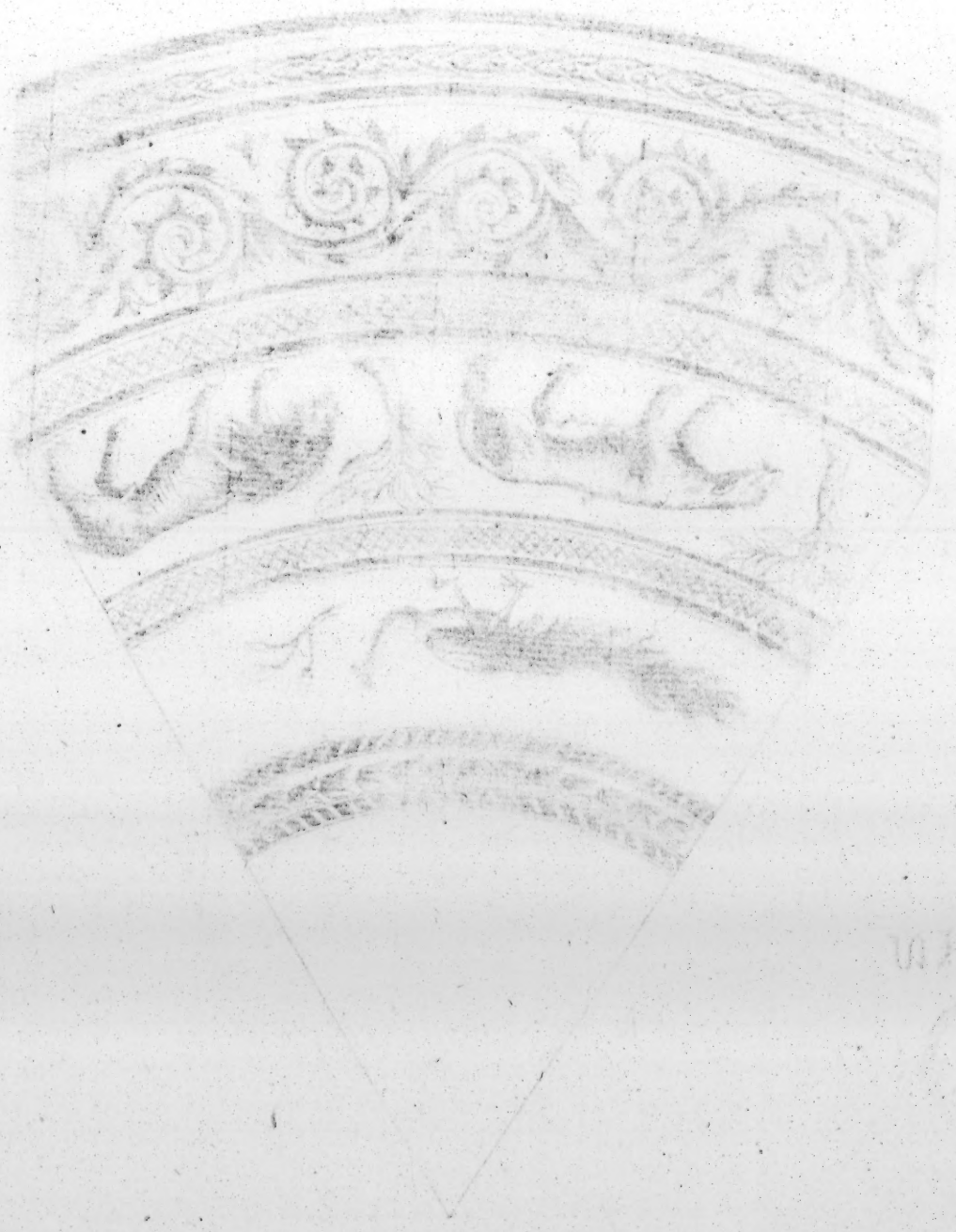
Fig.1.p.272.

Fig.3.p.294.

Fig.2.p.285.



Fra.s Cary sculp.t



BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

WARWICKSHIRE

OXFORDSHIRE

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Buckingham
Stowe
Lillingstone Dayrell
Lillingstone Lovell
Pt. of Oxfordshire
Brackley
Kings Sutton
Deddington
Aynhoe
Croughton
Adderbury
Banbury
Bloxham
Hook Norton
Chipping Norton
Bodicote
Warmington
Shotswell
Tysoe
Whichford
Long Compton
Barton on the Heath
Pt. of Worcestershire
Oddington
Bledington
Westbury

A Map of OXFORDSHIRE

from the best

AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J. Cary.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

E. Noble delin^t & curavit

1° Longitude West from London

OXFORDSHIRE.

THE county of Oxfordſhire, Saxon Oxenpopd-ſcypa [a], commonly called *Oxfordſhire*, which I obſerved before made part of the territory of the Dobuni, is on the weſt, where it is broadeſt, divided by the river Iſis from Berkſhire; bounded on the eaſt by Buckinghamſhire; on the north, where it ends as it were in a cone, by Northamptonſhire on one hand, and by Warwickſhire on the other. It is a fruitful rich county, the level parts diverſified with corn fields and meadows; the hills covered with woods; and it abounds not only with corn but all kinds of game, and is watered by rivers well ſtocked with fiſh. The *Iſis*, afterwards called the *Tamiſis* [b], makes a long courſe on the ſouth edge; the *Cherwell*, a ſmall river full of fiſh, after ſeparating Oxford from Northamptonſhire, flows gently through the county, dividing it as it were into two equal parts. The Tame waters and fertilizes the eaſt part, till both theſe laſt rivers, together with the little ſtreams that fall into them, unite with the Iſis.

The Iſis, after ſkirting Wiltſhire, on its entering this county, paſſes under *Rodcott bridge* by *Bablac*, where Robert de Vere, that potent earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin, and duke of Ireland, who, for the high favour in which he ſtood with king Richard II. was highly envied by the nobility, taught us by his example the weakneſs of power, as a certain writer ſays. For being here worſted by the nobility in a ſlight rencounter, he was forced to throw himſelf into the river, and ſwim over it, and ſo put a finiſhing hand to his fortune; for he ſoon after fled his country, and died in exile abroad. Of him the author of the marriage of Tame and Iſis has theſe lines:

—— Hic Verus notiſſimus apro
Dum dare terga negat virtus, & tendere contra
Non ſinit invictae rectrix prudentia mentis;
Undique dum reſonat repetitis ictibus umbo,
Tinnituque ſtrepit circa ſua tempora caſſis,
Se dedit in fluvium, fluvius lætatus & illo
Hoſpite, ſuſcepit ſalvum, ſalvumque remiſit.

Here by his boar * diſtinguiſh'd noble Vere,
His ſtout heart ſcorning flight, yet more ſevere
Diſcretion ruling in his haughty mind,
The field reluctant to his foes reſign'd;
Repeated blows reſounding on his ſhield,
His clattering helmet never made to yield,
Deep in the river plung'd; the watry main
With joy receiv'd, and ſafe return'd again.

In the adjoining plain, which the Iſis frequently overflows, it is firſt increaſed by the little river *Windruſh*, which coming from Cotteſwold, has on its banks *Burford*, Saxon Beopfopd [c], where Cuthred king of the Weſt Saxons, then tributary to the Mercians, unable any longer to bear the grievous exactions of their king Ethelbald, revolted from him, and defeated him, and took his ſtandard, in which hiſtorians ſay was painted a golden dragon. Thence it paſſes by *Minſter Lovell*, antiently the ſeat of the barons Lovell of *Tichemarſh*, who were deſcended from Lupellus a noble Norman, and long flouriſhed here, inriched by marriage with the wealthy heirs of *Tichemerſh*, the lords *Holland*, *D'eyncourt*, and the viſcounts *Beaumont*. It ended, however, in Francis viſcount Lovel, chamberlain to Richard III. attainted by king Henry VII. and ſlain in the battle at Stoke for the pretender Lambert. His ſiſter was Frideſwida, grandmother of Henry firſt baron *Norris*.

Burford.

Minſter Lovell. Barons *Lovell.*

The Windruſh next waſhes *Whitney*, an antient town, before the Norman conqueſt belonging to the biſhops of Wincheſter; near which lies *Coges*, the head of the barony of *Arſic*, whoſe lords, deſcended from the family of the earls of Oxford, have been extinct theſe many years [d]. Near this is the extenſive foreſt of *Wichewood*, formerly more extenſive. For "king "Richard III. diſafforeſted the large foreſt of Wiche-"wood between Woodſtocke and Brightſtow, which "Edward IV. had taken into the foreſt," according to J. Roſs of Warwick [e]. The Iſis having received the Windruſh flows on to *Einſham*, Saxon Eigneyham [f], antiently a royal vill, among very pleaſant meadows. It was firſt taken from the Britans on their defeat by Cuthwulf the Saxon [g], and embelliſhed with a monaſtery by a nobleman named Ethelmar. His foundation was confirmed by Ethelred king of England, A. D. 1005, who (in the words of the original) "ſigned the privilege of liberty [h] with the ſign of "the holy croſs." The houſe has been ſince turned into a private one, and belongs to the earl of Derby. Below this falls into the Iſis the little river *Evenlode* from Cotteſwold, after leaving on the edge of the county, not far from its bank an antient monument, a number of huge ſtones placed in a circle, called by the vulgar *Roll-rich-ſtones*, and fancied to have been once men, changed by a ſtrange metamorphoſis into ſtones. They are ſhapeleſs, unequal, and by length of time much eaten and conſumed. The higheſt of them ſtanding out of the circle and facing the eaſt is called the *King*, becauſe they fancy if that had once ſeen Long Compton, a village a few paces below it, it would have been king of England. Five others adjoining are ſaid to have been knights, and the reſt common ſoldiers. The view of this monument is here annexed. I am apt to think it a memorial of ſome victory, perhaps

Whitney.

Coges.

Barons *Arſic.*

Einſham.

Evenlode r.

Roll-rich-ſtones.

Pl. XV. fig. 2.

* A boar is the cognizance of the Vere family.

[a] Oxnaforopcype. G.
[b] See this contured in the additions to Wiltſhire, p. 95.
[c] Beorgforo- Saxon Chronicle, p. 57. *Beorkſford.* Flor. Wor. *Beorford.* Math. Weſt.
[d] They ended with Robert, t. Henry III. Dugd. Bar. I. 538.
[e] Not in the printed copy of his hiſtory which goes no lower than Richard II. Perhaps in his lives of the earls of Warwick.
[f] Sax. Chron. *Egoneſham*, Ethelwerd, *Igneſham.* Flor. Worc. *Eigneſham.* Hunt. *Aigeneſham.*
[g] 571. Sax. Chron. p. 22.
[h] *hoc noſtræ libertatis privilegium* means only this *exertion of my power* or *this privilege* in general. See Mon. Ang. I. 259.

erected by Rollo the Dane, who afterwards obtained the ſovereignty in Normandy. For at the time[i] he ravaged England with his Danes and Normans, we find the Danes engaged the Saxons hard by at *Hokenorton*, and afterwards again at *Scierſtane* in *Huiccia*, which I ſhould ſuppoſe to be the adjoining boundary ſtone of the four counties, which is plainly implied in the Saxon word *Scierſtane*. *Hokenorton* before-mentioned for the ruſticity of the inhabitants became in the laſt age a proverb, that a booriſh or hoggiſh perſon was born there. It is remarkable for nothing ſo much as the horrid ſlaughter of the Engliſh in the battle with the Danes under Edward the elder. It was afterwards the barony of the *D'Oilies*, an honourable and antient Norman family, of whom the firſt that came into England was Robert D'Oiley *, who, for his ſervices, had this village and many lands given him by William the Conqueror, ſome of which he gave to his ſworn brother Roger Iverey[k], which was called the barony of *St. Valerey*. But this Robert dying without iſſue male was ſucceeded in this town by his brother Nigel, whoſe ſon Robert II. was founder of *Oſney* abbey. At length the heireſs of this family of D'Oiley was married to Henry earl of Warwick, by whom ſhe had Thomas earl of Warwick, who died without iſſue t. Henry III. and Margaret, who died alſo without iſſue, though ſhe had two huſbands John Mareſchall and John de *Pleſſetis*, both earls of Warwick. But then (to borrow the words of the grant) king Henry III. "granted to John de Pleſſetis, or Pleſſey, Hoch-"norton and Cudlington, formerly belonging to Henry "D'Oiley, and fallen to the king by the death of Mar-"garet counteſs of Warwick heretofore wife of the "earl of Warwick aforeſaid as an eſcheat of the "lands of the Normans, to have and to hold ſo long "as England and Normandy were under the ſame "prince[l]." Of this antient and famous houſe the knightly family of D'Oiley ſtill remains in this county.

Hokenorton.

D'oileys.

Barony of *St. Valery.*

37 H. III.

The Evenlode paſſes by no other remarkable place: but after a very long courſe receives a ſmall ſtream, on which ſtands *Woodeſtock*, Saxon Ƿuðerꝑtoc, q. d. *Woody place*; where king Ethelred antiently held an aſſembly of the ſtates, and enacted laws. Here is a magnificent royal manſion built by Henry I. who added to it a ſpacious park incloſed with a ſtone wall, and, according to John Roſs[m], the firſt in England, though *Parca ſylveſtris beſtiarum*, "a "woody park for wild beaſts," occurs more than once in Domeſday book. Now they are become ſo numerous that there are ſuppoſed to be more in England than in all the Chriſtian world beſide; to ſuch a pitch did our anceſtors carry their paſſion for the chace. Our hiſtorians relate that Henry II. enamoured of Roſamond Clifford, a lady of ſuch exquiſite beauty as to drive all other women out of the prince's thoughts, whereby ſhe acquired the common name of *Roſa mundi* (Roſe of the World), in order to conceal her from his jealous conſort, built in this palace a labyrinth with the moſt intricate turnings and windings backwards and forwards, now intirely gone. The town itſelf having nothing to ſhew, boaſts of giving birth to Geoffery Chaucer, our Engliſh Homer, to whom and our poets in general I may juſtly apply theſe lines of the learned Italian about Homer and the Greek poets:

Woodſtock.

First park in *England.*

Geoffrey Chaucer.

——— *Hic ille eſt cujus de gurgite ſacro*
Combibit arcanos vatum omnis turba furores.

From this man's ſource deep drank their inmoſt rage
The croud of poets throughout every age.

For he in genius ſurpaſſes them all, and leaves our poetaſters far behind.

——— *jam monte potitus*
Ridet anhelantem dura ad faſtigia turbam.

And now high ſeated on Parnaſſus' top
Laughs at the rabble that come preſſing up.

The Iſis having received the Evenlode divides its ſtream among many pleaſant iſlands, on which ſtands *Godſtow*, q. d. *God's place*, a ſmall nunnery built by Ida, a rich widow, and repaired by king John, who endowed it with a yearly revenue, that the holy virgins therein might by their prayers (according to the general perſuaſion of the times) aſſiſt the ſouls of Henry III. his father and Roſamund, who was buried there with this rhyming epitaph.

Godſtow

Hic jacet in tumba Roſa mundi, non Roſamunda;
Non redolet, ſed olet, quæ redolere ſolet.

Roſe of the world, not a clean Roſe,
A tomb of ſtone does here incloſe;
Her ſavour ſweet no more you'll meet;
Whom ſweet you think, you here find ſtink.

The Iſis has ſcarcely collected its ſeveral ſtreams before it meets the *Cherwell* coming from Northampton-ſhire, and dividing this county as it were equally. It firſt paſſes by *Banbury* antiently Baneꝛbyꝛiʒ, at which Kinric the Weſt Saxon in a famous battle routed the Britans, who fought valiantly for the laſt ſtake: and in the laſt age Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, while he ſided with the earl of Lancaſter gave the Yorkiſts ſuch an overthrow, that he ſoon after took Edward IV. who was quite adrift, and carried him off. The town is now famous for its cheeſe, and the ruins of a caſtle built by Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln (to whoſe ſee the town formerly belonged), who preferring a ſtately to a comfortable habitation, involved himſelf in great difficulties by his wild ſchemes in building. Below this (to mention it by the way) have been found many Roman coins, as alſo in the neighbouring fields; proofs of the antiquity of the place.

Cherwell

Banbury

I muſt not forget that near this place is *Broughton*, the ſeat of Richard *Fienes* or *Fenis*, to whom and the heirs of his body king James in the firſt year of his reign, "granted and confirmed the name, ſtyle, title, "degree, rank, and honour of baron Say and Sele," as lineally deſcended from James *Fienes* baron *Say and Sele* and high treaſurer of England t. Henry VIII. During its long courſe from Banbury the Cherwell ſees nothing but cultivated fields and delightful meads, among which are *Iſlip* antiently *Ghiſtlipe*, the birth-place, as appears from his own words in the original charter by which he gives this his manor to the church of Weſtminſter, of that

Broughton

Iſlip

* Lib. Oſnienſis. † Regiſter of *Oſney*.

[i] Rollo invaded England 876. (Sax. Chron. 83). but the Danes did not worſt the Engliſh at Hokentune till 41 years after (917). Ib. 104. and not at Sceorſtan till 100 years after (1016). Ib. 148. Mr. Camden, therefore, forgets himſelf in his dates, ſince in the ſame ſentence he puts the Hokenorton ſlaughter in the reign of Edmund the elder.

[k] *John* D'Eiverio. Lel. It. II. 17. Dugd. Mon. Aug. II. 136. and Bar. I. 460. Mr. Camden is confirmed by Domeſday and the Regiſter of Oſney abbey.

[l] *donec terræ Angliæ & Normanniæ fuerit communes*; till ſuch time as the lands of England and Normandy ſhould be made common. G. Untill the lands, &c. were common. H.

[m] P. 138. Several villages were deſtroyed to make it, and it was ſeven miles round, and made 14 Henry I. Ib. The king had here a menagerie of wild beaſts ſent him by foreign princes, among which was a porcupine. Malmſb. V. 91.

king

king Edward, whom for his piety and continence our anceſtors honoured with the title of Confeſſor: and *Hedindon*, which king John made the barony of Thomas *Baſſet* [n].

Here falls into the Cherwell from the eaſt a ſmall river which runs by *Burceſter*, Saxon Bupenceaꝛtep and Bennaceaꝛtep, a town of antient note, but where I have not found any marks of antiquity, except that Gilbert *Baſſet* and Egeline de *Courtenay* his wife built here a ſmall religious houſe in honour of St. Edburg in the reign of Henry II. and the barons *Le Strange of Knocking* were lately lords of the place. But to the weſt lie the ſmall remains of a ruined ſtation, called *Alcheſter*, perhaps for *Aldcheſter*, q. d. *Old town*, through which the military way leads from Wellingford to Banbury, as the neighbours think, who call it *Akeman ſtreet way*. Its ridge is very conſpicuous for ſome miles in the plain of *Otmore* often under water in winter floods.

At the conflux of the Cherwell with the Iſis, and where their ſtreams being interrupted form a number of very pleaſant iſlands, ſtands in a plain the famous Univerſity of OXFORD, Saxon Oxenfopd, our moſt noble Athens, the ſeat of the Muſes, the ſupport or rather the ſun, the eye, the ſoul of England; the moſt famous ſource of learning and wiſdom, whence religion, politeneſs, and learning are copiouſly diffuſed all over the kingdom. The city is handſome and neat; whether we regard the beauty of the private, the noble magnificence of the public buildings, or the healthineſs and pleaſantneſs of the ſituation. The plain in which it ſtands is defended by woody hills, which ſhut out on one hand the unhealthy ſouth wind, and on the other the violent weſt wind, and admit only the gentle eaſt, and the north wind that drives away all peſtiferous vapours. From this ſituation ſome writers have ſaid it was antiently called *Belloſitum*. Some think it was called *Caer Vortigern* and *Caer Vember* in Britiſh, and ſuppoſe certain Vortigerns and Mempricius's to have founded it. But whatever was its name in the Britiſh times, the Saxons called it Oxenfopd, and evidently in the ſame ſenſe as the Greeks did their ſeveral *Boſphori* and the Germans their *Ochenfort* on the Oder, from the *ford of oxen*, in which ſenſe our Britans ſtill call it *Rhid-ychen*. Leland [o], however, with great probability, derives its name from the river *Ouſe*, called in Latin *Iſis*, and thinks it was called *Ouſford*, as the river iſlands formed here by the Iſis are called *Ouſney*.

The wiſdom of our anceſtors, as appears in our hiſtory, conſecrated even in the Britiſh times this city to the Muſes, tranſlating them from Greeklade (now a ſmall town in Wilts) hither, as to a more fruitfull nurſery. For Alexander Necham * writes, "Italy claims ſuperior knowledge of civil law, but "the ſtudy of divinity and the liberal arts prove that "the univerſity of Paris deſerves the preference of all "others. Agreeable alſo to Merlin's prophecy Wiſ"dom has flouriſhed at the Ford of Oxen, and will, in "its due time paſs over alſo into Ireland." But in the following Saxon age when ſo many cities were deſtroyed, it underwent the common fate, and for a long while was famous only for the reliques of Frideſwide, who was ranked among the ſaints for her holy life merely becauſe ſhe had ſolemnly devoted herſelf to God, and prince Algar, ſoliciting her in marriage, was miraculouſly, as they ſay, deprived of his eyeſight. "She, as William of "Malmeſbury [p] relates, triumphant in virginity, "founded here a monaſtery, in which in the reign "of Ethelred certain Daniſh convicts having taken "refuge, were burned together with the building by "the implacable rage of the Engliſh. Afterwards "the king repenting of this action the holy place was "purged, the monaſtery rebuilt, the old poſſeſſions "reſtored, new ones added, and the place afterwards "given by Roger biſhop of Saliſbury to an eminently "learned canon regular [q], who there ſettled a number "of ſuch canons for ſervice of God." But leaving theſe accounts let us return to the Univerſity.

When the ſtorm of the Daniſh war was over, the moſt religious prince Alfred reſtored their retreats to the long-exiled Muſes, by founding three colleges, one 886.
for grammarians, another for philoſophy, and a third for divinity. This will be more fully explained by the following paſſage in the old annals of the New Monaſtery at Wincheſter. "In the year of our "Lord 806 [r] the ſecond year of the arrival of St. "Grimbald in England the Univerſity of Oxford "was begun; the firſt who preſided and read di"vinity lectures in it being St. Neoth an abbot and "able divine, and St. Grimbald [s], a moſt eminent pro"feſſor of the incomparable ſweetneſs of the ſacred "pages; Aſſer the monk, an excellent ſcholar, pro"feſſing grammar and rhetoric; John monk of the "church of St. David giving lectures in logic, muſic, "and arithmetic; and John the monk, colleague of "St. Grimbald, a man of great parts, and a uni"verſal ſcholar, teaching geometry and aſtronomy "before the moſt glorious and invincible king "Alfred, whoſe memory will dwell like honey in the "mouths of all." Soon after, as we find in an excellent MS. of the ſaid Aſſer, who was at that time profeſſor here, "broke out a ſharp and fatal quarrel "between Grymbold and thoſe very learned men "whom he had brought thither with him, and the "old ſcholars whom he found there; who, on his "coming, unanimouſly refuſed to receive the rules, "methods, and forms of lecturing that Grymbold in"troduced. Three years had paſſed without any "great difference between them; but the ſecret "averſion afterwards broke out with the utmoſt vi"olence. In order to quell it the invincible king "Alfred as ſoon as he heard of it by the meſſages "and complaints from Grymbold, went in perſon to "Oxford to put an end to the diſpute, and he took "the greateſt pains to hear the cauſes and complaints "on both ſides. The foundation of the difference "was this. The old ſcholars maintained that before "Grymbold came to Oxford learning had flouriſhed "there, though the ſcholars at that time were fewer "than in more antient times, the greater part being "driven out by the cruelty and oppreſſion of the "Pagans. They alſo proved, and ſhewed, and that "by the undoubted teſtimony of antient chronicles, "that the ordinances and regulations of the place "were eſtabliſhed by certain religious and learned "men, ſuch as Gildas, Melkinus, Ninnius, Kenti"gern, and others, who had all lived to a good old "age in theſe ſtudies, having ſettled matters there in "peace and harmony, and alſo that St. Germanus

* Lib. II. de Nat. rerum.

[n] It ended with his ſecond ſon Thomas t. Henry III. Dugd. I. 383.
[o] Cygn. Cant. v. *Iſidis vadum*.
[p] De Geſt. Pont. IV. 166. Mat. Par. p. 65.
[q] Winmund, the firſt prior of the new foundation.
[r] 1306, in the laſt Latin edition of Camden, but it muſt be corrected as here, and not as it is in the margin.
[s] Grimbald died 803. Chron. Sax. G. a miſtake for 903. Sax. Chron. p. 100.

" came to Oxford, and ſtaid there half a year in his " journey over Britain to preach againſt the Pelagian " hereſies, and wonderfully approved their plan and " inſtitution. The king with unheard-of condeſcenſion " gave both parties attentive hearing, and repeated his " pious and ſeaſonable advice to maintain mutual union " and concord, and left them with the proſpect that " both parties would follow his advice and embrace " his inſtitutions. But Grymbold offended at this pro- " ceeding immediately retired to the monaſtery at " Wincheſter lately founded by king Alfred. He alſo " cauſed his tomb to be removed to Wincheſter, in " which he had intended to lay his bones when his " courſe of life was ended, in the vault under the " chancel of St. Peter's church at Oxford, which " church himſelf had built from the ground of ſtone " poliſhed in the moſt coſtly manner."

This happy reſtoration of learning was followed in a few years by various calamities. The Danes in the reign of Edward, plundered and burnt the place, and ſoon after Harold Harefoot practiſed the moſt inhuman barbarities here in revenge for ſome of his men who were killed in an affray; ſo that the moſt melancholy remove of the ſtudents enſued, and the univerſity remained almoſt extinct, a lamentable ſpectacle till the time of William the Norman. Some have falſely ſuppoſed this prince took the city, miſled by a wrong reading in ſome copies of *Oxonia* for *Exonia*. At that time however it was the ſeat of an univerſity, as we learn from theſe words of Ingulphus who lived at that time. " I Ingulphus ſettled firſt " at Weſtminſter, was afterwards ſent to ſtudy at Ox- " ford, having made greater proficiency than many of " my own age in Ariſtotle, &c." What we call an *univerſity* they in that age called a *ſtudy*, as will be ſhewn by and by. But at this time it was ſunk ſo low that there being as appears from the Conqueror's ſurvey about 750 houſes within and without the walls, beſides 24 manſions on the walls, 500 of them were not able to pay the tax. And to quote the book itſelf[u] " This city paid for toll and gavel and all " other cuſtoms to the king yearly £. 20 and ſix pints " of honey, and to earl Algar £. 10." Soon after Robert *D'Oili*, a noble Norman beforementioned, having received from William the Conqueror lands here in reward of his ſervices in the war built a caſtle on the weſt ſide of the city, fortified with immenſe earthworks, and in it a pariſh church dedicated to St. George, into which the pariſhioners not being allowed admittance while Stephen cloſely beſieged the empreſs Matilda in this caſtle, the chapel of St. Thomas was built in the neighbourhood. He is ſuppoſed to have fortified the city with new walls, which are now gradually decaying by age. His brother Nigell's ſon Robert, chamberlain to king Henry I. founded, at the perſuaſion of his wife Editha (daughter of Fornus) who had been miſtreſs to Henry I. *Oſeney*, a magnificent abbey, as appears from its ruins, in the middle of the river below the caſtle.

1074. Reg. of Oſeney abbey.

Oſeney.

At the ſame time, as I find in the chronicle of this abbey of Oſeney, " Robert Pulen began to read at " Oxford the holy ſcriptures which had fallen into " neglect in England. After both the church of Eng- " land and that of France had profited greatly by his " doctrine he was called away by Pope Lucius II. who " made him chancellor of the holy Roman church." To the ſame effect alſo Roſs of Warwick[x]. " In " the reign of Henry I. the Divinity lecture which had " long ceaſed at Oxford began to revive; and this " prince built a new hall there [ſuitable to his royal " manſion, in which he kept Eaſter 1130 in royal ſtate] " afterwards converted into a convent of Camelites by " Edward II." But long before this in the ſaid palace had been born that truely lion-hearted prince Richard I. king of England, commonly called *Cocur* de Lion, full of high and noble ſpirit, born for the glory of Chriſtendom and England, and the terror of the Pagans: on whoſe death a poet of that time, and no mean one, made this epigram:

Richard Cœur de Lion.

Viſcera Carleolum, corpus Fons ſervat Ebrardi,
Et cor Rothomagum, magne Richarde, tuum:
In tria dividitur unus qui plus fuit uno,
Nec ſupereſt uno gloria tanta viro.

Chalus[y] thy bowels has; thy body ſleeps
At Fontevraud; thy great heart Rouen keeps;
Thus torn in three Richard, who when alive
Was more than one; his fame does ſcarce ſurvive.

Hic, Richarde, jaces, ſed mors ſi cederet armis,
Victa timore tui cederet ipſa tuis.

Here valiant Richard lies: Could death ſubmit
To arms, the dread of thine had conquer'd it.

The city thus embelliſhed with buildings, numbers began to flock hither as to the common mart of learning and virtue, and literature flouriſhed afreſh, eſpecially by the encouragement of Robert Pulen, a man born to advance the republic of letters, who ſpared no pains to open again the fountains of the muſes, buried as it were in the bowels of the parcht-up city, under the particular favour of Henry I. Henry II. and Richard his ſon beforementioned. Pulen's endeavours ſucceeded ſo well that in the reign of John here were 3000 ſtudents in this city, who all to a man went off, ſome to Reading, others to Cambridge, on ſome affront put upon this learned body by the citizens. But the diſturbance being compoſed they ſhortly after returned. Then and in ſucceeding times as Providence ordained this city for the Muſes ſo it produced for it a number of excellent princes and prelates, who exerted the greateſt liberality to adorn and encourage learning. For when Henry III. by viſiting the ſhrine of Frideſwide, which before was thought of dangerous conſequence, diſpelled that ſuperſtitious dread by which certain ſuperſtitious princes had been kept from coming into Oxford, and held here a parliament to ſettle his differences with the barons, he confirmed the privileges granted by former kings, and granted ſome new ones. So much was the number of learned men here increaſed that far the greateſt part of thoſe whoſe proficiency in learning both divine and human qualified them to figure in church and ſtate proceeded from hence: So that Matthew Paris[z] elegantly ſtyles " the univerſity of Oxford the ſecond ſchool of the church after that of Paris, and the very foundation of the church." The Popes had before this honoured it with the title of *Univerſity*, which they had conferred by their decrees

[t] Hiſt. Croyl. p. 513. b. ed. 1596. Ed. Francf. 1601 p. 903. ed. Gale p. 73. [u] P. 154. a.
[x] f. 124. a. [y] *Carliſle.* G. miſprinting it *Carleolum*, and not conſuking our hiſtorians. [z] P. 946.

on no other but that of Paris, this of Oxford, and thoſe of Bologna and Salamanca. It was decreed in the council of Vienne, that "ſchools for the ſtudy of "the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee languages ſhould "be erected in the *ſtudies* of Paris, Oxford, Bologna, "and Salamanca (as the moſt conſiderable) that the "knowledge of theſe languages might prevail by their "being thus taught, and that catholic perſons be "choſen, ſufficiently verſt therein, two in each lan-"guage. For thoſe in Oxford the biſhops, monaſ-"teries, chapters, convents, colleges, exempt and not "exempt, and the rectors of churches throughout "England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, were to "provide a competent maintenance *." From theſe words it is eaſy to ſee that Oxford was the principal ſchool for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and that what we now call academies and *univerſities* were antiently properly enough called *ſtudies*, as St. Jerom ſpeaks of the "flouriſhing ſtudies of Gaul †." The name of univerſity prevailed about the time of Henry III. for a public ſchool, and if I am not miſtaken in my obſervations, was uſed not for the place but the body of ſtudents. But this perhaps is out of the way.

Muniſicent patrons had now begun to adorn the inner part of the city and ſuburbs with ſtately colleges, halls, and ſchools, and to endow them with noble revenues, for the largeſt part of the univerſity was before in the ſuburbs without the north gate; In the reign of Henry III. John *Baliol* of Bernard caſtle, who died 1264, father of John Baliol king of Scotland, founded Baliol college, to which he gave his name ‡: and ſoon after Walter de *Merton*, biſhop of Rocheſter, in 1274[a] removed to Oxford the college which he had built in Surrey, endowing and calling it *Merton* college; and William Archdeacon of Durham reſtored that work of Alfred now called *Univerſity* college. At this time the ſtndents who had roughly handled Otto, the pope's legate or rather horſeleech ſent over to ſuck the blood of England, were excommunicated, and ſeverely treated. By this time, as Richard primate of Armagh writes[b], here were reckoned 30,000 ſtudents. Under Edward II. Walter *Stapledon*, biſhop of Exeter, founded *Exeter* college and *Hart* hall; as did the king, following his example, a royal college (commonly called *Orial*) and *St. Mary's* hall. About this time the Hebrew tongue began to be read here by a converted Jew, "to whom each clerk in Oxford paid one penny for each mark of his eccleſiaſtical revenue §." Afterwards queen Philippa wife of Edward III. founded *Queen's* college; and Simon *Iſlip*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, *Canterbury* college. Then the ſtudents having every thing they could deſire began to grow inſolent, and divided into parties of northern and ſouthern men, carrying on a furious civil war amongſt themſelves. Upon which the northern men retired to Stanford, and began to open ſchools there. But a few years after Phœbus dawning more favourably on the muſes, and diſpelling theſe clouds of war, they returned; and it was enacted, that no Oxford man ſhould take degrees at Stanford to the prejudice of this city. About that time William *Wiccam*, biſhop of Wincheſter, erected that magnificent college called *New* college, to which the beſt ſcholars of his ſchool at Wincheſter are yearly elected. Richard *Angerville* alſo, biſhop of Durham, ſurnamed *Philobiblos*, built and furniſhed a library for the public uſe of the ſtudents; and his ſucceſſor Thomas de *Hatfield* founded *Durham* college for monks of Durham; as did Richard *Fleming*, biſhop of Lincoln, *Lincoln* college. The Benedictine monks alſo at that time raiſed a ſum of money for founding *Gloceſter* college, in which one or two monks from every houſe of Benedictines were maintained, and afterwards became profeſſors of literature in their reſpective houſes. To ſay nothing of the canons of St. Frideſwide, four fair houſes of friars were erected in the ſuburbs, in which floriſht many perſons of no common degree of learning. In the following age in the reign of Henry V, Henry *Chicheley*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, built two noble colleges, dedicating one to *All Souls* and the other to *St. Bernard*. Not long after William *Wainfleet*, biſhop of Wincheſter, erected *Mary Magdalen* college, in a beautiful ſtyle, convenient ſituation, and with very pleaſant walks. At the ſame time the Divinity ſchool was built in ſo elegant a manner that one may juſtly inſcribe on it that ſaying of Xeuxis, "A man will ſooner admire than imitate it;" and a library fitted up over it furniſhed with 129 choice books, procured at great expence from Italy by Humphrey the Good, duke of Gloceſter, an eminent admirer of literature. But the public was ſoon deprived of theſe by private avarice. At preſent ſir Thomas Bodley, who received his education in this univerſity, has at great expence and with a zeal never enough to be commended, furniſhed a new library in the ſame place with the beſt books collected from all parts, that the univerſity might at laſt have a public magazine of wiſdom, and the founder enjoy immortal glory ||. And as by the wiſe inſtitution of the antients ſtatues of gold, ſilver, or braſs, were erected in libraries to thoſe by whoſe care they had been founded, and whoſe immortal ſpirits ſpeak in them to reſcue men from the power of time, and relieve the regret and curioſity of mankind; the chancellor of the Univerſity, with a view alſo to his own glory, dedicated there a ſtatue of ſir Thomas Bodley, who had ſo highly deſerved of the republic of letters, with this inſcription:

Durham coll.

Lincoln coll.

Gloceſter coll.

All Souls coll.

St. Bernard's college.

Magdalen college.

Divinity School.

Public Library.

Tho. Bodley.

THOMAS SACKVILLUS DORSETTIÆ COMES, SUMMUS ANGLIÆ THESAURARIUS, ET HUJUS ACADEMIÆ CANCELLARIUS
THOMÆ BODLEIO EQUITI AURATO, QUI BIBLIOTHECAM HANC INSTITUIT, HONORIS CAUSA PIE POSUIT.

Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorſet,
High Treaſurer of England,
and Chancellor of this Univerſity,
Pioufly erected this Statue
to the Memory of Sir Thomas Bodley,
Founder of this Library.

In the reign of Henry VII.[c] for the further advancement of learning William *Smith*, biſhop of Lincoln, founded *Brazen Noſe* college, which that worthy and devout old man Mr. Alexander *Nowell*, dean of St. Paul's, London, further endowed; and Richard *Fox*, biſhop of Wincheſter, built *Corpus Chriſti* college. Theſe were followed by Thomas *Wolſey*, cardinal of

Brazen Noſe college.

Corpus Chriſti college.

* Clementinar. 5° made by Clement V. † Ad Ruſticum monach. ‡ Liber Mailros.
§ Reg. *Hide* abbey. || Plin. XXXV. 2. [a] 1264. G.
[b] Richard Fitz Rafe, archbiſhop of Armagh, chancellor of Oxford, undertaking the cauſe of the Univerſity againſt the Friars Mendicants, was ſummoned by them before Innocent IV. at Avignon, but apprehending they had prejudiced the Pope in their favour he ſet out to return, but died and was buried at Avignon 1359. Tanner, Bib. Brit. 283. Wood, H. & A. Un. Ox. II. 74.
[c] VIII. Gibſon. Tanner.

York, who began on the ſcite of St. Frideſwide's monaſtery the largeſt and handſomeſt college of all, which Henry VIII. uniting to it Canterbury college, endowed with large revenues, and called *Chriſt Church*. The ſame potent prince from his own treaſury appointed a biſhop for the honor of the city, and public profeſſors for the ornament of the univerſity. In our time alſo, that the Muſes might be loaded with new favours, ſir Thomas *Pope*, knt. rebuilt Durham college, and Thomas *White*, citizen and alderman of London, and alſo a knight, did the ſame for Bernard's college; adding new buildings to both which lay buried in their ruins, endowing them with lands, and dignifying them by new names, dedicating the latter to *St. John*, the former to the *Holy Trinity*. Queen Mary likewiſe built the Public Schools, from the ground. And lately Hugh *Priſe*, Doctor of Laws, laid the foundations of a new college in honor of *Jeſus* under happy auſpices. [Sir Henry Saville founded two lectures in geometry and aſtronomy, and aſſigned with them £. 320. a year, appointing Dr. Bambridge for his aſtronomical lectures, and Mr. Brigs for his geometry lectures, both Cantabrigians. He furniſhed the mathematical library and gave thereunto £. 100. He gave towards the building of the new ſchool £. 120. He gave to ſir T. Bodley's library many rare both MS. and printed books and enriched the printing houſe of the Univerſity with matrices of the Greek letters, and laſtly by his will he gave to the Univerſity, to his readers, and the mathematical cheſt £. 40. by the year. He alſo at his great charge publiſhed St. Chryſoſtom's works, and other Greek authors. Remember there alſo that William Camden Clarenceux gave (*abſit verbo invidia*) £. 148. yearly to an hiſtorical lecture, and inſtituted thereto Mr. Degory Wheare for the firſt lecturer [c].] With theſe 16 colleges and eight halls beſides, elegantly built, and handſomely endowed, and furniſhed with libraries, Oxford flouriſhes ſo as to ſurpaſs all the univerſities of Chriſtendom, and for living libraries (as I may juſtly with Eunapius [d] call learned men) proficiency in the learned ſciences, and the diſcipline and government of the whole body of letters here yields to none.

Chriſt Church.
St. John's college.
Trinity college.
Public Schools.
Jeſus college.

But why do I enlarge here? Oxford ſhines with ſuch abundant luſtre, to borrow Pliny's phraſe [e], that it wants no panegyric; nor would I be thought extravagant in the praiſes of my nurſing mother. Suffice it to ſay of Oxford what Pomponius Mela ſays of Athens, "It is too well known to be pointed out [f]." For a concluſion take the beginning of the Hiſtory of Oxford from the Proctor's book. "Many chro-
"nicles have teſtified that many places throughout
"the world at different times have been eminent for
"the ſtudy of various ſciences. But of all among the
"Latins the univerſity of Oxford appears to have been
"the firſt in foundation, took in the largeſt compaſs of
"ſcience, maintained the Catholic faith with greater
"ſteadineſs, and enjoyed the greateſt number of pri-
"vileges." The Oxford mathematicians place this city in 22 degrees of longitude from the Fortunate iſlands, and in 51° 50″ north latitude.

The Iſis and Cherwell uniting their waters in one ſtream below Oxford, the Iſis runs with more rapidity and force ſouth in queſt of the Thame, which it ſeems to have been long in purſuit of. It has not gone many miles when the Thame meets it from Buckinghamſhire, and at its firſt entering this county gives its name to *Tame*, a market town, very pleaſantly ſituated among rivers: the Thame waſhing the north part, and two little ſtreams that fall into it incloſing it on the eaſt and weſt ſides. It has been very conſiderable ever ſince Henry biſhop of Lincoln t. Henry III. turned the high road which lay below it through the middle of the town *. Alexander, that munificent biſhop of Lincoln, who was lord of the place, being blamed by all for his extravagance in building caſtles, to wipe off this odium, ſays William of Newburgh [g], built a little monaſtery near it; and many years after the *Quatremains*, a family of great fame here in the laſt age, founded an hoſpital for the poor. But both are now gone, and in their ſtead ſir John *Williams*, whom queen Mary advanced to the rank of baron Williams of Tame, founded a very handſome ſchool and a ſmall almſ-houſe.

Tame.
Lord Williams of

Thence the Tame runs by *Ricot*, a handſome houſe, formerly belonging to the *Quatremains*, whoſe male iſſue expiring, it was ſold to the *Fowlers* and *Herons*, and came at laſt to lord Williams before mentioned, and by his daughter to ſir Henry Norris, whom queen Elizabeth created baron Norris of Ricot; a perſon diſtinguiſhed both by his noble birth, being deſcended from the *Lovells*, (who were allied to the nobleſt families in England), and by his warlike ſons, as Holland, Portugal, Bretagne and Ireland can teſtify.

Ricot.

The Tame comes next to *Dorcheſter*, which Bede [h] calls *Civitas Dorcinia*, Leland [i] *Hydropolis*, a name of his own inventing, but proper enough, *Dour* ſignifying in Britain Water. That the Romans formerly lived here appears from their coins frequently dug up, and our chronicles ſay it was long famous for a biſhop's ſee fixt there by Birinus the apoſtle of the Weſt Saxons. For when he baptized Cinigils, king of the Weſt Saxons, to whom Oſwald king of Northumberland ſtood godfather, "the two kings, as Bede informs us, gave the ſaid biſhop this city to eſtabliſh there an epiſcopal ſee." This Birinus, as further appears from Bede, was eſteemed at that time a miracle of ſanctity; whence a very old poet who wrote his life in verſe, ſays of him:

Dorch.

Dignior attolli quam ſit Tirynthius heros,
Quam ſit Alexander Macedo: Tirynthius hoſtes
Vicit, Alexander mundum, Birinus utrunque.
Nec tantum vicit mundum Birinus & hoſtem,
Sed ſeſe bello vincens, & victus eodem.

A nobler theme than Hercules of old,
Or Macedonia's king: of one we're told
How he his foes to juſt deſtruction hurl'd,
And of the other that he wan the world.
Both theſe Birinus did; for he obtain'd
Victory o'er both, and then a greater gain'd
Over himſelf; and conquer'd, Conqueror reign'd.

After the ſee had continued here 460 years, that the epiſcopal name might not ſink into diſrepute in ſo ſmall a city (to prevent which certain canons had been made) Remigius under William the Conqueror removed it to Lincoln. At which time this "town of Dorceſter," according to Malmesbury [k] who lived then, "was ſmall and ill peopled, yet the ma-
"jeſty of the churches was great either by the anti-
"quity of the building or the diligence of ſuch as had

* Clauſ. 3 H. III.

[c] Camden's MS. additions in the Bodleian library.
[d] N. H. IV. 11.
[e] I. 6.
[f] II. 3.
[g] I. 6.
[h] *Dorcinca.* Ed. Wheel. *Dorcic.* Ed. Smith. III. 7. Doncecearten Sax. Bede Ec. Hiſt. III. 7. alſo Sax. Chron. p. 30.
[i] Com. in Cyg. Cantio.
[k] De pontif. IV. 165. b.

"lately repaired it." From that time it began gradually to decline, and lately upon turning the high road from it has fallen ſo much to decay that from being antiently a city it hardly keeps the name of a town; though it has proofs enough to ſhew of its antient extent in the ruins in the adjoining fields.

Below this the Tame and Iſis uniting do as it were join hands in wedlock, and with their ſtreams unite their names; and as the *Jor* and *Dan* in the holy land and the *Dor* and *Dan* in France form the *Jordan* and *Dordan*; ſo theſe rivers go by the compound name of *Tamiſis*[1]. This ſeems to have been firſt taken notice of by the author of the Eulogium Hiſtoriarum. The following lines on the marriage of the Iſis in this place from a poem bearing that title are ſubmitted to the reader's choice to peruſe or paſs over:

Hic veſtit ZEPHYRUS *florentes gramine ripas,*
FLORAque *nectareis redimit caput Iſidis herbis,*
Seligit ambroſios pulcherrima GRATIA *flores,*
Contexit geminas CONCORDIA *læta corollas,*
Extollitque ſuas tædas Hymenæus in altum.
Naiades ædificant thalamumque thorumque profundo,
Stamine gemmato textum, pictiſque columnis
Undique fulgentem. Qualem nec Lydia Regi
Extruxit Pelopi, nec tu, Cleopatra, marito.
Illic manubias cumulant, quas Brutus Achivis,
Quas Brennus Græcis, rigidus Gurmundus Hibernis,
Bunduica Romanis, claris Arthurius Anglis
Eripuit, quicquid Scotis victricibus armis
Abſtulit Edvardus, virtuſque Britannica Gallis.
Hauſerat intereà ſperati conjugis ignes
TAMA *Cateuchlanûm delabens montibus; illa*
Impatiens neſcire thorum, nupturaque greſſus
Accelerat, longique dies ſibi ſtare videntur,
Ambitioſa ſuum donec præponere nomen
Poſſit amatori. Quid non mortalia cogit
Ambitio? notamque ſuo jam nomine villam*
Linquit, Norriſiis geminans ſalvete, valete.
Cernitur & tandem Dorceſtria priſca, petiti
Augurium latura thori; nunc TAMA *reſurgit*
Nexa comam ſpicis, trabea ſuccincta virenti,
Auroræ ſuperans digitos, vultumque Diones:
Peſtanae non labra roſæ, non lumina gemmae,
Lilia non æquant crines, non colla pruinæ:
Utque fluit, crines madidos in terga repellit,
Reddit & undanti legem formamque capillo.
En ſubitò frontem placidis è fluctibus ISIS
Effert, & totis radios ſpargentia campis
Aurea ſtillanti reſplendent lumina vultu;
Jungit & optatæ nunc oſcula plurima TAMÆ,
Mutuaque explicitis innectunt colla lacertis:
Oſcula mille ſonant, connexu brachia pallent,
Labra ligant animos: tandem deſcenditur unà
In thalamum, quo juxta Fide Concordia ſancta,
Splendida conceptis ſancit connubia verbis.
Undique multifori ſtrepitat nunc tibia buxi,
Fluctícolæ Nymphæ, Dryades, Satyrique petulci
In numeros circùm ludunt, ducuntque choreas;
Dum pede concutiunt alterno gramina læti,
Permulcent volucres ſylvas modulamine paſſim,
Certatimque ſonat lætum reparabilis Echo.
Omnia nunc rident, campi lætantur, Amores
Frænatis plaudunt avibus per inania vecti:
Perſonat & citharа quicquid vidêre priores,
Pronuba victura lauro velata Britôna.

Here Zephyr cloaths the verdant flow'ry meads,
While over Iſis' head fair Flora ſheds
Nectarious flow'rs, by faireſt Graces ſhorn
Ambroſial buds the bridal crown adorn.
A pair of garlands lovely Concord twines;
The hymeneal torch uplifted ſhines,
The bridal room and bed by Naiad's hand,
Pearl-woven coverings, painted pillars ſtand,
In glitt'ring glory. Such not Lydia's queen
For Pelops deckt, nor ſuch as this was ſeen
Thine, Cleopatra, for thy Roman ſpouſe.
For here each nymph in beauteous order throws
From Greece what Brutus and what Brennus won,
From Ireland Gurmund fierce, our Amazon
From Rome, the Engliſh ſpoils
Our Arthur bore memorials of his toils,
From Scotland what victorious Edward bore
And Britiſh valor from the Gallic ſhore.
Now Tame had caught the wiſht-for ſocial flame
In proſpect, as ſhe down the mountains came,
The Catechlanian hills; with fond deſire
Of bridal joys her ſtreams new ſpeed acquire;
With eager rapure brooking no delay
To join her name to his ſhe haſtes away.
Thus does ambition urge the mortal mind:
She leaves the town of her own name behind,
To Norris bids a long a kind adieu;
And now old Dorcheſter was come in view,
Omen of future joys: here Tame uprears
Her head bedeckt with corn, in robe of green;
Her hands the morn, her face the Cyprian queen,
Her lips the Pæſtan roſe, the pearls her eyes
Surpaſs, her hair with brighteſt lilies vies,
Her neck in whiteneſs rival to the ſnows,
Her dewy treſſes floating as ſhe flows,
Into a figure of a crown ſhe throws.
Sudden emerging from his gentle ſtreams
Iſis appears: his eyes' reſplendent beams
From his wet forehead dazzle all the place.
He meets his Tame, and in her lov'd embrace
A thouſand kiſſes pours; his ſtraining arms,
His raptur'd lips, devouring all her charms.
In tranſports mutual loſt they inſtant go
To the deckt chambers of the deep below,
Where faith and holy concord ratify
With ſolemn phraſe the dear connubial tie.
The box flute ſtrikes the air with chearful ſound,
Nymphs of the ſtream and Dryads beat the ground
And with 'em wanton ſatyrs nimbly bound,
The lofty woods repeat their mirth around.
The fields partake the univerſal joy,
Sports on his bridled birds the wanton boy,
With all his train of love. On ſounding lyres
The Britiſh bridemaids, boaſtful of their ſires,
With laurel crown'd rehearſe each glorious deed,
Nor mourn that they a ſingle life muſt lead.
They ſung Britannia ſever'd from the world
What time the victor ſea his ſurges hurl'd

[1] See this confuted in Wilts, p. 95.

And

And rent the rocks: the exiled hero here
On altars which Ulyſſes erſt did rear
On Thames's banks, Tirynthius pour'd his prayer.
And heaven's artillery rattling hail drew down
To vanquiſh Albion Neptune's favourite ſon.
How Corinæus Brutus' faithful friend
His ſteps directed weſtward did attend;
In haſty fright how Cæſar left the ſhore,
Ambition lately urg'd him to explore, &c.

And a few lines after,

Dixerat: unito conſurgit & unus amore
Lætior exultans nunc nomine TAMISIS *uno,*
Oceanumque patrem quærens jactantior undas
Promovet.———

She ended: and in one connected ſtream,
With hearts united now, Iſis and Tame
Aroſe exulting in united name;
And onwards moving in harmonious boaſt
Join father ocean on the eaſtern coaſt.

Benſon. From hence the Thames comes to *Benſon*, antiently *Benſington*, which Marianus calls a royal vill, and adds that it was taken from the Britans by Ceaulin D. A. 572, and that the Weſt Saxons held it for 200 years after. Then Offa the Mercian thinking both his intereſt and reputation concerned that they ſhould have no place on this ſide the river took it 778 or 9. and united it to his own dominions. At preſent it is only a little village, having in its neighbourhood a royal palace, once tolerably handſome, now decaying apace with age, and rendered unwholeſome by the adjoining marſhes. This manſion, called from *Ewelme.* the elms *Ewelme* and commonly *Newelme*, was built by William *de la Pole*, duke of Suffolk, who marrying Alice, only daughter of Thomas Chaucer acquired this noble eſtate, and beſides this houſe built a handſome church (in which the aforeſaid Alice lies buried) and a neat hoſpital. But John earl of Lincoln, his ſon John's ſon, almoſt totally ruined the happineſs of this family by engaging in a conſpiracy againſt Henry VII. for which he was attainted and ſtript of all his honours and eſtates, which were forfeited to the crown, and he loſt his life ſoon after in battle. Henry VIII. afterwards made this eſtate an honour, annexing to it ſeveral manors, and among other Wallengford, which before had long belonged to the dukes of Cornwall *.

The Thames after this taking a long circuit returns back again upon itſelf ſurrounding the hundred of *Henley* broken into hills and covered with woods, which ſome have ſuppoſed was antiently occupied ANCALITES. by the ANCALITES, who ſubmitted to Cæſar [m]. In *Greys Rotherfield.* this hundred is *Greies Rotherfield*, a houſe formerly given by Walter *Grey*, archbiſhop of York, to his nephew William Grey, whoſe eſtate deſcended by baron D'Eincourt to the Lovells. It is now the ſeat of William *Knolles*, treaſurer to the houſhold, created by our ſovereign James baron *Knolles* of *Rotherfield*, lord Knolles for his faithful ſervices to queen Elizabeth, *Henley.* and for thoſe he was likely to do himſelf. Near it *Henley* antiently *Hanleganz*, ſhews itſelf on the Thames on the edge of the counties, the inhabitants of which live principally by carrying wood to London in boats and bringing back corn. Nor has it any thing more antient to boaſt than that it had formerly the *Molines* for its lords, from whom by the *Hungerfords*, who procured the town a grant of two fairs from Henry VI. it came by inheritance to the illuſtrious family of *Haſtings*. The preſent wooden bridge over the Thames here is ſaid to have been antiently ſtone and arched. But whether this was the bridge, over which Dio [n] ſays the Romans paſſed in their purſuit of the Britans in theſe parts, who ſwam over the river lower down, is not eaſy to determine.

From Henley the Chiltern hills run in one continued ridge northward, and ſeparate this county from that of Bucks, having at their foot ſeveral ſmall towns. Among theſe the moſt remarkable are *Wat-* *Watlington.* *lington*, a ſmall market town, formerly belonging to Robert *D'Oyley*; and *Shirburne*, formerly a ſmall *Shirburne.* caſtle of the *Quatremains*, now the reſidence of the *Chamberlans* of the family of the earls of *Tankerville*, who having been antiently Chamberlains of Normandy their poſterity laid aſide the antient name of Tankerville, and aſſumed that of Chamberlain from the office held by their anceſtors.

The title of earl of Oxford long flouriſhed in the *Earls of Oxford.* family of *Vere*, which derives its deſcent from the earls of Guiſnes, and its ſurname from *Vere* a town in Zealand. It owes the beginning of its greatneſs in England to Henry I. who beſtowed various favours on *Alberic* de Vere for his conſummate prudence, creating him chamberlain of England, and governor of the city of London. *Henry* "ſon of the daughter of king Henry, right heir of England and Normandy," (by which title he went), in order to detach his ſon from the uſurper Stephen, and attach him to his intereſts, granted and reſtored to him the chamberlainſhip which he had loſt in the civil war, and offered him his choice of four earldoms of Dorſet, Wilts, Berks, and Oxford; and at length Matilda and her ſon Henry after he recovered the kingdom created him by their ſeveral charters earl of Oxford. Among his deſcendents, not to recite them all, the moſt diſtinguiſhed were *Robert* de Vere, who by his great favour with Richard II. obtained the new and unheard-of titles of marquis of Dublin and duke of Ireland, by which, as one ſays, he left himſelf nothing but a title for his tomb, and matter for talk to the world at large; for being ſoon after by the envy of the nobility ſtript of his honours he ended his life miſerably in exile. *John*, who by his great experience in military matters, and his zealous attachment to the houſe of Lancaſter frequently fought againſt Edward IV. ſome time defended St. Michael's Mount, and was a principal inſtrument of Henry VII's obtaining the crown. Another *John* t. Henry VIII, in all ſcenes of life ſo moderate, ſo full of piety and goodneſs as to acquire the name of *the Good*, was great grandfather of *Henry* the preſent earl, 18th of this family, and grandfather of the brothers Francis and Horatio Vere, who by their ſingular experience in military matters, and their brave and ſucceſsful conduct in the Netherlands have added great luſtre to their antient nobility.

This county contains 280 pariſh churches.

[m] B. G. V. 21.

* Stat. 32 H. VIII. 64.

[n] Dio lx. p. 677. Xiphilin.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Oxford is 50 miles from north to ſouth, 35 from eaſt to weſt, and upwards of 300 in circumference; containing 14 hundreds, one city, 15 market towns, and 280 pariſhes[a]. Its ſituation, eſpecially to the north-eaſt at and about Otmore, and north-weſt about Standlake, exactly anſwers the original of its antient name DOBUNI, being *low* and *level*. The wood was ſo ruined in the late civil war that but little is found in it at preſent except in the *Chiltern*, and fuel is ſo ſcarce that it is commonly ſold by weight not only at Oxford but in the northern towns. Though moſt parts of the county bear corn very well, its greateſt glory is the abundance of meadows and paſtures. Beſides the five conſiderable rivers *Thames*, *Iſis*, *Cherwell*, *Evenlode*, and *Windruſh*, it has at leaſt 70 of inferior rank without including brooks[b].

The principal landholders in this county at the Domeſday ſurvey, beſides the king, were the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Saliſbury, Exeter, Lincoln, Bayeux, Liſieux; the abbies of Abingdon, Battle, Winchelcumbe, Preaux; the church of St. Dennis at Paris, the canons of St. Frideſwide, Oxford, the earls of Cheſter, Morton, Evreux, Oxford, and Bologne, Walter Gifford, William Fitz Anſculf, William Warren, William Peverel, Henry de Ferrars, Hugh Bolebec, Hugh de Iveri, Robert de Stadford, Robert Doili, Roger de Iveri, Ralph de Mortimer, Ralph Peverel, Richard de Curci, Richard Puinguiand, Berenger de Todeni, Milo Criſpin, Wido de Reinbodurch, Ghilo Fitz Anſculf, Gilbert de Gand, Geofrey de Magnevile, Ernulf de Heſding, Edward de Saliſbury, &c.

"*Burford* is a market three miles from Bruerne. "Bewchamps erles of Warwyke were lordes of it "and alſo of the foreſt of Wichwood. Some ſay "the Spencers formerly had ſome dominion in it. "There is a notable quarry of fine ſtone about "Burford. Ther was a place in Burford called the "priory[c]." The town has one handſome ſtreet down a hill. It is famous for ſaddles, and has a horſe race on the downs near the town, where, on account of the extenſiveneſs of the courſe, a king's plate is annually given. It gave birth to Dr. Peter Heylin; and was the reſidence of ſpeaker Lenthal, who bought an eſtate and good houſe of lord Falkland, and died here 1662. The ſeat and manor ſtill belong to the family of Lenthal, and in the houſe are ſaid to be many of the pictures of Charles I's collection brought by the ſpeaker from Hampton court. The church is a large handſome building: the two weſt doors adorned with Saxon zigzag and heads as at Iſley and others in this county; the porch of florid Gothic. At the entrance of the church-yard are ſome antient almſhouſes, and the vicarage houſe oppoſite to them rebuilt by Symon Wiſdom alderman here 1579[d] ſhews marks of greater antiquity. Here was a ſmall priory or hoſpital valued at £. 13.[e]

Burford retains the memorial of the defeat of king Ethelbald 752. A place weſt of the town is ſtill called *Battle edge*, and the townſpeople annually on Midſummer eve make up a dragon and giant and carry them about in proceſſion in alluſion to his ſtandard[f]. Here was held a council 682 by the kings Etheldred and Berthwald, at which Aldhelm abbot of Malmsbury, afterwards biſhop of Shirburn, being preſent, was commanded to write againſt the error of the Britiſh church in the obſervance of Eaſter[g]. Spelman calls this a Mercian ſynod, and dates it 705, without fixing any place or the exact time: whereas both are evident from Malmsbury[h], and the leiger book of that abbey. Thus biſhop Gibſon; but Dr. Wilkins ſays neither the place nor time can be determined, except that it muſt have been before 703[i].

In an eſtate between this place and Faringdon in Berks, belonging to Trinity college Oxford, one of the fields is called *Bacon piece*. There is a very extenſive proſpect from it, and in one corner is a mount, which being lately levelled was found to conſiſt entirely of coal cinders incorporated with black mould. From this circumſtance and the corruption of the name of the field it is ſuppoſed here was a beacon whoſe fire was fed with coal[k].

Minſter Lovell.

"*Minſter* village having the name of Lovell ſome "time lord of it. There is an antient place of the "Lovells hard by the church[l]." Maud wife of William Lovell before 8 John gave the church to the abbey of Yvri, and it became an alien priory of Benedictine monks, granted at the diſſolution to Eton college[m]. The ruins of the conventual church and gate remain juſt by the pariſh church; the offices are converted into outhouſes for a farmhouſe. It belongs to Thomas William Coke, eſq; heir to the late earl of Leiceſter, who from it took the title of baron Lovel[n]. Buck drew the old manſion houſe 1729.

Whitney.

"*Whiteney* has a market and a faire church with a "pyramis of ſtone[o]." It was one of the eight manors given 1040 by Alwin, biſhop of Wincheſter, to his church by way of atonement for the charge brought againſt him and queen Emma. Biſhop Blois gave it to his new foundation at St. Croſs 1171. Edward II. made it a free borough, and it ſent members to parliament till 33 Edward III. The town conſiſts of two ſtreets, of which the principal is long and ſpacious, having the handſome church at the upper end on a green, and near it an excellent parſonage houſe, built by Dr. Freind. It has a market and fair, and a blanket manufactory, which is in great repute, no leſs than 150 looms and 3000 people of all ages from eight years old being employed: the blankets are uſually from 10 to 12 quarters wide, and remarkably white, being bleached in the meadows adjoining to the town. Duffields are alſo made here, and here are many fellmongers[p]. Henry Box, citizen of London, erected and endowed a freeſchool here 15 Charles II. for which a particular act paſſed, and it has a good library. Here is an almſhouſe for ſix poor widows; alſo a charity-ſchool, founded 1732.

Cogges.

At *Cogges* was an alien priory of black monks, founded by one of the Arſics, given afterwards to Eton. On the ſite is part of a larger manſion houſe, built by William Pope, earl of Downe, in the reign of James I.[q]

[a] Mag. Brit. IV. 209. [b] G. Plot's Nat. Hiſt. p. 18. [c] Leland VII. 63. b.
[d] Inſcription over the door. [e] Tanner, 428. [f] Plot. 349. [g] Bede E. H. V. 18.
[h] de Pontif. V. publiſhed by Wharton, Ang. Sac. II. 1. and Mabillon Act. Bened. Sec. IV. [i] Concil. I. 66.
[k] Gent. Mag. LI. 21. [l] Lel. VII. 63. a. [m] Tanner, 428. [n] Groſe's account under his view of it. Blomf. V. 809.
[o] Lel. VII. 63. a. [p] Mag. Brit. 415. [q] Tan. 418. Warton's life of ſir T. Pope 412.

Wichwood foreſt.

"*Wichewood* foreſt longing to the king has plenty "of wood and fallow deer. It longid to the Beau- "champs earls of Warwicke[r]." It is now in great meaſure diſafforeſted. The country hereabouts retains much the appearance it had in Leland's time, who "commynge out of the foreſte enteryd into a "foyle champayn on every ſide, in the which as in "ſlypes were ſome prety groves and woods[s]."

Bruern.

Bruern near Burford had a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by Nicholas Baſſet 1147, valued at £. 124. granted to ſir Anthony Cope[t], and ſtill in poſſeſſion of his deſcendants. Some offices remain.

Stanton Harcourt.

The Iſis runs to *Stanton Harcourt*, the antient ſeat of the Harcourts deſcended from thoſe of Normandy, of whom ſir Simon was created lord Harcourt baron of this place 1711, and in 1712 lord chancellor, and 1722 lord viſcount Harcourt; and died 1727. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon Simon, created earl of Harcourt and viſcount Newnham Courtney 1749, which titles his ſon ſtill enjoys[t]. The old kitchen here is celebrated by Dr. Plot, being built of ſtone, ſquare below, octangular above, ending like a tower, and fires being made againſt the walls the ſmoke climbed up them without any funnels or diſturbance to the cooks, and being ſtopped by a large conical roof went out in loop holes at the ſides, which were ſhut or opened as the wind ſet. Biſhop Lyttelton, from the form of the windows, was of opinion they were put in and the whole repaired t. Henry IV. the remains of an arch in the wall above ſhewing ſome alteration. The chapel is very antient, the painted and carved roof entire; the window over the weſt door leading to the hall had the arms and matches of the family, with portraits, all removed to preſerve them. Theſe two buildings have been etched on a large ſcale by the preſent earl. In one of the three rooms of the tower Mr. Pope finiſhed the 5th volume of his Homer in his two ſummers' retirement here, while his friend Gay

Cockthorp.

ſpent his time at *Cockthorp*, another ſeat of lord Harcourt's two miles hence, ſince ſold to Mr. Weſtern. Here alſo Pope wrote his epitaph on two lovers ſtruck dead by lightning in the common field near the houſe, which, with that by him on the grandfather of the preſent earl, are in the pariſh church[u].

Bampton.

About five miles north-weſt of Whitney is *Bampton*, a market town, with a large church, the tithes of which are divided between three portioniſts, each of whom are preſented by the church of Exeter. Near the church is the caſtle, of which a view by Wood is engraved in his life by Hearne, 1772.

Einſham.

Einſham abbey was founded for Benedictines before 1005, almoſt deſerted about the Conqueſt, and given by Remigius, biſhop of Lincoln, to the monaſtery of Stow, in the county of Lincoln, which was afterwards removed hither, and valued at £. 441. Its weſt front and part of the cloiſter remained 1729[x]. Here king Ethelred by advice of Alphege and Wulſtan archbiſhops of York and Canterbury held a council wherein many decrees both eccleſiaſtical and civil were enacted. Spelman calls the place where this council was held *Eanham*[y], but does not determine where it was.

Rowldrich. Pl. XV. fig. 3.

Rowldrich, which gives name to two villages adjoining called in records *Rollendrich*, and in Domeſday *Rollendri*, one of which a record in the Exchequer ſays was held by Turſtan le Diſpencer by ſerjeantry of being the king's ſteward[z], ſtands on the ſummit of the high hill on an open down having but few incloſures about it. The ſtones that compoſe this circle ſeem to have been taken from the ſpot. It ſignifies according to Dr. Stukeley *Rholdrwyg*, the *wheel* or *circle* of the *Druids*, or in the old Iriſh *Roilig* the *church* of the *Druids*. The diameter is 35 yards[a], exactly equal to the outer one at Stonehenge. The ſtones ſeem to have been originally 60[b] in number; at preſent there are 22 ſtanding, few exceeding four feet in height, and 16 inches thick; but one in the very north point is ſeven feet high and five and a half broad. The entrance, as at Stonehenge, is from the north-eaſt: the middle was dug into by Ralph Sheldon, eſq; in the laſt century, but nothing found. To the north-eaſt is a large long barrow, 60 feet long by 20 broad, flattiſh at top, much dug down, belonging to an archdruid, between which and the temple is a huge ſtone called the *Kingſtone*, eight feet high and ſeven broad. Near itis a ſquare plat of turf, where the young people meet annually with cakes and ale to celebrate ſome antient feſtival[c]. Another barrow, but circular, below the road to the eaſt on the ſide of the hill, had ſtone work at the eaſt end[d]. Many different ones on this heath eaſt towards Banbury; particularly near *Chapel houſe on the heath*, a large flat circular one ditcht about, with a ſmall tump in the centre, of the ſort which Dr. Stukeley calls a Druid's barrow, and many circular diſh-like caverns as at Stonehenge. Not far from the Druid's barrow is a ſquare work of 100 cubits, double ditcht, the earth thrown inwards, and within are ſeemingly remains of ſtone walls: theſe the Dr. calls Druid courts or houſes: and a little further is a little round barrow with ſtone work at the eaſt end: 300 paces eaſt from the temple is a kiſtvaen of ſix ſtones[e], one broader for the back, two narrow on each ſide, and a larger on the top, opening weſt on a round tumulus[f]. This deſcription, as well as the etymology and uſe aſſigned by Dr. Stukeley, carries much more probability with it than the crude conjectures of our earlier writers about Rollo, or about its being a place of coronation, as Wormius, which is aſſented to by Mr. Carte. Bede in a MS. "de ſitu & mirabilibus "Britanniæ," in Benet college library, reckons it the ſecond wonder of this kingdom. At *Enſton* a little way off, half a mile ſouth-weſt of the church, between Neat Enſton and Fulwell, by the ſide of a bank or tumulus ſtands a great ſtone, with others ſmaller. A famous barrow at *Lineham* by the banks of the Evenlode. In the fields of Stanton Harcourt ſtood three great ſtones called the *Devil's Coits*, 65 paces aſunder, but one of them was taken down ſeveral years ago to make a bridge[g]. The third ſtone was ſmaller than the reſt, and ſtood between the barrow and the church. Half a mile weſt by ſouth from the church was a barrow, almoſt half of which to the north was cut down, and the earth carried away about 1777 by order of the warden and fellows of All Souls, perhaps to gratify curioſity, but report ſays to improve the field.

[r] Lel. VII. 63. a. [s] Ib. [t] Holland. Tan. 425. [u] G.
[u] Groſe's account under his view of theſe buildings. [x] Tan. 417. Buck's view.
[y] G. Spelm. Concil, p. 516. Wilkins I. 285. [z] Holland. Great Rowldrich conſiſts only of a church and two farm houſes.
[a] I meaſured it Sept. 3, 1781, only 88 feet or about 30 yards from eaſt to weſt.
[b] By counting every fragment as a ſingle ſtone this number may ſtill be made out.
[c] Of this I could hear no account at preſent.
[d] Another hill with maſſes of ſpungy ſtone (like thoſe of which the circle, &c. is compoſed) lies a little to the ſouth of the Archdruid's barrow and the Kingſtone.
[e] Vulgarly called *the Five Knights*. [f] Aubrey Mon. Brit. Stukeley, Abury, 10—14. [g] G. Aubrey.

Mr. Roger Gale gives the following account of Rollrich ſtones in a letter to Dr. Stukeley, Aug. 19, 1719 [h].

"Laſt Saturday morning I had the ſatisfaction to ſee theſe ſtones, which are but a molehill to a mountain if compared to thoſe we ſaw at Stonehenge and Abury, as I doubt not you will agree, on my giving you the beſt deſcription I can of them, as alſo that they have been entirely of another nature and deſign. They are pitched upon the top of a hill, about half a mile ſouth-eaſt of a village called Long Compton, juſt within a hedge that now parts a ploughed field from the heath, and no doubt when theſe ſtones were erected there it was all heath. They compoſe a ring not exactly circular, the diameter of it from north to ſouth being 35 yards, and from eaſt to weſt but 33. The ſtones are of very unequal dimenſions both in height and thickneſs, few exceeding four feet in height, and ſome reaching ſcarce two: the breadth various, nor can I tell the original number, ſome being thrown down and broken, and others carried away; but there are yet 22 ſtanding, and ſome of them pitched ſo cloſe together edge by edge, that it is evident they were intended to form a cloſe wall: the thickneſs of them is not above 14 or 16 inches at moſt. Where the entrance of it was is hard to ſay poſitively, there being at preſent many ſmooth gaps in the ring, but as there is a large one directly north-eaſt in a line with the *King* as they call it, I am perſuaded it was in that place. This king is a great ſtone, which the country fancies to repreſent a man on horſeback ſtanding 84 yards north-eaſt from the circle, eight feet high, ſeven broad in the broadeſt part, and about 12 inches thick, and has, as appears by the grit of the ſtone, been taken out of a quarry, as well as thoſe attendants he has in the circle within 100 yards of his majeſty, which obſervation of mine much diſpleaſed my landlord, who came from Chipping Norton to ſhew me this petrified court, as it is believed to be by the whole country, and he that dares to contradict this creed is looked upon as a moſt audacious freethinker. Juſt in the north point of the circle is alſo ſtanding one ſtone much longer than the eaſt, being ſeven feet high, and five and a half broad. I could obſerve no trench running round it, which, if there ever had been one, muſt ſtill have ſhewn itſelf on the heath, nor any marks of an avenue leading to it as at Stonehenge and Abury, nor any barrows or tumuli within view of it, only a bank [i] about ten yards to the north of the ring about 20 yards long, ſeven broad, flat but uneven on the top, as if formed out of the rubbiſh of the neighbouring quarry. In all probability it is as antient as the king himſelf, caſt up at the time of his erection; the country tradition joining them together in this common rhyme,

If Long Compton thou canſt ſee,
King of England thou ſhalt be.

You cannot ſee Long Compton where this king ſtands; but if you ſtep but a yard to the north of him it diſcovers itſelf over the top of this bank, which before intercepted the view of it."

Chapel houſe before-mentioned was an antient chapel uſed by pilgrims; in later times it was converted into a public houſe, and by the induſtry of the preſent proprietor it has ariſen to an inn of the better ſort. In digging to enlarge it bodies were found in ſtone coffins; in one a number of beads and a ſilver crucifix: three urns in a ſmall vault like an oven: many fragments of ſtone mullions and painted glaſs. The cemetery is under the preſent high road.

houſe.

The Saxon annals date the battle of *Hocknorton* A. D. 917. Huntingdon and Brompton 911. Florence of Worceſter, who calls it *villa regia*, 914. The large round barrows of Tadmerton were probably caſt up on this occaſion by the Danes, and the ſmaller rather ſquare at Hocknorton by the Saxons [k]. In *Swacliff* pariſh but nearer Tadmerton is a Roman town, which ſeems to have extended itſelf round the foot of a hill, on which is a double entrenchment called *Madmarſton caſtle*, containing about five or ſix acres of very plain ground. At the bottom to the weſt is a field, part of which is called *Money Acre*, from a pot of money found there about 100 years ſince, and which by the pieces of Roman pottery and the richneſs of the ſoil was certainly part of the old town. This end points to Swacliffe, but the people who live in the farms think it reached no further than ſome out cloſes of the farm called the *Ley*, ſomewhat nearer on this ſide towards Tadmerton, where conſiderable ruins are dug up to mend the highways, but no ſtone or inſcription, nor could Mr. Wiſe find any in the fences of the cloſes. From this farmhouſe the town ſeems to have extended to another alſo called the *Ley*, about a quarter of a mile off on the north-eaſt ſide of the hill, and between theſe two a good way eaſt into Tadmerton field, in which is a ſign of a Roman bank, and on the ſouth ſide beyond the brook in Swacliffe field is a conſiderable barrow called *Rowbarrow*, which probably ſtood juſt without the town. The blackneſs of the ſoil for three feet deep ſhews that this town was deſtroyed by fire [l].

Hocknorton.

Swacliff.

Evenlode paſſes by *Caſtelton*, a fortification which Dr. Plot imagined might be caſt up 1016, when Edmund Ironſide met Canute; but if the conjecture be founded only on its being near the *Fourſhire ſtones*, which generally goes for the old Sceoprtan [m], the ſcene is changed [2].

Caſtelton.

A branch of the D'Oyley family created baronets 1666 were ſeated at *Chiſelhampton* in Dorcheſter hundred, but ſold the eſtate to ——— Peers, eſq. about 40 years ago, and the title became extinct by the death of ſir William Doyly 1781.

Chiſelhampton.

At *Cold Norton* near *Chipping Norton*, a market town, was an hoſpital or priory, founded by William Fitz Alan t. Henry II. valued at £. 50. *per ann.* Biſhop Smith bought it of the crown, to which it eſcheated t. Henry VII. and gave it to Brazen Noſe college [n]. Rollandriche manor belonged to it [o].

Chipping Norton.

Eaſt by ſouth from hence at *Heythorp* is the ſeat of the earl of Shrewſbury; and eaſt by north is *Great Tew*, near which was ploughed up a teſſelated pavement of blue, white, yellow, and red teſſellæ, diſpoſed in a circle; as was another at *Steeple Aſton* juſt by, conſiſting of longer ſquares of different colours and figures [p]. And, to return to the courſe of the Evenlode, at *Stunsfield*, a ſmall village two miles from Woodſtock, was found in 1713, a large and entire Roman pavement, 35 feet by 20, not above two feet under ground, covered with burnt wood and corn, in part of a field called *Cheſthill acre*, a riſing ground half a furlong from the Ikeneild way. In the middle of one of the compartments was in a circle the figure of

Heythorp.

Great Tew.

Steeple Aſton.

Stunsfield.

[h] MS. pen. Mr. Allan of Darlington.
[i] This bank now interrupted ſeems to have been taken by Dr. Stukeley for different barrows.
[k] Plot. 334. G.
[l] F. Wiſe's MS. letter to Gale, Oxford, Sept. 13, 1732. See alſo Mag. Brit. 391.
[a] See Sherſton, c. Wilts, p. 96.
[2] G.
[n] Tan. 425.
[o] Ib.
[p] Plot. 327. G.

Apollo

Apollo or Bacchus, holding a thyrſus in his left, and elevating a flaggon in his right hand, and beſtriding a tiger or dragon. The other compartment was ſquare, incloſing an ornamented circle of wreath work, a border of which went round the whole within another border of lattice work[q]. It has been ſince deſtroyed, except ſome of the borders under the Apollo, and part of the corners. In 1780 was diſcovered adjoining to the middle of one of its longeſt ſides another room 19 feet 10 inches by 19. 11. At the ſame time was opened here a room 12 feet and an half ſquare, and on the oppoſite ſide of the larger room another 12 feet ſquare. Above this laſt was an hypocauſt of brick, and juſt at one corner thereof a bath ſix feet four inches by five feet four, three feet deep, with leaden pipes in the ſides, which were 18 inches thick covered with plaiſter painted red. All the rooms except the hypocauſt and bath have beautiful pavements of wreathed and other work[r]. Roman coins from Veſpaſian to the lower empire were found here, with fragments of earthen veſſels, burnt bones of men and animals, melted lead and iron, and various maſſes of calcined matter. Part of the hypocauſt had been ſeen at the firſt diſcovery in 1713. Hearne ſuppoſed Stunsfield was the reſidence of ſome Roman general, whoſe hall was thus ornamented. The many ſimilar remains in the neighbourhood prove the Romans to have been ſome time ſettled hereabouts.

Charlbury. Cornbury. Evenlode paſſes through *Charlbury*, a market town, near which is *Cornbury* the ſeat of the earl of Clarendon, purchaſed a few years ſince by the duke of Marlborough, intended for the reſidence of the marquis of Blandford, and now called Blandford Lodge.

Ditchley. In *Enſton* pariſh is *Ditchley*, late the ſeat of the earl of Lichfield.

Woodſtock. *Woodſtock* was a royal ſeat before Henry II. if we believe a MS. in the Cottonian library, which Dr. Plot ſays makes Alfred to have tranſlated Boetius there: not to inſiſt on king Ethelred's having called a parliament or council here[s]. Here was a caſtle t. Henry II. Through the park runs the *Akemanſtreet*, entering it at Wotton gate and going out at Mapleton well. Its courſe is from Alcheſter to Bath; it paſſes near Stunsfield pavement and Wilcot, and is very fair for near a mile through a long lane ſouth-weſt from Ramſden through Wichewood foreſt, where it runs into a wood belonging to William Coke, eſq.

Roſamond was daughter of Walter Clifford, and either educated or profeſt in Godſtow nunnery. The ſtory of her being poiſoned by queen Eleanor is of modern date. Bromton, Knighton, and Higden ſay ſhe died of a natural death ſoon after ſhe was encloſed in his bower. Her parents buried her before the high altar at Godſtow, her lover laviſhing great expence on her tomb. About 20 years after, Hugh biſhop of Lincoln viſiting this nunnery, took offence at the immoral tendency of this, and ordered her corps to be removed into the chapterhouſe. Here it was again diſturbed at the Reformation. Leland[t] ſays "her tomb taken up a late was a ſtone with this inſcription, *Tumba Roſamundæ*. Her bones were cloſid in lead, and within that the bones were cloſed in letter [leather]: when it was opened a ſwete ſmell came out of it. There was a croſs [on Toll-bridge] hard by Godſtow with this inſcription:

Qui meat huc, oret, ſignumque ſalutis adoret,
Utque ſibi detur veniam, Roſamunda, precetur."

which by reading *tibi* for *ſibi* is a prayer for Roſamund's ſoul; much more probably than that ſhe was to be applied to as a ſaint, for then we ſhould read *Roſamundam*. Bromton[u], Knighton[x], and Higden[y] deſcribe a curious cabinet of hers preſerved at Godſtow, two feet long, adorned with beaſts, birds, fiſhes, and men, not in indecent attitudes and unfit for a church, as Hearne ſuggeſts[z]. A paved bath or large clear beautiful ſpring under an old wall goes by her name, and a ſpot in the park on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the palace is ſtill called her *bower*, which literally ſignifies only a chamber. Henry's ſon by her was Longſword earl of Salisbury.

Henry II. was frequently at Woodſtock. Edmund ſecond ſon of Edward I. was born here, and took his name from it, and ſo was his brother Edward the black prince, and Thomas duke of Gloceſter; the latter was alſo ſurnamed from it; and Elizabeth when princeſs was confined here, and when queen reſided much here, and was a conſiderable benefactreſs to the town. The town of Woodſtock was chiefly ſupported by the reſort of our kings and queens, on failure of which a ſtatute paſſed 18 Elizabeth to make it a ſtaple of wool[a]. It is a neat market, corporation and borough town, with two very good inns. The park has generally 5000 head of deer in it. The old manſion houſe was demoliſhed in the civil wars, It ſtood on a flat ſpot juſt within the park gate oppoſite the great water and now planted with ſycamores and other trees. A ſmall piece of it remained within memory, and a gold ring was found on the ſite. The park and manor continued in the crown till 4 Anne, when the queen by act of parliament granted the honour and manor of Woodſtock and hundred of Wotton to John duke of Marlborough and his heirs, as a reward of his eminent and unparalleled ſervices, as they were deſervedly ſtyled by the voice of the nation in parliament, and for perpetuating the memory thereof. For, being conſtituted captain general of her majeſty's forces, and having in the firſt year of her reign ſecured and extended the frontier of Holland by taking ſeveral towns from the French, and obliging them to ſeek ſhelter behind their lines, and alſo the next campaign having added all the country between the Rhine and Maeſe to the conqueſts of the preceding year, he in 1704, after a long and difficult march to the banks of the Danube with the utmoſt diligence, ſecrecy, and good conduct, attacked and forced the Bavarians ſuſtained by the French in their ſtrong entrenchments at Schellenburg: after which he fought the army a ſecond time, and though they had been reinforced by a royal army of the French king's beſt troops, commanded by a marſhal of France, and had the advantage both of numbers and ſituation he did, to uſe the words of the act of parliament, "gain as abſolute and glorious a victory as is recorded in the hiſtory of any age." The empire being thus recovered from the immediate ruin to

[q] Hearne's account of it. Pref. to Lel. It. VII. Pointer's account of it. Oxford, 1713. 8vo. Mr. Stevens gave part of it to the Antiquarian Society, 1724. On its demolition by the mob, who refuſed to pay for ſeeing it, or by the farmer, whoſe rent had been raiſed on that account, large fragments of it were carried off, and diſperſed about the neighbouring villages.

[r] The principal pavements laſt diſcovered being on the duke of Marlborough's ground are likely to be preſerved, and built over. Drawings have been taken of them by Mr. Newington painter in Woodſtock.

[s] Mag. Brit. 371. [t] MS. in Cot. lib. in Mon. Ang. I. 528. See alſo Holland's additions. [u] P. 1151.

[x] P. 1295. [y] VII. c. 26. f. 289. [z] Account of antiquities in and about Oxford at the end of Lel. It. II. 134—136.

which

which the defection of the duke of Bavaria had expoſed it, chiefly by his conduct and bravery, he was made a prince thereof by the emperor, from whom he afterwards received a grant of the lordſhip of Mindelheim with the ſtyle and title of prince thereof. The field of this glorious victory being at or near Blenheim, that magnificent houſe erected at the public expence by ſir John Vanbrugh within this manor of Woodſtock "as a monument of his glorious actions," to uſe the words of the act of parliament, is called the houſe or caſtle of Blenheim [4], in which his conqueſts are further recorded in beautiful tapeſtry. It is to belong to one of the duke's deſcendants male or female for ever, who are to bear the arms of Marlborough, and by way of homage preſent the ſovereign every year with a ſtandard in commemoration of the battle of Blenheim Auguſt 2. In the park about 100 yards from the gate in which Elizabeth when princeſs was impriſoned, was a famous polyſyllabic echo, which in a ſtill day repeated 17 ſyllables and at night 20, but ſince the demolition of the manor houſe not above ſix or ſeven. The gate houſe was fitted up and inhabited by John lord Lovelace, captain of the band of penſioners to William III. who died 1693; and one of the lodges, called Rocheſter's lodge, by the firſt lord Baltimore. Perſons ſtill living remember a noble porch and ſome walls of the hall, the walls and magnificent windows of the chapel, (which Aubrey [a] ſeems to have miſtaken for the chapel with two rows of pillars and zigzag arches) and ſeveral turrets; and could trace out the apartments. Sir John Vanbrugh while Blenheim palace was building had taſte enough to lay out £.2000. to keep up the ruins. But Sarah dutcheſs dowager of Marlborough pulled down the gatehouſe [b]. Woodſtock gave title of viſcount to the duke of Portland 1689. But it has not the leaſt pretence to the birth of Chaucer. Leland contents himſelf with making him a Berkſhire or Oxfordſhire man; and Camden calls him *alumnus* of Woodſtock, which rather I think implies that he lived at or near it, and tradition gives him a houſe here, as it does another in the meads behind Dorcheſter. But his own teſtimony decides the diſpute in favour of London. In his teſtament of Love B. f. 325, he calls himſelf a *Londenois* or Londoner, and f. 325, ſpeaks of the city as the place of his *engendrure* [c]. A ſmall ſilver crucifix found here 1742, was ſent to Mrs. Catharine Bridgeman in London [d].

Godſtow nunnery was erected on ground given by John de St. John in the end of the reign of Henry I. by Editha or Ida, a pious widow, who became the firſt abbeſs of it. The church was dedicated 1138 by Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln, in the preſence of king Stephen. Henry II. was a great benefactor on account of his Roſamond being buried here: but there ſeems no ground for aſcribing this foundation to king John as Walſingham does [e]. It ſtood about two miles weſt by north of Oxford on the Iſis. All that remained in 1761 was ſome of the outer wall, part of the tower of the church, a ſmall chapel whoſe walls ſeem to have been painted, and in which they ſhew a double ſtone coffin falſely preſumed to be Roſamund's, whoſe epitaph is freſh written on the wall above. Here is a pond ſaid to have been a paved bath of hers, and a ſubterraneous paſſage is pretended from this place to Woodſtock [f]. This nunnery was valued at £.274. *per ann.* [g]

Banbury. "The moſt part of Banbury ſtands in a valley enclоſed by low grounds: the fayreſt ſtreet lyes by weſt and eaſt down to the Cherwell: in the weſt part of it is a large area environed with metely good buildings, having a goodly croſs with many degrees about it; in this area is kept every Thurſday a very celebrate market. There is another fair ſtreet from ſouth to north, and at each end a ſtone gate, alſo other gates [one ſtill at the weſt end] yet no certain token or likelihood that ever the town was ditched or walled. Ther is a caſtle on the north ſide of this area having two wards, and each ward a ditch. In the utter is a terrible priſon for convict men. In the north part of the inner ward is a fair piece of new building of ſtone. I cannot ſe or learne ther ever was any caſtle or fortreſs here before Alexander biſhop of Lincoln builded this: [all its remains are a faint trace of an inner ditch, and a ſtone vault with grated windows called the Dungeon, over which is a cottage]. There is but one pariſh church here, dedicated to our lady. It is a large thing eſpecially in the breadth. I ſaw but one notable tomb in it, and that is black marble, wherein William Cope, cofferer to king Henry VII. is buried. [Here are ſome others and a defaced knight in armour.] In the church-yard be houſes for chantry prieſts: the parſonage is a prebend of Lincoln. Ther is a chapel of the Trinity in the middle of the town, and a bridge of four fair ſtone arches at the eaſt end over Cherwell parting Oxford and Northampton ſhires. The biſhop of Lincoln is lord of Banbury, and the whole hundred of Banbury has been of long time given out by our kings in fee to the biſhops of Lincoln [h]."

At Banbury was St. Mary's college or gild, valued at £.48. [i] and an hoſpital for lepers t. John [k].

Banbury has been miſtaken for the ſcene of the battle between Kenric and the Britans, which was really fought at *Barbury* in Wilts, of which ſee before in that county (p. 112.) Nor was the ſucceſs of it ſo entirely in favour of the Saxons. They had indeed before been too hard for the Britans, but here the whole ſtrength of theſe people in the middle parts was united, and they were ſo numerous as to divide their army into nine bodies; and by numbers and courage our hiſtorians ſay they bore up ſo well that night only parted them; and that they rather had the advantage may fairly be preſumed from this circumſtance, that after this action in 556 they held their garriſons in this county till 576 or 580; and the author of the Saxon Chronicle [l] barely tells us that the two armies fought, without giving the victory to either ſide [5]. The proper battle of Banbury 1469 was fought three miles off on a fair plain called *Danes more* near *Edgcote* c. Northampton. Some of our hiſtorians give an account of it more favourable to the Yorkiſts; that the fortune of the day was not deciſive, but that the earl of Pembroke and lord Stafford taking up their quarters at Banbury, quarrelled about an inn, on which the latter leaving

[4] G. [a] Mon. Brit. [b] Warton's life of ſir Thomas Pope, p. 71. ad Ed.
[c] Tanner, Bib. Brit. Tyrwhitt. [d] Antiq. Soc. min.
[e] Ypod. Neuſt. 1216. and Lel. Collect. II. 327. Hearne's preface to G. Newb. III. 730. Tan. 422.
[f] Groſe's account under his view of it. [g] Tan. 423. [h] Lel. IV. 162, 163. [i] Tan. 448.
[k] Ib. 429. [l] P. 22. [5] G.

the town with his troops, gave the earl of Warwick an opportunity to attack them, and take the earl of Pembroke and his brother ſir Richard Herbert priſoners, both of whom he beheaded. Afterwards on a treacherous overture of peace, Warwick ſurpriſed the king at Wolvey[m] near Warwick, and carried him to Warwick, and thence to Middleham in Yorkſhire[6]. The parliament having placed a garriſon in the caſtle, it was taken by the king after the battle of Edgehill, and his party kept poſſeſſion here till he retired to Scotland, when it was ſurrendered with Newark, &c.[n]

There is a ſtory that while Philemon Holland was carrying on his Engliſh edition of the Britannia, Mr. Camden came accidentally to the printer while this ſheet was at preſs, and finding that to his own obſervation of Banbury being famous for *cheeſe* the tranſlator had added *cakes* and *ale*, he, thinking it too trifling a remark, changed the laſt word into *zeal*; which alteration gave great offence to the Puritans who were numerous in the town. Whoever put in this unlucky word it is certainly in both editions of Holland's tranſlation, and only *caſeo* in Camden[o]. This is alluded to by Plot, p. 347. *Zeal of the land Buſy*, the Puritan, ſuitor to Mrs. Purecraft in Ben Jonſon's Bartholomew fair, is a *Banbury* man. This town had the honour of conferring the title of earl on William lord Knollys of Gray's court in this county, viſcount Wallingford 2 Charles I. who died without iſſue 1629. His laſt lady's reputed ſon by Edward lord Vaux, her ſecond huſband, but born in the earl's life time, claimed the title, as did his ſon; but neither of theſe had ſummons to parliament[7].

The new canal from Coventry is now brought to Banbury, and intended to be continued to Oxford, by which means plenty of coal from Warwickſhire is diſperſed to part of Northamptonſhire and the north and eaſt parts of this county.

Hardwick. "Mr. Cope hath an old manor place called *Hard-* "*wick*, a mile north from Banbury, and another Hanwell. "pleaſant and gallant houſe at *Hanwell* two miles "weſt of Banbury[p]." The ſeat at Hanwell ſtill remains, where the family of Cope hath flouriſhed many years in great and good eſteem[q].

Broughton. William, ſon of Richard Fiennes baron Say and Sele, was created viſcount Say and Sele 22 James I. 1624, and his poſterity inherited this honour, which on the death of Richard the ſixth viſcount 1781 became extinct, but the barony a few months before had paſſed by a determination of the Houſe of Lords to Thomas Twiſleton the heir general of the family.

Clattercote. At *Clattercote* in Claydon near Banbury was a Gilbertine priory, valued at £. 34. *per annum*[r], now the ſeat of the Cartwrights.

Wroxton. At *Wroxton* near Banbury was an Auſtin priory founded t. Henry III. valued at £. 78. *per annum*; granted to ſir Thomas Pope, who gave it to Trinity college of his foundation, and whoſe brother John made it his ſeat, as it is now that of Francis earl of Guildford, one of whoſe anceſtors married a grandaughter of John Pope, which John Pope's ſon William, earl of Downe, built the preſent houſe 1618[s].

Cherwell *r*. "*Cherwell* river riſeth out of a well or little pool "in Cherwelton village in Northamptonſhire, about "ſeven miles above Banbury by north north-eaſt, and "boileth ſo faſt out from the head that ſtrait it "maketh a ſtreamelett[t]."

Adderbury, C. I. 1644, gave title of baron to Hen- Adder
ry Wilmot earl of Rocheſter, with whoſe ſon John the famous penitent libertine that title expired. It is now the ſeat of the duke of Buccleugh, left him by his maternal grandfather John duke of Argyle.

Deddington, a ſmall market town, which ſeems Deddi
"the ſmall through fare which Leland paſſed through "between Banbury and Biceſter three or four miles "from the firſt by champaine ground[u]." It ſent members to parliament t. Edward I. and III. and has an old inn chiefly of ſtone for pilgrims, and in the churchyard part of another ſtone houſe. Dr. Plot ſays there was a caſtle, though now there are few marks of it. Here Piers Gaveſton was ſurpriſed by the earl of Warwick, and hurried away to Blacklow hill, the earl of Pembroke having left him here with a guard while himſelf and lady lodged in the next town[x]. Sir Thomas Pope, who was born here 1507, and died 1558, founded a ſchool called Jeſus ſchool, before he gave the manor to Chriſt church Oxford. At this town Dr. Plot found the Quintain much uſed. Here is a ſtrong ſulphureous ſpring[y]. Between this place and Iſlip we croſs *Enſlow* long bridge over the Cherwell, which is here a narrow ſtream among meadows and willows in a valley remarkably picturesque.

Among the meadows on the eaſt ſide of the Cherwell are *Heyford Warine*, ſo called from Walter Fitz Heyf
Warine its lord: *Heyford Purcell* from the Purcells or de Porcellis who formerly owned it: *Blechingdon* Blech
an antient eſtate of the family of *Povre*[z].

"*Iſlep* a pretty throughfare on the left ripe of Isle
"Cherwell[a]." It is called in the Confeſſor's charter[b] *Gibtſlepe* (a miſprint for *Gihtſlepe*,) *Hiltſleape*[c], *Ileſlepe*[d], *Ighteſlep*[e], and Lybrlepe in the Saxon charter, printed in Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, p. 50, and other parts of it in Hickes's Saxon Grammar, fol. p. 58, wherein Edward mentions it as his birth-place. It is now a mean ill-built village. It gave birth to Edward the Confeſſor, whoſe father king Ethelred had a palace here, which ſtood on the north ſide of the church, and the chapel thereof ſerved as a barn, but was taken down and rebuilt a few years ago, ſo that no traces remain of the original edifice. William de Curtlyngton abbot of Weſtminſter 1315—1333 built the manor houſe anew very handſomely and in a different place. The font in which the Confeſſor was ſuppoſed to have been baptized was long uſed at the Plume of Feathers inn for a waſhing baſon, till bought by Mr. Brown of Nether Kiddington, where it ſtands in the garden of lady Moſtyn, daughter and heir of the late ſir George Brown, bart. on a handſome pedeſtal with ſome lines rather pious than learned[f]. It is engraved in Plot, Pl. xvi. The church is plain, the chancel and parſonage rebuilt by Dr. South, 1618, who alſo endowed the ſchool[g]. Juſt out of Iſlip to the ſouth-eaſt is *Otmoor*, a meadow under water in winter, as Ot
it was when Leland travelled this way[h]. It is pretended there is neither ſtick nor ſtone in it except

[m] Dugd. Warw. p. 64. [6] G. [n] Mag. Brit. 383.

[o] G. Accordingly Mr. Camden in his MS. ſupplement to the Britannia in the Bodleian library has this note on it. "Put out the "word *zeale* in Banbury, where ſome think it a diſgrace, when as zeale with knowledge is the greater grace among good Chriſtians: for it "was firſt foyſted in by ſome compoſitor or preſſman, neither is it in my Latin copie, which I deſire the reader to hold as authentic."

[7] G. [p] Lel. IV. 163. [q] Holland.

[r] Tanner, 428. [s] Warton's Life of Pope, 412—29. [t] Lel. IV. 163.

[u] It. IV. 191. [x] Dugd. I. 230. ex T. Walſingh. 75, 76.

[y] Rutty, p. 577. [z] Holland. [a] Lel. IV. 191.

[b] Dugd. Mon. I. 61. [c] Pipe Rolls t. Henry II. [d] Charter of Henry II.

[e] Preſentation of the abbot of Weſtminſter, 6 Henry III. [f] See Hearne's Robert of Glouceſter, 731. Plot, 351.

[g] See both engraved in Kennet's Paroch. Ant. [h] IV. 191. a.

one

one in the centre like a mile ſtone. Leland adds, that "in it was the firſt foundation of Tame abbey." Sir Robert Gait founded a Ciſtercian abbey at Otteley in Oddington pariſh, removed on account of the low and wet ſituation to Tame[i].

Hedington is ſaid to have been a royal nurſery in the Saxon times, and the reſidence of king Etheldred. In a field called *Court cloſe* are ſigns of foundations. That king's charter to St. Frideſwide's at Oxford ſays "this privilege was idith[k] at *Hedinton*," "& ſcripta fuit hæc cedula juſſu præfati regis in "villa regia quæ - - - - appellatur." Here was a free chapel exempt from all cuſtoms due to the biſhop of Lincoln and archdeacon of Oxford, which the empreſs Maud conferred on St. Frideſwide[s].

Burceſter is a neat market town, which ſome ſuppoſe to take its riſe and name from biſhop *Birinus:* but Plot from *Bernwood* foreſt in Buckinghamſhire, Saxon Bunebа[l], on whoſe edge it was antiently ſeated[m]. The priory of Black canons was founded here 1182 by Gilbert Baſſet, baron of Hedindon, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edburg, valued at £. 147.[n] The memory of this laſt ſaint is retained in a well, and in *Edburghbalk*. Here is a handſome church, and in King's end diviſion ſtands a pleaſant houſe of Mr. Coker lord of that manor. The Market end belonged to ſir William Glynne, bart. who had a good old houſe at *Ambroſden* two miles off, which, with his other eſtates, were ſold by his ſon ſir Stephen to ſir Edward Turner, bart. whoſe ſon Edward built a moſt ſumptuous and elegant houſe which about 1779 was pulled down, and the materials ſold by his ſon ſir Gregory Page Turner. The church at Ambroſden is handſomely fitted up, and the vicarage houſe built 1638 by Dr. John Stubbing then vicar[o]. Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. has a ſeat here.

At *Ardley*, or *Audley Stretton*, probably ſtanding on a vicinal way from Alcheſter, three miles north-weſt of Biceſter in a wood are ruins of a caſtle.

"*Studlege* priory is three miles from Burceſter in the "way to Oxford[p]." Bernard de St. Waleri founded this for Benedictine nuns t. Henry II. valued at £. 82.[q]

The frequent uſe of the name of Aldcheſter for Roman ſtations in England is a full confutation of the notion that this peculiarly belonged to *Allectus*, notwithſtanding Dr. Stukeley labours hard to ſupport it, and find the memory of *Carauſius* in *Caverſfield*, as does another author that of Allectus' death at Elsfield hereabouts[r]. It is however pretty remarkable that there ſhould be a Roman ſtation and a *Vandlebury* in the neighbourhood of both univerſities. Alcheſter is ſquare with a ditch and bank facing the four cardinal points, and biſected by four ſtreets. Hearne engraved a coin of Julia Soæmis found here[s]. The area is ploughed at part of the common field of *Wendlebury*. The brook on the ſouth-eaſt formerly encompaſſed it. Great foundations have been found about the fields and on the weſt ſide is Caſtle hill, where are Roman bricks and foundations. A little to the eaſt is *Gravenhall* hill and beyond it *Brill* or *Berryhill* with a camp on it[t]. Dr. Plot found that the Roman road does not run through Otmore, but coming down from Tuchwic grounds in the high road from Aileſbury to Biceſter, and paſſing over that marſhy vale which gives name to the neighbouring town of Marſh, it leaves ſome tracks of a ſtony ridge yet viſible and uſeful, and croſſes the river at Worden pool or Steanferd, where it enters this county at Ambroſden. Thence it aſcends to Blackthorn hill, and croſſing Wrechwic green extends on the north ſide of Gravenhill wood over the brook at Langford, and ſo leads cloſe by the north bounds of Alcheſter as far as Cheſterton. Thence it goes to Kirtlington town's end and ſo over Cherwell near Tackley to Woodſtock park, which it enters at Wotton gate, and leaves at Mapleton well near Stunsfield ſtile, whence it holds on again as far as Stunsfield, and all this way with a raiſed bank. But here breaking off, though ſtill keeping its name, it goes over the Evenlode to Wilcot, and ſo to Ramſden, a little beyond which village at Witty green it appears again for a little way; but from thence to Aſtally over Aſtal bridge, and through the fields to Broadwell grove, it is ſcarce viſible; but there it is as plain as any where, holding a ſtrait courſe into Gloceſterſhire, and ſo towards Bath the old Akemanceſter[u]. There is indeed an old way which ſeems to have led from Alcheſter to Wallingford, part whereof is to be yet ſeen running quite croſs Otmore, but not the true Akemanſtreet, though miſcalled ſo hereabouts. Dr. Plot has traced and deſcribed ſeveral branches from this great road in this county[x]. Dr. Stukeley ſays ſouth of Biceſter two roads croſs each other at right angles in the middle of a large beautiful meadow: the Akemanſtreet running eaſt and weſt, and another north and ſouth through the middle of Alcheſter and Wandlebury meadow, leaving Marton to the eaſt and Fencot, and then proceeding through Otmore and Bickley by the park wall and under Shotover hill, and paſſes the Thames at Sandford below Oxford[y]. At a little diſtance is *Weſton on the Green* the ſeat of a branch of the family of Norris: and *Merton*, where was found a Daniſh ſpur like that deſcribed in Wormius, Mon. Dan. I. c. 7, p. 50, fig. E. and that found at Dunſtable, engraved Pl. XVI. fig. 2. which, together with the meeting of two military ways near it, induced Dr. Plot[z] to place here the battle between Aethelred and Alfred and the Danes, A. D. 871, while others carry it to Merdon in Wilts[a].

Weſton on the Green. Merton.

It requires not much labour to refute the claims of OXFORD to a high antiquity as a ſeat of learning Aſſer, who wrote the life of Alfred in a very particular detail, and was contemporary with him, gives no account of his foundation here as recited by John Roſs. That hiſtorian, who lived in the time of Edward IV. pretends[a] that when the king and the pope had ſuſpended all the univerſities of England, Alfred eſtabliſhed within this city at his own expence three teachers of grammar, arts, and divinity, in three ſeveral places; one in the high ſtreet towards the eaſt gate for 26 grammarians, which, for the inferiority of the ſcience, was to be called *Little Univerſity hall*, which name it retained to our author's time; another hall towards the north wall in the preſent ſchool ſtreet for 26 logicians or philoſophers, called *Leſſer Univerſity hall*; and a third in the High ſtreet near the firſt hall for 26 divines. Several other halls aroſe ſhortly after, erected by the townſmen in imitation of their ſovereign, but at their own coſt. The paragraph from Aſſer firſt appeared in Camden's edition of him, Francf. 1603, and was not in that older MS. written in Saxon letters publiſhed by archbiſhop

OXFORD.

[i] Tanner, 421.
[k] Bebiht, dictatum, diſpoſitum. [s] G. [l] Sax. Chron. p. 107. [m] Plot, 351.
[n] Tanner, 427. [o] G. See Kennet. Par. Ant. [p] Lel. VII. 9. [q] Tanner, 426.
[r] See Plot, 333. MS. Hiſt. of Aldcheſter, ad fin. Kennet, Par. Ant. [s] Pref. ad Lel. Coll. x.
[t] Stukely It. I 48. [u] Plot, 319. [x] Ib. 319. 321. [y] It. I. 38.
[z] P. 353. [a] P. 68.

Parker

Parker 1574, nor in that in the Cottonian library ſince burnt, which Wanley dates about a century after Aſſer. The MS. whence Camden printed has never appeared ſince, and all we have in favour of its genuineneſs is an affidavit of Twyne to Wood [b]; for both Camden and Tanner thought it no older than Richard II's time, and Camden may have publiſhed it as he found it without any prefatory account of its variations, or even without noting their inſertions if they were ſo. However, as the MS. is not how to be found there can be no appeal to it, and we muſt be guided by probabilities, which it muſt be confeſſed are rather againſt this ſtory [c]. Leland [d] expreſsly ſays, the hiſtory of Oxford Univerſity *prorſus nullam facit de Ealfrido mentionem:* though other writers of approved credit plainly aſcribe the foundation of the Oxford ſchools to him, and Aſſer inſinuates it *tecte ſuppreſſo* Iſidis Vadi *nomine*, when ſpeaking of the ſchool to which he put his younger ſon Ethelwerd with the ſons of the nobility.

Some have placed CALLEVA at Oxford, but others with much more probability at Silcheſter or Wallingford. Oxford was the reſidence of Alfred and his three ſons, and the latter ſtruck money here [e]. It was burnt by the Danes 979 [f]; again 1002 [g]. They were all ſlaughtered here with particular cruelty in the general maſſacre by order of Ethelred 1002 [h], for which they again burnt the city 1009 [i]; and Swain 1013 laid waſte the country, and frightened the citizens into a ſurrender, taking hoſtages of them [k]. The Danes burnt it a fourth time 1032 [l]. Harold Harfoot was crowned here 1036, and in his three years reign did all the miſchief he could to this place [m]. The Conqueror, meeting with a refuſal to his ſummons, and other affronts here, ſtormed the city on the north ſide, 1067, and gave it to Robert D'Oili, who, in the ſurvey [n], had within and without the walls 42 houſes inhabited, of which only 16 paid geld and gavel; the reſt were too poor to pay either, and eight lying waſte. All the printed copies of Matthew Paris read here *Oxonia*, and not as Mr. Camden ſays *Exonia*, and tradition confirms it [o]. "Robert de Oilleio that came into "England with William Conqueror had given to him "the baronies of Oxford and St. Waleries. He made "the caſtle of Oxford, and as I conjecture, other made "the walls of Oxford, or repaired them. He made the "chapel of St. George in the caſtle with his friend "Roger de Iveri, and founded a college of prebends "there [p]." This was afterwards given to Oſeney, and 12 perſons or ſcholars were maintained there till the diſſolution: the buildings were uſed for ſtudents, and there were for ſome time the warden and ſcholars of St. George within the caſtle. It is ſaid Henry V. intended to have founded a noble college here for artiſts [p] and divines, and to have endowed it with the revenues of alien priories [q]. Maud was ſo cloſely beſieged in this caſtle by Stephen, that ſhe was forced to eſcape by night acroſs the frozen Thames, through his army ſix miles on foot in a deep ſnow. All its remains are the tower, diminiſhing as it aſcends, and ſerving for a county gaol, the mount with a large vaulted magazine now a ſtore cellar, and part of a wall ten feet thick. In the court are the remains of the hall where was held, 1577, the Black Aſſize, ſo called from an infectious diſtemper brought by the priſoners, whereof died near 100 perſons.

"Robert the 2d, nephew to the firſt, had a wife called Oſeney.
"Edith Forne, a woman of fame, and highly eſteemed
"by king Henry I. by whoſe procuration Robert wed-
"ded her. He begun the priory of Black canons at
"*Oſeney* by Oxford among the iſles that Iſis river
"then maketh. Some write this was the occaſion of
"making of it. Edith uſed to walk out of Oxford
"caſtel with her gentlewomen to ſolace, and that often-
"times, wher in a certain place in a tre as often as ſhe
"came certen pies uſed to gather to it, and there to
"chatter, and as it were to ſpeke unto her. She
"much marvelling at this was ſometime ſore ferid as
"by a wonder. Whereupon ſhe ſent for one Ra-
"dulph, a canon of St. Frideſwides, a man of a vir-
"tuous life, and her confeſſor, aſking him councel; to
"whom he anſwered, after that he had ſeen the
"faſhion of the pies chattering only at her coming,
"that ſhe ſhould build ſome church or monaſtery at
"that place [r]. Then ſhe intreated her husband to
"build a priory, and ſo he did, making Radulph the
"firſt prior. The coming of Edith to Oſeney, and
"Radulph waiting on her, and the tre with the
"chattering pies be painted in the wall of the arch
"over Edith's tomb in Oſeney priory; her image in
"ſtone in the habit of a voweſs holding a hart in her
"right hand lies on the north ſide of the high altar.
"Her husband was buried in Eynſham priory, but
"her ſon Henry in the middle of the presbytery
"under a flat marble, whereupon is a croſs fleuri.
"At his head lies Ela counteſs of Warwick under a
"fair flat marble in the habit of a vowes graven in a
"copper plate. She gave many rich jewels but no
"lands to this abbey. At her head Beaufort a
"knight who with an abbot of Oſenay [s] built the
"body of the church now ſtanding, and their images
"be portraid in the vault of it. There be fair
"double iſles on eche ſide of the body of the church.
"On the north ſide of the presbytery is buried under
"an arch John St. John a famoſe man in a high and
"large tomb of marble: his wife under a flat marble
"by it; and in our lady's chapel a noble man of
"Placetes in a fair tomb with an image. One Thomas
"Kidlington born at Kidlington [t] in Oxfordſhire,
"abbot of Oſeney, builded many years ſince this
"chapel on the north ſide of the presbytery. There
"were in the beginning certain priors at Oſeney, and
"then were the rulers of the houſe made abbots, at
"which time its lands were augmented, and partly
"given with a certain peculiar juriſdiction ſpiritual
"in Glouceſterſhire [u]." This priory of Auſtin canons was ſhortly after made an abbey, and its yearly revenues were £. 654. Upon the erection of the new biſhopricks by Henry VIII. 1542 it was changed into a cathedral church of Chriſt and the Bleſſed Virgin, with a dean and ſix prebendaries, who were to be chapter to the biſhop of Oxford, whoſe palace was to be at Gloceſter hall. Its endowment was £. 341. *per anuum*. But this eſtabliſhment continued not above three or four years, when the conventual

[b] Hiſt. & Ant. of Oxf. p. 9.
[c] See Wiſe's defence of Camden, and the objections to him at the end of his life of Alfred, Ox. 1722. 8vo. Uſher, Prim. p. 184. Spelman. vit. Alf. Smith ad fin. Bedæ.
[d] Com. in Cyg. Cant. v. *Iſidis vadum*, from whence Camden has borrowed his account of the Univerſity to the time of Pulein.
[e] Twyne Antiq. Ox. 184. [f] Hunt. Lel. It. IV. 29. [g] Wood, H. & A. O. 43. Lel. Col. I. 195.
[h] Wood, ib. [i] Ib. [k] Ib. [l] Lel. Coll. III. 286. ex Chron. Mariani.
[m] Wood ib. ex Lel. [n] P. 158. a. [o] G. [o] Lel. It. II. 17.
[p] *i. e.* Maſters of arts. See Math. Par. p. 945. [q] Tanner, 418.
[r] Perſuading her they were ſouls wanting relief.
[s] John Leech in the middle of the 13th century. [t] He died 1373. [u] Leland II. 19—2.

church of St. Frideſwide, then called King Henry VIIIth's college, was made the cathedral, and called Chriſt church [x]. The laſt abbot, Robert King, was firſt biſhop of Oſeney and firſt of Oxford. Here were only two deans. This houſe is deſcribed by Wood [y], as ſtanding intire nearly to his time. The great tower remained till 1644 when it was engraved by Hollar for Aubrey for the Monaſticon II. 156, but is in few copies, and copied in the Gentleman's Magazine 1771, April. Its bells are celebrated by John Major as the beſt in England. The bell called *Great Tom* at Chriſt church came from hence, and tradition ſays the fine ſtone roof of the chancel. The great chamber in the abbot's lodge was ſtanding 1718. The houſes of their artiſts and ſervants formed a ſeparate pariſh. The church unroofed may be ſeen in Aggas's plan of Oxford 20 Eliz. A ſouth view of it is behind the portrait of biſhop King in Chriſt church ſouth aile window. All that now remains of this famous abbey at preſent are only a few walls of a mill and a barn [z].

St. Frideſwide's nunnery is ſaid to have been firſt founded by Didanus a petty king of theſe parts under his own daughter of that name buried here and canonized. The Danes deſtroyed it, and it was occupied by ſecular canons, for whom king Edward rebuilt and re-endowed it. After the Conqueſt they gave place to regulars till the beginning of the 12th century, when Roger biſhop of Salisbury placed the Auſtin canons here. Their revenues were near £. 300. *per annum*. This priory was ſuppreſſed 1524 for Wolſey, who began the foundation of Chriſt church college, which after his fall Henry VIII. completed, and founded here the ſee of Oxford, which conſiſts of a biſhop, dean, eight canons, 101 ſtudents, eight chaplains, eight clerks, eight choriſters, 24 almſmen, &c. [a] The church was built principally by the priors. The Latin chapel dedicated no doubt to the Virgin Mary about the end of Henry III. Nearly half of the nave has been taken down to make way for the college. In the choir are monuments for ſir Henry Bath, juſticiary of England t. Henry III. 1252. Prior Philip or Guimund 1111 or 1190, lady Elizabeth Montacute 1353. Dr. King the firſt biſhop 1557, biſhop Fell 1686; Dr. Smallridge biſhop of Briſtol 1729 [b].

The palace built by Henry I. in the north ſuburbs is ſtill known by the name of *Beaumont*, and was the reſidence of ſucceeding princes till Edward II. gave it to the Carmelites who had here three ſchools, and a ſpacious church with a good ring of bells and many monuments of eminent perſons. All theſe were granted by Henry VIII. to Edmund Powell of Sandford, who demoliſhed all but the hall, whoſe materials were employed at St. John's by archbiſhop Laud [c]. Mr. Groſe has engraved a ſmall fragment of the palace, a room 6 yards by 8, and 13 high, now a hogſty, where it is pretended Richard I. was born.

The ſeceſſion of the ſtudents 1209 in the reign of John to Reading, Cambridge, Maidſtone, Salisbury, &c. was occaſioned by that king's ſeverity in ordering to be inſtantly hanged without the walls two ſcholars, who were impriſoned by the citizens on ſuſpicion for one who had accidentally killed a woman as he walked *colligendi animi gratia* [d]. This ſo frightened and offended the ſcholars that they all deſerted the town to the number of 3000; but the inhabitants being ſoon ſenſible of their loſs ſued for pardon on their knees at Weſtminſter before Nicholas the Pope's legate, and ſubmitted to public penance in all the churches of Oxford. Upon which the ſcholars after five years abſence returned, and obtained new privileges for their more effectual protection [e]. Wood [f] has engraved a ſeal of the chancellor and *Univerſity* of Oxford of the time of John, and ſays it had that title as early as Richard I. In 1257 certain members of it complained to Henry III. at St. Alban's againſt the uſurpations of the biſhop of Lincoln on their privileges, and a day of hearing was appointed. One of them, who ſeems to have been Mathew Paris (*frater qui et hoc ſcripſit*), in a private audience of the king beſought him to take care of the ſinking church; for that the Univerſity of Paris which had produced ſo many holy prelates was in no ſmall danger, and if the Univerſity of Oxford, the ſecond ſchool of the church, and the very foundation thereof, ſhould fall into the like danger, the deſtruction of the whole church might be apprehended. To which the king replied, God forbid that this ſhould happen in my time [g]!

Whatever opinion Mr. Camden had of the antiquity of the Univerſity of Oxford, he gives the precedence among the colleges to *Baliol*, founded 1269 by John Baliol, father of John Baliol king of Scotland, who gave each of his ſcholars eight pence a week for their commons [h]. He ſettled yearly exhibitions on them till he ſhould provide them a houſe and accommodations, and at his death 1269 recommended his deſign to his wife Devorgilla and his executors, who ſettled them in a tenement which ſhe hired of the Univerſity in Horſemonger ſtreet now Canditch, and preſcribed them ſtatutes 1281. In 1284 ſhe purchaſed Mary's Hall adjoining, and when ſhe had repaired it ſhe there eſtabliſhed the ſociety by her charter, confirmed by the king her ſon, and Oliver biſhop of Lincoln [11]. The windows of the chapel and library are adorned with beautiful paintings. The college was in great part rebuilt t. Henry VI. and VII [i]. It has produced three archbiſhops and eight biſhops; Hugh duke of Gloceſter, and Tiptoft earl of Worceſter, John Roſs and Robert Parſons [k]. It conſiſts of a maſter, 12 fellows, 14 ſcholars, and 18 exhibitioners [l].

Baliol *college.*

Walter de Merton, biſhop of Rocheſter and lord chancellor of England, transferred to Oxford 1267, the college which he had built at Maldon in Surrey three years before [m]. At firſt he ſeems to have only intended this for ſuch of his chaplains and ſcholars as ſhould chuſe to come hither from the other; but in 1274 both were united by the founder, whoſe ſtatutes bear date Aug. 1274. It was ſo well endowed 26 Henry VIII. as to be valued at £. 354. *per annum*, and conſiſts of a warden, 24 fellows, 14 poſt maſters, &c [n]. It has produced five archbiſhops and 13 biſhops. Duns Scotus, William Occam, Thomas Bradwardyn, John Wickliff, ſir Henry Savile, John Greaves, John Hales, Francis Cheynell, Hugh Creſſy and Anthony Wood were educated here [o]. Bodley, Saville, and Wood, were buried

Merton *college.*

[x] Tanner, 419. [y] Hiſt. of Oxford city in Willis's Dioc. of Oxford.
[z] Swane's hiſtory of Oſeney, 1764. 12mo. [a] Tanner, 413.
[b] Willis, Cath. II. 40. [c] Groſe's account under his view. [d] See Suſſex, p. 185. n. b.
[e] Mat. Par. p. 228. Wood H. and A. 59. G. [f] Ubi ſup. p. 18. [g] M. Par. 945.
[h] Chron. Mailros, 241. Ed. Gale. [11] G. [i] Savage's Balliofergus, p. 67, 68.
[k] Wood, H. & A. Ox. 75. [l] Tanner, 432. [m] See before, p. 177.
[n] Tan. 433.—The poſt-maſters are a by-foundation of under-graduates eſtabliſhed about 1380. Wood. Ib.
[o] Wood, ib. 85.

here. Holland adds that Baliol and Merton were the firſt endowed colleges for ſtudents in Chriſtendom.

Univerſity *college.*

The largeſt of Alfred's three halls beforementioned is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been *Univerſity* college. But however that be, it is more certain that the reſtoration of this old houſe is owing to the legacy of William, archdeacon of Durham, who died 1249, and left 310 marks to the chancellor and univerſity for the maintenance of 11 or 12 maſters, wherewith a ſociety was eſtabliſhed 1260, and their ſtatutes ſettled by the Univerſity 1292: and the endowment to Walter Skirlaw biſhop of Durham, Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, and other benefactors. It was valued at £. 78. *per annum*, and conſiſts now of a maſter, 12 fellows, 13 ſcholars, &c.[p] This college has been much enlarged by the generous benefaction of Dr. John Radcliff, who left £. 5000. for rebuilding the maſter's lodge, and chambers for two new fellows by him inſtituted for the ſtudy of phyſic with a handſome ſalary for 10 years "half of which time at leaſt "they are to travel beyond the ſeas for their better "improvement," as his will expreſſes it[12]. Since its refounding it has produced one archbiſhop and nine biſhops, among which laſt was biſhop Ridley; and among writers Edward Stanihurſt, ſir George Carew, and Edward lord Herbert of Cherbury[q].

Exeter *college.*

William Stapledon, biſhop of Exeter 1314, began the foundation of a college or hall called from him *Stapledon hall*, on or near where *Hartford* college now is, whence he removed his ſcholars next year to a more convenient ſituation near the Turl gate. It conſiſted at firſt of only 13 fellows or ſcholars, of whom 12 were to be born within the dioceſe of Exeter. Its revenues were valued 26 Henry VIII. at £. 81. It has now a rector, 22 fellows, &c.[r]. It has produced two archbiſhops and eleven biſhops: among its writers are Treviſa, Grocyn, ſir John Doddridge, Noy attorney general, Degory Whear, Arthur Duck, George Hakewill, and Joſeph Caryll[s].

Oriel *college.*

The honour of founding *Oriel* college is attributed to Edward II. who did little more than grant a licence 1324 to his almoner Adam de Brome to build and endow a college to the honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, of which he became firſt provoſt. Edward III. gave them a tenement called *Le Oriele*, on which ground ſtands the college ſo called. The preſent *St. Mary Hall* was long the parſonage houſe of the rectors of St. Mary, which church being appropriated by Edward III. to the college then founded by Brome, the houſe ſoon after came into their poſſeſſion, and was appropriated to the reſidence of ſtudents. Oriel college was valued 26 Henry VIII. at £. 182. *per annum*, and now maintains a provoſt, 18 fellows, and 14 exhibitioners[t]. It has produced three archbiſhops and eight biſhops; ſir Walter Rawleigh, and William Prynne[u].

St. Mary *hall.*

Queen's *college.*

The college aſcribed to queen Philippa was in like manner really founded by her chaplain Robert de Eglesfield, rector of Burgh on Stanmore, 1340, for a provoſt, 12 fellows, and 70 ſcholars. Its annual revenues 26 Henry VIII. were £. 302. It now conſiſts of a provoſt, 22 fellows, 2 chaplain batchelors, 8 ſcholars called *Tabarders*, 2 clerks, and 22 undergraduate ſcholars[x]. Its library was built by a legacy of biſhop Barlow of Lincoln formerly provoſt, who left the greateſt part of his books to it and the reſt to the Bodleian library, whereof he had been keeper. Sir Joſeph Williamſon, principal ſecretary of ſtate to Charles II. left £. 6000. with other benefactions to this college, which encouraged the then provoſt, Dr. Lancaſter, to lay the foundation of a new college, which was far advanced before his death[13], and has been ſince completed, to make room for two more fellows and four ſcholars of the foundation of Mr. Mitchell of Richmond. One archbiſhop and fourteen biſhops had their education here, and ſeveral learned men[y], among whom were thoſe learned antiquaries biſhops Nicolſon, Gibſon, and Tanner.

Cant. hall.

Simon Iſlip, archbiſhop of Canterbury, moved by the deſtruction which the two great peſtilences 1349 and 1360 had made of the clergy all over England, and of the ſtudents of this univerſity, purchaſed 1361 ſeven or eight old hoſtles in the pariſh of St. Mary, and obtained the king's licence to found a houſe for ſtudents both religious and ſecular, chiefly in canon and civil law, to be called *Canterbury hall*, endowing it for a warden and 11 clerks 1363, and ſhortly after appointed the famous Wicliffe warden. His ſucceſſor cardinal Langham obtained from the pope the ſuppreſſion of this ſociety becauſe they were ſeculars, and put it into the hands of the monks of Canterbury, for whoſe ſtudents it was thenceforth appropriated, and granted as parcel of the poſſeſſions of Chriſt church Canterbury to the dean and chapter 35 Henry VIII. but three years after to Chriſt church Oxford, of which it is now part[z].

New

Wincheſter or *New* college, or as it ſhould be more properly called *St. Mary's college of Wincheſter in Oxford*, was founded by the great William Wykeham 1379, and his ſtately buildings incloſed in a fair high wall embattled and turreted, being the original city wall[a], finiſhed in ſeven years, with endowment for a warden and 70 fellows, 10 chaplains, three clerks, and 16 choriſters. The excellent body of ſtatutes which the founder himſelf drew up has been conſidered as the moſt judicious and complete, and has been followed by moſt ſucceeding founders of colleges. Thoſe which he gave to his college at Wincheſter which he founded the year after this at Oxford was finiſhed, and which conſiſts of three chaplains, 70 ſcholars, ten fellows, three clerks, and 16 choriſters, are a counter part of the other. It was valued 26 Henry VIII. at £. 487. *per annum*[b]. Two archbiſhops and 29 biſhops, with ſeveral other learned men, including the preſent worthy and learned biſhop of London, received their education here[c].

Richard Horton, prior, and the monks at Durham, purchaſed ground 1290 for a college here, which was afterwards increaſed and farther endowed by Richard de Bury, the learned biſhop of that ſee, who is ſaid to have had more books than all the biſhops in England together[d], and was a correſpondent of Petrarch's[e]. The biſhop at his death 1345 left his voluminous library to his college, with liberty of acceſs to all ſcholars on certain conditions. At the diſſolution, ſome of the books of this admirable collection were removed to the Public Library, ſome

[p] G. Tan. 416.
[q] Wood, 55.
[r] G. Tanner, 436.
[s] Wood, 116.
[t] Tanner, 436.
[u] Wood, 106.
[x] Tanner, 438.
[y] G. Tanner, 437.
[z] Holland.
[a] Wood, 95.
[b] Tanner, 439. Lowth's life of Wykeham, 186—199.
[c] Brit. Top. II. 120.
[d] Wood, Ath. Ox. II. 48.
[e] Wood, 133.
[12] G.
[13] G.

to

to Baliol college, and ſome came to Dr. George Owen, phyſician, of Godſtow, who bought the ſaid college of Edward VI.[13] It was better ſettled and endowed for eight Benedictine monks and eight ſeculars by biſhop Hatfield 1370, valued at £. 115. *per annum*, and granted to the dean and chapter of Durham. It afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of ſir Thomas Pope, who on its ſite founded *Trinity* college for a preſident, 12 fellows, and 12 ſcholars[f], with a new and liberal endowment. Dr. Ralph Bathurſt, preſident, adorned it with new buildings and a beautiful chapel conſecrated 1694, and was otherwiſe an eminent benefactor[14]. This laſt college has produced nine biſhops and three archbiſhops; and among its learned writers Chillingworth, Selden, ſir John Denham, Dr. Highmore, Drs. Whitby and Derham, lord Somers, ſir Edward Byſhe[g].

From 1421, when Richard Clifford, biſhop of London, left 1000 marks to the ſcholars of Burnell's inn in St. Aldate's pariſh that old houſe began to be called *London* college, and was inhabited both by Benedictine monks and ſecular civilians, but was ſuppreſſed early by Henry VIII.[h]

Thomas Holden and his wife 1435 founded *St. Mary's* college in St. Peter's Le Baily and St. Michael Northgate pariſh, for ſtudents canons of St. Auſtin[i]. Eraſmus ſtudied here two years, and Cardinal Pole intended fitting it up for ſtudents. Its chapel with the monument of the founder, and the cloiſter, was not demoliſhed till 1656[k]. Nothing now remains but part of the gatehouſe. Richard Fleming, biſhop of Lincoln, obtained licence of Henry VI. 1427 to make All Saints church collegiate, and to found a college for a rector and ſeven ſcholars; finiſhed and endowed 1475 by Thomas Rotherham, biſhop of Lincoln and archbiſhop of York, who is deſervedly accounted co-founder. It was valued 26 Henry VIII. at £. 101. *per annum*, and now conſiſts of a rector, 12 fellows, &c.[l] Biſhop Williams built the chapel. Biſhop Crew of Durham bequeathed a conſiderable revenue to it, whereby the rector has an addition of £. 20. a year, and each fellow and ſcholar £. 10.[15] It produced one archbiſhop and nine biſhops, and ſeveral learned writers[m].

Gloceſter hall was founded t. Edward I. on ground obtained of ſir John Gifford of Brimsfield by the Benedictine monks within the province of Canterbury, for ſtudents of their order: the prior and firſt 12 monks being taken from Gloceſter abbey gave it its name: but that abbey ſoon diſclaimed it, and it was ſubjected to the general chapters of the order. Henry VIII. granted it for a palace for the biſhop of Oſeney and Oxford; but in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign it was ſold to ſir Thomas White, who gave it to his college of St. John. It has lately been made a college by the name of *Worceſter* college, being endowed by ſir Thomas Coke of that county[n], and conſiſts of a provoſt, eight fellows, and eight ſcholars. The two learned antiquaries Thomas Allen and William Burton of Kingſton, ſir Kenelm Digby, Dr. Chriſtopher Merret and biſhop Hough were of *Gloceſter* hall[o].

The Dominicans or Blackfriars, when they came firſt to England 1221, were ſettled here by Iſabel Bulbec, widow of Robert earl of Oxford. Henry III. gave them more room in St. Ebbe's pariſh near the Water gate, where they continued till the diſſolution[p]. The Franciſcan or Grey friars ſettled in the ſame pariſh 1224, where they had a fine church with large incloſures[q]. The Carmelites or White friars were firſt oppoſite to Rewley about 1254 till Edward II. removed them to Beaumont palace[r]. The friars de penitentia Jeſu or the Sac were placed by Henry III. juſt by the Caſtle, till they were ſuppreſſed 1307, and annexed to the Grey friars[s]. Sir John Handlo of Borſtall placed the friars hermits of St. Auſtin 1268 in Holiwell pariſh[t], as did Richard Cary, mayor, the Crouched friars near Broadgate hall, but in the reign of Edward I. they removed 1348 to St. Peter's in the Eaſt[u].

St. Bernard's *college*.

Archbiſhop Chichele founded *St. Bernard's* college 1436 for Ciſtertian monks, which at the diſſolution was purchaſed of the crown by ſir Thomas White, alderman of London, who re-endowed it, and applied the building to his new foundation of *St. John Baptiſt*[x], and to it archbiſhops Laud and Juxon have been eſpecial benefactors[16]. It has a preſident, 50 fellows, &c. It has produced four archbiſhops and five biſhops; and among other learned men Edmund Campion, ſir John Marſham[y], and Dr. Richard Rawlinſon.

St. John's *college*.

All Souls *college*.

Archbiſhop Chichele who had raiſed under Wykham's favour in both his ſeminaries became an illuſtrious follower of his great example. He founded on the ſame plan *All Souls* college 1438 (the year after his foundation at Higham) for a warden and 40 fellows, beſides 2 chaplains, 9 clerks, and choriſters, valued at £. 392. *per annum*[z], endowed chiefly with the lands of alien priories, diſſolved 2 Henry V. Its noble library was the gift of Col. William Codrington, one of its members, who left beſides his own library £. 4000. for purchaſing books, and £. 6000. for the building[17]. This college has produced one archbiſhop and twelve biſhops; and among other learned men Linacer, Leland, and Caius[a]. The new buildings here by Hawkſmoor are a clumſy imitation of Gothic.

The preſent ſchools were built by ſir Thomas Bodley and others 1613[18].

Magdalen *college*.

William Patten, alias Wainflete, biſhop of Wincheſter, founded 1448 without Eaſtgate an hall for ſtudents, and contiguous to it on the ſite of the old hoſpital of St. John's, 1458, *St. Mary Magdalen* college, for a preſident, 40 fellows, 30 ſcholars called *Demies*, four chaplains, eight clerks, 16 choriſters, &c. valued 26 Henry VIII. at £. 1076. *per annum*, the higheſt of any in the univerſity[b]. This college makes the moſt venerable appearance of any in Oxford, having undergone the feweſt alterations of any ſince it was founded. The tower 150 feet high was erected by Cardinal Wolſey. The great quadrangle is encompaſſed by a cloiſter in its primitive ſtate. The chapel is adorned with beautiful painted windows. One ſide of a new court has been finiſhed, opening to an extenſive meadow ſurrounded by the ſeveral branches of the Cherwell, and by pleaſant walks; here is alſo a grove laid out in walks and containing deer. It has educated three archbiſhops, including Wolſey, and 27 biſhops, and among other learned men Grocyn, Lilly, Hammond, and Heylin[c].

[13] G. [f] Tanner, 435. [14] G. See alſo Warton's life of Dr. Bathurſt.
[g] Wood, 295. [h] Tanner, 439. Wood, 12. 248. 337. [i] Tanner, 440.
[k] Warton's Life of ſir T. Pope, 225. [l] Tanner, 440. [15] G. [m] Wood, 159.
[n] G. Tanner, 434. Wood, 380. [o] Wood, 383. But Allen had been fellow of *Trinity* college.
[p] Tanner, 430. [q] Ib. 431. [r] Ib. [s] Ib. 432.
[t] Ib. [u] Ib. 436. [x] Ib. 440.
[16] G. [y] Wood, 302. [z] Tanner, 441. Lowth's life of Wykeham, p. 199, 200.
[17] G. [a] Wood, 177.
[18] G. [b] Tanner, 441. [c] Wood, 187.

Divinity School.

The preſent ſchools were built by ſir Thomas and others 1613 [19]. The ground on which the *Divinity ſchool* was built was purchaſed by the Univerſity 1427, and by the help of ſeveral contributions the ſtructure was ſoon after begun, but ſtopped till by the liberality of Humphry the good duke of Glouceſter, it was carried on, though not completed till 1480. Beſides the books mentioned by Mr. Camden, and valued at above £. 1000. he gave 120 volumes more in 1440, and in 1443 a greater number, beſides conſiderable additions at his death three years after [20]. Moſt of theſe books or rather MSS. were ſtolen by authority, Polidore Vergil having obtained a royal licence to carry off whatever he wanted. The viſitors in Edward VI's time took away all that favoured of Popery, and either burnt or ſold them; ſo that only three were to be found in Mary's time. When Bodley had founded his library about 1599 Robert earl of Eſſex gave 300 folios, treaſurer Sackville and others money to buy books, and others gave books themſelves [d]. The old library was repaired 1599, and an additional eaſt gallery begun 1610; another gallery with a convocation houſe under it 1638. Others have been added over each ſide of the middle aile for biſhop Barlow's legacy. The earl of Pembroke bought and gave the Greek MSS of Fr. Baroccio of Venice; Sir Thomas Roe what he collected in Turkey; Sir Kenelm Digby others; and archbiſhop Laud what had been collected for him in the Eaſt to the number of 1300: 160 MSS. of Dodſworth's own hand, many oriental ones by Dr. Huntingdon biſhop of Raphoe, Mr. Greaves and Dr. Pococke. Of the books catalogues have been printed by Dr. James, Dr. Hyde, and Dr. Fyſher, and of the MSS. by Dr. Bernard; neither of which include the numerous additions by Hearne, Rawlinſon, Tanner, &c. Annexed to the Bodleian library is a picture gallery, forming three ſides of the upper ſtory of the ſchools. Dr. Radcliffe left by will £. 40,000. to build another public Library between the Univerſity church and the ſchools, which was completed 1749, with a ſalary of £. 150. *per annum* to the librarian, and £. 100. a year to buy books for ever [21].

Libraries.

Brazen noſe *college.*

William Smith biſhop of Lincoln, and ſir Richard Sutton of Preſbury, Cheſhire, founded on the tenement called *Brazen noſe hall* a college of the ſame name, valued 26 Henry VIII. at £. 113. *per annum*, now conſiſting of a principal, 21 fellows, and 35 exhibitioners [e], 13 of which latter were added by Dean Nowell, who, with his brother the Saxon antiquary, was educated here [f]. Its handſome library, chapel, and cloiſter, were begun 1656, and the chapel conſecrated 1660. It produced nine biſhops; and educated Sampſon Erdeſwick, John Guillim, James lord Ley, William and Robert Burton of Leiceſter, Sir Peter Leiceſter, and Elias Aſhmole [g].

Corpus Chriſti *college.*

Biſhop Fox began 1513 a college for Black monks as a ſeminary to Wincheſter cathedral priory, but was diſſuaded from this deſign by biſhop Oldham of Exeter, who was a great benefactor to this houſe, which was finiſhed 1516, and ſoon after its revenues were valued at £. 382. *per annum*. It now conſiſts of a preſident, 20 fellows, and 20 ſcholars [h]. It has educated two archbiſhops, and ſix biſhops; Thomas Lupſet, Ludovicus Vives, John Shepreve, Nicholas Udal, Richard Hooker, Thomas and Brian Twyne, Miles Windſor, Richard James, and Edward Pococke [i].

Cardinal Wolſey, after he had obtained of Pope Clement VII. a bull for diſſolving 22 religious houſes, and for converting them to the uſe of two colleges at Ipſwich the place of his nativity and at Oxford that of his education, obtained the king's licence to found a college on the ſite of St. Frideſwide's priory, to be called *Cardinal College*, for profeſſors and 200 ſtudents [k], with a dean and 18 canons. But before theſe and other great deſigns were completely ſettled, his greatneſs came to an untimely end 1529, and this college among his other vaſt poſſeſſions fell into the king's hands, who in 1532 reſtored moſt of the intended revenues, and called it *Henry VIII*'s college. But this he diſſolved 1545, and next year erected it into a cathedral church for a biſhop, dean, and eight canons. This foundation was much advanced by the induſtry, piety, and bounty of Dr. John Fell, dean and biſhop of Oxford. It conſiſts of four quadrangles, and has lately been embelliſhed with an additional and ſuperb pile of building. In Wood's time it had produced 22 biſhops, and four archbiſhops, and 18 biſhops and two archbiſhops ſince. Mr. LELAND was canon here [l]. Here ſtudied ſir Philip Sidney, and here Mr. CAMDEN *taught* [m], though his modeſty has concealed this particular of himſelf, and none of his editors have given it a place in their additions. This college now maintains a dean, eight canons, three of whom are regius profeſſors, 101 fellows called ſtudents, eight chaplains, eight chanters, eight choriſters, 24 almſmen [n].

Hugh Price, LL. D. treaſurer of St. David's, began and endowed *Jeſus* college 1571: but the ſociety claim alſo queen Elizabeth for their foundreſs on account of her grant of timber out of two adjoining foreſts; and ſir Leoline Jenkins, ſecretary of ſtate to Charles II. may be deemed another founder. This foundation, principally for Welſh, has produced twelve biſhops and ſeveral learned writers. It has a principal, 19 fellows, 18 ſcholars, &c. [o]

Since Mr. Camden wrote, *Wadham* college, deſigned by Mr. Nicholas Wadham, was completed 1613 by his widow Dorothy [p]; and *Broadgate* hall, where biſhop Bonner was educated, was converted into *Pembroke* college by Thomas Tiſdale, eſq. of Berkſhire and Richard Wightwick, S. T. B. of Baliol 1624 [q]. The former has a warden, 15 fellows, 15 ſcholars, &c. and has produced ſeven biſhops; and ſeveral learned divines [r]; and the latter has a maſter, 14 fellows, 24 ſcholars, &c. and has educated one archbiſhop and four biſhops, and ſeveral learned writers [s].

Hart hall, called from its owner Elias de Hartford, was part of the poſſeſſion of Exeter college as before mentioned, and erected into Hartford college 1740 by Dr. Richard Newton. It conſiſts of a principal, 4 ſenior and 8 junior fellows, 32 ſtudents, &c. It produced a biſhop and archbiſhop; William of Worceſter, John Norden, Dr. Donne, and Dr. Duck the civilian [t].

The colleges are increaſed to *twenty* in number, while the halls have decreaſed to *five*. Theſe latter were *Alban* or *Nuns* hall, ſold by Robert de St.

[19] G. [20] G. [d] Ib. 49. [21] G. [e] Tanner, 442. [f] Wood, 216. [g] Ib. 218.
[h] Tanner, 442. [i] Wood, 232. [k] Holland. [l] Collect. IV. 158.
[m] Wood, 202. [n] Tanner, 414. [o] G. Wood. 315.
[p] Nicholas Wadham of Merefield in the county of Somerſet hath aſſigned a fair portion of lands and money for the propagation of religion and learning, which I note incidentally by way of congratulation to our age, that there are yet ſome who graciouſly reſpect the advancement of good learning. Holland.
[q] G. Wood, 332. [r] Ib. 327. [s] Ib. 334. [t] Ib. 344.

Alban a citizen of Oxford to the nuns of Littlemore, who demiſed it to Merton college, till it went with the lands of the nunnery to Cardinal Wolſey, thence to the crown, and thence back to Merton college. In this hall were educated two archbiſhops, Maſſinger the poet, and the ſpeaker Lenthall[u]. St. *Edmund's* hall belonged to Edmonds a citizen of Oxford, and went with Oſeney abbey, and afterwards to Queen's college, who reſtored it to the original deſtination for ſcholars. Five biſhops were educated in it and ſeveral learned writers, including Dr. John Mill, thoſe eminent antiquaries White Kennet[x] and Thomas Hearne. St. *Mary* hall belonged to Oriel college, but now is governed by a principal of its own. It has been rebuilt ſince 1647, and is well inhabited. It produced two biſhops, and the great ſir Thomas More, after whom no other eminent members can be named[y]. *New inn* or *Trillock* inn, ſo called from John Trillock, biſhop of Hereford 1349, a ſeminary of civilians, produced five biſhops and ſome writers[z]. St. *Mary Magdalen* hall, built by biſhop Wainflete as before related, rebuilt and enlarged by Dr. Wilkinſon its principal 1618, and others; it produced five biſhops and among other learned men Edward Hyde earl of Clarendon, Sir Matthew Hale, William Tyndale the Engliſh Apoſtle, Dr. Pococke, and Dr. Plott[a]. Of *Gloceſter* hall we have treated already. Beſides theſe there were many others belonging to religious houſes or individuals, to the amount of 300, and perhaps called by ſeveral names, moſt of which are now indiſtinct.

The theatre was built at the expence of archbiſhop Sheldon, chancellor of the univerſity 1668, who gave £.2000. to purchaſe lands for its repair. It is extremely magnificent, of the form of the Roman theatre, not circular but having one flat ſide, and the roof 80 feet by 70 reſts on the walls without pillars. Weſt of it ſtands Aſhmole's Muſeum, the lower part of which is an elaboratory, and the upper ſtory a repoſitory of natural and artificial rarities, principally given by Elias Aſhmole, who lodged here the collection of MSS. made by his father in law ſir William Dugdale, Anthony Wood, ſir Henry Savile, and himſelf. Wood computed the number of MSS. in the whole univerſity at 12656[b]. Among theſe public buildings is the printing houſe, built 1712 with the profits of the ſale of lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, the perpetual impreſſion of which he gave to the univerſity[22]. Round the wall that formerly incloſed the theatre ſtood the Arundelian marbles, now removed into the ſchools. Theſe valuable monuments collected in Greece and Aſia by Thomas earl of Arundel and ſir William Petty, were given by the ſaid earl; others by Mr. Selden, ſir George Wheler, Dr. Shaw, Meſſ. Dawkins and Wood, and Dr. Rawlinſon. Among the Arundelian marbles is the Chronicle of Paros 2634 years before the Chriſtian æra, part of which was broken off to make a hearth at Arundel houſe, London; the treaty between the Smyrneans and Magneſians 244 years before Chriſt; another treaty between the Samians and Prieneans; another between the people of Hierapytna and the Prianeſians in Crete. To this collection were added 1755, by the gift of the counteſs of Pomfret, above 100 ſtatues, buſts, &c. purchaſed by her late husband's father lord Lempſter out of the Arundelian collection. The whole collection of marbles now at Oxford conſiſts of 167 marbles, i. e. ſtatues, buſts, bas-reliefs and fragments of ſculpture, 100 inſcriptions Greek, Ægyptian, Citiean, and Palmyrene, and 145 Roman and others. The Arundelian marbles were firſt haſtily commented on by Selden, then by Prideaux, and laſtly by Maittaire. But a more ſplendid edition of the whole collection under the title of "*Marmora Oxonienſia*," with engravings by Miller of all the pieces except the inſcriptions, was made at Oxford 1763, in folio by Dr. Chandler of Magdalen college. It were to be wiſhed exact fac-ſimiles had been engraved of the Parian and other inſcriptions ſpecified above.

Phyſic garden. The Phyſic garden was founded by Henry Danvers earl of Danby 1632 and endowed with an annual revenue. Dr. Sherard built the preſent library, furniſht the garden with moſt of its curious plants, and at the expence of £.3000 endowed the profeſſorſhip.

Muſic room. In Holiwell ſtreet is the Muſic room, opened 1748.

Obſervatory. A ſtupendous aſtronomical obſervatory has lately been erected at the north-weſt corner of the city at the expence of near 30,000£. begun 1771 by the truſtees of Dr. Radcliffe's eſtate.

Hoſpitals. A little eaſt of the city is the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew, founded by Henry I. for a maſter and lepers, refounded by Edward III. for a prior and eight poor brethren, and ſtill ſubſiſting[c]. St. John's hoſpital, founded before the reign of John, was ſuppreſt and pulled down by biſhop Wainfleet[d]. A general infirmary was erected 1758, and an houſe of induſtry 1772 for the poor of eleven pariſhes.

The city including the ſuburbs is near three miles from eaſt to weſt, one from north to ſouth, contains four wards and 13 pariſhes, nine churches within the walls, and ſix without. Among the former the moſt remarkable is St. Peter's in the eaſt near Queen's college ſuppoſed to have been built about A. D. 876 by St. Grymbald, who intended to have been buried in its chancel, but on the diſpute between him and the old ſcholars removed his tomb to Wincheſter[e]. In its yard Thomas Hearne is buried.

The entrance into the city from the weſt for above a mile over ſeven modern elegant bridges of white ſtone is very beautiful; the north entrance is through a long well-built ſtreet greatly ornamented by handſome white ſtone buildings. The wards are divided by four fair long ſtreets, at whoſe centre in *Carfax* or *Quatrevois* *Carfax.* ſtands a handſome conduit erected 1616 by Otho Nicholſon one of the examiners in chancery. Not far from St. Giles's church near Beaumont in the weſt ſuburb ſtands a building called *Greek-hall*, built as a *Greek hall.* ſeminary of Greek chriſtians, who came hither about 1668, but miſbehaving were ſent away about 1712, and their hall is now uſed as a poor houſe. On Grantpont or South bridge ſtood till lately what was called Friar Bacon's ſtudy, but really a watch tower *Friar Bacon's Study.* or gate.

Oxford gave birth to Thomas Cowper, biſhop of Lincoln and Wincheſter, and author of the Chronicle and Latin Dictionary. Thomas Harriot, in-

[u] Wood, 341. [x] Ib. 352. [y] Ib. 357. [z] Ib. 364. [a] Ib. 370.
[b] Pointer, 148. [22] G.
[c] Tan. 421. Hearne on antiquities in and about Oxford at end of Leland. It. II. p. 148. [d] Ib. 429.
[e] See views of its undercroft and font in Pref. to Leland's Collectanea, p. xxviii. Archæol. I. 151.

ventor of the mode of notation now uſed in Algebra, who died 1621. William Chillingworth 1602—1644. Edward Pocock the Orientaliſt 1604, died 1691. William Davenant the poet 1605—1668. Anthony Wood the Oxford antiquary 1632—1695; and ſir Mathew Wright, author of the Law of Tenures 1705.

Rewley abbey.

Rewley abbey in North Oſney, founded 1280 for Ciſtertians by Edmund earl of Cornwal, was valued at £.174 *per ann.* of which lately remained the gate, part of the church, the chapter-houſe and other offices converted into a barn and brewhouſe[f]. A ſtone commemorating Ela counteſs of Warwick benefactreſs here is now among the Arundelian marbles[g]. This houſe is in ſome writers called *Studium*, and ſeems to have been the only ſchool here for Ciſtertians till archbiſhop Chicheley founded St. Bernard's[h].

Thame.

Oſketyl archbiſhop of York died at *Tame* A. D. 970[i], and before that Wulfere king of Mercia granted a charter in the vill called *Thama*[23]. "About "Alexander biſhop of Lincoln's time, the town "of Tame being the king's, was given for rent in fee "farm to the biſhop of Lincoln and his ſucceſſors. This "biſhop Alexander built at a park thereby of his "an abbey of white monkes, now called Tame, not "becauſe it ſtood on Tame river, but not very far "from Tame town[k]." It was valued at £.256.[l] Alexander tranſlated it 1138 from Otteley in Ottington pariſh in Otmore, where ſir Robert Gait had founded it[m]. Richard Quatremain founded a chantry in this church, and an hoſpital by it, where he is buried under a marble ſtone in a chapel[n]. Lord Chief Juſtice Holt was born at Thame 1642 and died 1709. John Williams, hereafter mentioned by Leland, eldeſt ſon of ſir John Williams of Barfield Berks, created lord Williams of Thame by queen Mary, to whom he was lord chamberlain, founded a freeſchool here[o].

Ricot.

"Ricot longid to one Fulco de Ricote. After "it cam to one Quatremain, whoſe houſe has "been famoſe and of right fair poſſeſſions in Ox-"ford. About Henry VI's days divers brethren "of them died one after another, and al the "lands deſcended to Richard the youngeſt, a mer-"chant of London and after cuſtumar there; he "had a ſervant called Thomas Fowler, his clerk, a "toward fellow, that after was chancellor of the "duchy of Lancaſter, to whom Richard Quatremain "bare great favor, and was godfather to his ſon, to "whom he left moſt part of his lands becauſe he "had no children. Richard Quatremain built a "goodly large chapel of eaſe without the manor place "of Ricot, and founded ther 2 chauntry prieſts: this "foundation was begun t. Henry VI. and endowed "t. Edward IV. Richard Fouler his heir was very "unthrift, and ſold moſt of his lands, leaving his chil-"dren ful ſmall livings. Sir John Heron, treaſurer "of the chamber to Henry VII, and VIII. bought "the reverſion of this lordſhip, and Giles his ſon "poſſeſt it awhile, and then ſold it to John Williams "now knight[p]." His youngeſt daughter married Henry Norris, created by Elizabeth lord Norris of Ricot; the eldeſt Richard Wenman of Tame in this county, from whom is deſcended the preſent viſcount Wenman. His grandfather married a daughter and coheir of Francis viſcount Lovel, and his father Henry was beheaded on account of queen Anne Bullen[q]. His grandſon Francis was created viſcount Tame, earl of Berkſhire 8 James I. and left only a daughter. His daughter married James Bertie, who inherited the title of Ricot with the eſtate, which deſcended with the title of earl of Abingdon to his heirs, of whom his great grandſon Willoughby is the 4th and preſent earl.

Littlemore.

At *Littlemore* near Sandford was a Benedictine nunnery, founded before the time of Henry II, and ſuppreſt 1524 for Wolſey; of which there are conſiderable remains, called the *Minſhery*, now a farm houſe. It was valued at £.33. 6*s*. 8*d*.[r]

Sandford.

In *Sandford* pariſh was a preceptory of Templars, firſt founded by Maud wife of king Stephen at *Temple Cowley* juſt by[s]. The refectory was lately deſtroyed.

Iſley.

Iſley church in this neighbourhood is remarkable for its rude yet elegant Saxon door-caſe, engraved in Ducarel's Norman Antiquities.

Newnham Courtney.

Newnham Courtney village, which gives title of viſcount to the earl of Harcourt, was intirely rebuilt with its church by the late earl.

Dorcheſtre.

"The town of *Dorcheſtre* was ſore defacid by the "Danes. Of old time it was much larger in build-"ing than it is now. There was a paroche chirch a "little by ſouth from the abbay church, and ano-"ther paroche church more ſouth above it, and a "third by ſouth-weſt. In the cloſis and fields that "lye ſouthly on the town that now ſtandith be found "*numiſmata Romanorum* of gold, ſilver and braſs. "The abbey of canons afore the Conqueſt was a "biſhop's ſete. Remigius tranſlatid it to Lincoln. "Alexander biſhop of Lincoln erected ther an ab-"bey of Blak canons; yet the church bearith the "name of the *Prebend church*. There was buried "as it is ſaid the bodie of St. Birine biſhop there, "and there yet remainith the image of freeſtone that "lay on the tomb of biſhop Æſchwine, as appereth "by the inſcription. Ther be buried in the quier "beſide divers abbates a knight, on the ſouth ſide "with an image croſs-legged, whos name is ther "out of remembrance. Ther lyith at the feet of "him one Stoner ſometime a judge (as apperith by "his habit) in the reign of king Edward III. Ther "lyith a knight on the north ſide of the quier, "whom the late abbot took to be one of the Se-"graves; the image was of alabaſter: but after the "abbot told me that he heard one ſay of late that "there was one Holcum a knight buried. In the "body of the chancel afore the quire door lay a "gentleman called Ways. Ther ly in S. iſle of the "quier three of the Draytons, gentlemen, one hard "by another under plain marble ſtones: and at "their head one Gilbert Segrave a gentleman under "a flat marble. The body of this abbey ſerved a "late for the paroche church: ſince the ſuppreſſion "one . . . . . a great rich man, dwelling in "the town of Dorcheſter, bought the eaſt part of "the church for £.140. and gave it to augment

[f] Hearne's pref. ad Text. Roſ. 43.
[g] Hearne on antiquities in and about Oxford at end of Leland, It. II. 125. Marm. Ox. P. III. No. 136.
[h] Tan. 434. [i] Sax. Chron. p. 121. [23] G.
[k] Lel. IV 191, 192. [l] Tan. 422. [m] Ib. 421. Lel. IV. 191. [n] Lel. II. 9.
[o] Its ſtatutes were printed in folio, 1575. [p] Lel. II. 9. [q] G. Dugd. I. 404.
[r] Tan. 426. Hearne's Antiquities in and about Oxford at the end of Lel. It. II. 150. Hiſt. of Glaſt. pref. xvi.
[s] Tan. 424. Hearne's Antiquities ubi ſup. p. 151. Hearne took the great houſe by Sandford church to have been part of the Nunnery. He has given three views of it in his edition of Langtoft's Chron. p. 54.

"the pariſh church. The biſhop's palace, as it is "ſaid there, was at the town's end by north-weſt, "wher appear foundations of old buildings, and "ther be as yet kept the courts[t]." The church, which was the ſee of a biſhop 460 years, is a venerable maſſy pile with a large but low weſt tower. In the ſouth aile lies the defaced freeſtone figure of a biſhop, dug up lately in the north aile, perhaps Aeſchwine, and in the ſouth aile of the chancel are three ſtones with braſs figures, and arms, quarterly, a bend between 6 croſs croſſets fitchè and bendy of 4, ... & ermine, imp. Cheque, on a chief 3 plates. Theſe are probably Leland's Draytons. Four others with croſſes in ſtone and braſs for abbots. At the entrance of the choir a large ſtone had the braſs figure of a knight with four ſhields ſuppoſed Leland's Ways. A white ſtone with a figure of a biſhop, and inſcription cut in black ſtrokes for Roger, prior of Ranton c. Stafford, abbot here and epiſcopus *Lidenſis* 1510[u]. Another for abbot Sutton 1349, a hand holding a croſier, and another for abbot Richard Beuſoreſt. On the ſouth ſide of the chancel a knight in a round helmet drawing his ſword, and at his feet on an altar tomb in freeſtone a *lady* with a lion at feet, on the canopy at her head a croſs fleure, and on the tomb four ſhields with two barrs indented and a chief. This is Leland's and Stukeley's *Judge* Stonor. On a wooden ſtall is carved a ſword and two keys in ſaltire, the arms of the ſee. On the oppoſite ſide of the choir an altar tomb with an alabaſter knight in armour and helmet, his head on a plain helmet, a lion at his feet, a lion or griffin rampant on his ſurcoat: he is called Seagrave *earl of Cornwall*, of whom ſee Leland above. The chancel within the rails is paved with glazed tiles. About 1750 was dug up in the middle of the chancel a ſtone coffin incloſing a body in gilt ſcollopt leather, with a pewter chalice; and another ſuch coffin full of mould. In a window of the north aile, under a beautiful figure of a monk praying, RACULFUS DE STWE: in others are arms. In the ſouth window of the chancel *Sanctus Birinus* under a rondeau of a biſhop receiving a croſs from a king, another king ſtanding behind; repreſenting probably the inveſtiture of Birinus by Cinegils, at which Oſwald aſſiſted. At the bottom of the bars and arch of the upper compartment of this window are ſix groupes of whole figures of biſhop s and religious cut in ſtone, probably alluding to the ſame. The mullions of the north window branch out like a tree to repreſent Chriſt, the branch of Jeſſe, who lies at the root, and 24 figures are carved on the branches; 14 figures with names painted in the glaſs. In the eaſt window are 24 ſhields in two rows, the lower hid by the altar-piece. In the north window of the nave is painted more of the hiſtory of Birinus in the old Saxon ſtyle and characters. In the tower are ſix bells, ſome extremely antient[x]. On the great bell this inſcription; *Protege Birine quos convoco tu ſine fine. Raf. Raſtwold.* On the third pillar of the nave by the font is a kind of bracket ſupported by large figures among trees called the five fooliſh virgins, and an angel ſounding a trumpet. The font, ſaid to be of Birinus' time, is of caſt *lead*, the moſt antient and perhaps only one of its kind in the world[y], adorned with the 12 apoſtles, and not very large. The church is 77 yards from eaſt to weſt by 70 with the ailes: height about 55 feet. The monaſtery joined to the weſt end; part of the gate arch remains, and the building is uſed as a ſchoolhouſe. Traces of the cloiſter may be ſeen on the north ſide of the church. On the ſouth ſide of the church ſtood a caſtle, of which there are not the leaſt traces, but the tradition concerning the field and the turn of the road which till within the laſt ten or twelve years made a conſiderable wind here. At the back of the town to the ſouth, is a circular field, ſurrounded by hedges, which Browne Willis took for an amphitheatre. Beyond this to the north-weſt was a farm houſe in form of a croſs, called *Biſhop Court Farm* and the *Gyld*; ſuppoſed to have been part of the biſhop's palace, but ſince rebuilt. Here were large foundations in Hearne's time, who ſays they kept court here. In a garden behind the church was dug up in 1736 a ſmall ring of the pureſt gold, inſcribed within with the year of Birinus' conſecration 636; in it was ſet a cornelian, the figure on which is engraved in Pl. XV. f. 5, 6. It was ſuppoſed a mitre on an altar or pillar, by the late Mr. Bilſon, a Proctor of the Univerſity court and Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford, to whom the ring was given, and who after refuſing 20 guineas for it left it to Mr. Applegarth, ſchoolmaſter, next door to the White Hart, and he to Mr. Day whoſe brother a wheeler now poſſeſſes it 1781.

On the ſouth ſide of the town is a double intrenchment called *Dike hills*, extended as a ſtring to the great bow of the river Iſis[z], conſiſting of two banks running from one part of that river to another about three quarters of a mile long, 20 yards aſunder at bottom and 40 at top, and the perpendicular height about 20 feet[a]. The river, which forms the bow, might eaſily be made to communicate with the ſtring, ſo as to fill the dike with water, and ſometimes does actually fill it. The banks are now a ſheepwalk, on which the Bee Orchis grows plentifully; the valley between is covered with coarſer graſs. A road croſſes them near the weſt end, and having croſſed the river runs up the hill pointing to Sinodun camp. A ſkeleton, a mattock, and part of a croſs were once found at the weſt end of the ſouth banks, and Roman coins are often found among the north ramparts, which are the moſt defaced. A Roman road is ſaid to lead to a ford below Shillingford, where piles and beams have been taken up, and where is now a handſome wooden bridge. Another ford here is called Queenford. Plot ſuppoſes theſe works a Roman fortification or ſome outwork of that on Sinodun hill, a mile and a half off on the oppoſite ſide of the river in Berkſhire, which Leland[b] calls Daniſh, and Hearne ſuppoſes the caſtle of Dorcheſter. Others aſcribe Dike hills to the Mercians. They may have been outworks to the ſtation here, or one of the camps may have belonged to king Ethelſtan, ſon of Edward the elder, who guarded the town againſt the Danes, and in 958 held a council here. At the end of them is a ſpot called *Conygere*, which Hearne ſuppoſed the ſite of a royal manſion. About a quarter of a mile below the eaſt end of Dike

[t] Lel. II. 11.
[u] Willis mit. ab. II. 176. Hearne's account of Antiquities between Windſor and Oxford at the end of Lel. It. V. 159.
[x] Willis mit. ab. II. 176. [y] Stukeley. MS. pen. me. [z] Plot. Nat. Hiſt. & Analecta MS. in Bib. Bodl.
[a] Dr. Stukeley (Stoneh. 43.) makes them a Britiſh curſus. Hulet engraved his view of them 1755.
[b] Cyg. Cant. See before. p. 157. and Hearne's remarks at the end of Roper's life of More, p. 258. It is divided into two hills; the Eaſt or Caſtle hill fortified by the Britans and Romans, and the foot ſurrounded by buildings, where coins are often found; and the Weſt hill, commonly called from its diſtant appearance the Welch harp, is ſuppoſed from the human bones dug up in it to have been a burying-place. Ib.

hills

hills is the conflux of the Tame and Iſis, the former a ſmall ſtream almoſt concealed in ſedge and reeds. Between the conflux and the banks is a ſpot called *the Prince's Caſtle*, where Chaucer is ſaid to have written ſome pieces: it is the ſite of a ſmall irregular building. At the foot of the bridge in the Henly road, as alſo in the church yard, is a ſmall neat croſs. Foundations of one of the three pariſh churches formerly in Dorcheſter might be ſeen as you turn up to the bridge in the gardens of the clerk's houſe. The vallum is very bold with a double ditch in the fields on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the town and the church-yard, and the preſent road runs through it from the bridge. In one part of it great quantities of foundation ſtones have been dug up. Hearne[c] traces the walls all round, from *Wally* half a mile north from the church by the abbey ſpring called *Collwell* at the ſame diſtance from the town, where he places a fort. On the eaſt is the village of *Warborough*, q. d. *Walborough*. The walls run between Overey; thence ſouth where the great road now is quite to the town, and ſo on to Dike hills. On the north ſide half a mile from the town are ſome ditches called *All Ridge*, or *All ditch banks*, q. d. *Ald* or *Old ditch*. *Overy* field is north of the church, where the moſt Roman coins are found, as alſo in *Hempcroft*, where in 1731 was dug up a ſmall altar with this inſcription, remarkable for the mention of the *Cancelli*, which Mr. Ward ſuppoſes *rails* to incloſe it as an altar for *prayer* only, and not for ſacrifice, it having no focus. It was carried to Little Wittenham, a mile from Dorcheſter, the ſeat of ſir George Oxenden, who bought it for a guinea[d], and has ſince given it away. It was found nearly in the centre of the Roman ſtation. See Pl. XIV. fig. 11.

I. O. M.
ET NMINB. AVG.
M. AVR. SEVERVS
B. CoS
ARAM. CVM
CANCELLIS
D. S. P.

i. e. *Jovi optimo maximo*
& numinibus Auguſtis
Marcus Valerius Severus
Beneficiarius conſulis
Aram cum
Cancellis
De ſuo poſuit.

I am not aſhamed to acknowledge how much information reſpecting this antient town I received from Mr. Thomas Smith who lately kept the George Inn there, and was an attentive Ciceroni. He had been ſervant to Dr. Bradſhaw, biſhop of Briſtol; and his grandfather, farrier here in the civil war, ſhod the horſes of both parties, and remembered that thoſe of the Parliamentarians were kept in the church. Smith had a large collection of antiquities found here, and was a great dealer in the Roman coins which were here found from Julius Cæſar to Heraclius. He ſhewed me one of Carauſius with the uſual inſcription on the obverſe repeated twice by the error of the coiner; teſſellated pavements, a ſpear head, an old ſword from Chalgrave field in this neighbourhood inſcribed *Clemens Gonrat*, a ſhorter with a wooden handle and iron guard, ſundry urns and lacrymatories, part of the ſhoes and cope of gilt leather of a biſhop, falſely ſuppoſed St. Birinus, for his body was removed by biſhop Headda to Wincheſter[e]. Many of the things found here have the marks of fire, which ſome ſuppoſe occaſioned the removal of the ſee to Lincoln after 20 biſhops had ſat here. It compriſed the two large kingdoms of the Weſt Saxons and Mercians, and though in after times ſeven biſhoprics were taken out of it it remained the largeſt in England till Remigius removed it to Lincoln about 1086. The abbey of Black canons built here by biſhop Alexander 1140, was valued at £. 219: *per annum*[f]. The author of the Hiſtory of Alcheſter at the end of Kennet's Parochial antiquities mentions a round hill where the ſuperſtitious enſuing ages built Birinus a ſhrine, teaching them that had any cattle amiſs to creep to it[24].

The Thames was made navigable from Burcot near this place to Oxford by act of parliament 21 James I.[25]

Benſington is a village four miles from Dorcheſter on the high road between it and Henley. Weſt of the church is a bank and trench of a ſquare form, the north ſide exceeding bold, the weſt and ſouth traceable, the eaſt moſt injured. Plot mentions an angle of king Offa's palace near the church, which muſt be the ſame place[g]. This town lying near the frontiers often changed its maſters in the conteſt between the Weſt Saxons and Mercians[20]. Bones of men and horſes, and old ſpurs and weapons have been dug up in the ſite of the caſtle[h].

" *Evelme*, an uplandiſch village, was the inheritance " of the Chaucers. Thomas Chaucer, laſt heir male " owner of it, is buried in a high marble tomb in a fair " chapel in the pariſh church with this epitaph: Hic jacet dominus Thomas Chaucer armiger, quondam dn's iſtius villæ & patronus iſtius eccleſiæ, qui obiit 18 die menſis Novembris anno Domini 1434, & Matildis uxor ejus, quæ obiit 28 die menſis Aprilis anno Domini 1436. " Some ſay that he was a mer- " chant man, and had about £. 1000. landes by the " year, and that wooleſakkes be in Ewelme in token " of marchandiſe, and men ſay that he mended the " foundation of the hoſpital of Ewelme, and alſo the " hoſpital by Dunnintoun. But William duke of " Southf. did build them both, each poor man there " having 13*d.* by the week. Alice daughter and heir " to Thomas Chaucer and Matilde, took to huſband " William de la Pole duke of Suffolk, the which for " love of her and the commoditie of her landes fell " much to dwell in Oxfordſhire and Berkſhire, wher " his wife's landes lay. This William tranſlated and " encreaſed the manor place of Ewelme. I think that " Ewelme took name of a great pool afore the manor " place and elmes growing about it. The pariſh " church, a cumly and new piece of work ſtanding on " a hill, was lately made by William duke of Suffolk " and Alice his wife. William was ſlayne, and Alice " ſupervivid, and after was buried in the pariſh " church of Ewelme on the ſouth ſide of the high altar " in a rich tomb of alabaſter with an image in the habit " of a vowes crounid lying on it, and this epitaph: Orate pro anima ſereniſſimæ principiſſæ Aliciæ duciſſæ Suffolchiæ hujus eccleſiæ patronæ & primæ fundatricis hujus elemoſynariæ, quæ obiit 20 die menſis Maii anno D'ni 1475, litera dominicali A."

[c] Hearne's Roper, p. 262.
[d] Horſley, 339. [352].
[e] Brompton inter X Script. 756.
[f] Tan. 413.
[g] P. 348.
[20] G.
[24] G.
[25] Ib.
[h] Hearne's Roper, 260.

" The pratie hoſpital of poor men is hard joyned to the " weſt end of the church, and much after the building " of the vicars' houſes at Windſor in a circle. In the " middle of the area of the hoſpital is a very fair well. " The maſter and provoſt of the almshouſe hath ther " a pretty lodging; every poor man has 14*d.* a week. " The manor place of Ewelm is in the valley of the " village; the baſe court of it is fair, and is builded of " bricke and tymbre: the inner part of the houſe is " ſet within a fair mote, and is builded richly of brick " and ſtone. The hall of it is fair, and hath great " barrs of iron overthuart it inſtead of croſs beams. " The parlor by is exceeding fair and lightſome, and ſo " be all the lodgings there. The common ſaying is, " that duke John made about the beginning of king " Henry VII. tyme, moſt of the goodly buildings " within the mote. There is a right fair park by the " manor place[i]." The baſe court engraved by Buck remains as a priſon, but the moat and park are gone. The epitaphs and braſs figures are gone, but the tombs remain, and the dutcheſs's is remarkably delicate and rich, having no leſs than 50 alabaſter figures of angels about it. Her figure is extremely elegant. She wears a garter on her left arm. This cuſtom of ladies wearing a garter is noticed by Anſtis[k]; but not this inſtance of it. The rectory of this place with a canonry of Chriſt Church was by James I. in his 3d year annexed to the Regius Divinity profeſſorſhip at Oxford, and the government of the hoſpital to the profeſſor[l]. The hoſpital, called God's houſe, for two prieſts and 13 poor men, was valued at £.20 *per ann.* and is ſtill in being[m], built round a ſquare, and maintaining 13 poor men at 20*d.* a day, one of whom is reader. Here is alſo a freeſchool. The church and hoſpital ſtand on the weſt ſide of a hill on which is alſo a ſeat belonging to ſir Richard Cope, bart. but the palace is in a low ſituation. The town is vulgarly called Newelme. An urn full of coins from Julius Cæſar was found under a waggon wheel on Ewelme common near Ikeneild ſtreet. Another containing coins from Trajan on Harcourt hill two miles from Ewelme[n].

At *Croamiſh Gifford* Dr. Plot[o] mentions ſome fortifications which he aſcribes to the reign of Stephen.

Haſeley, five miles from Ewelm, was divided into Great and Little Haſeley, Lackford, and Ricot. *Great Haſeley* belonged for many deſcents to the Pipards, whoſe manſion houſe was by the church. In the reign of Edward III. the manſion and advowſon was given to Windſor college. At *Little Haſeley* Mr. Barentine had in Leland's time a fair manſion houſe, walks *topiarii operis*, orchards, and pools. Here is ſtill ſome good painted glaſs. *Lackford* continued in the Piperds till within 80 years of Leland's time, and then belonged to Lenthaul, a gentleman of Herefordſhire[p].

At *Great Milton* near Haſely was a priory, cell to Abingdon, granted to Richard de Louches, who had a high tomb of freeſtone in the church. It is a prebend of Lincoln[q].

To this adjoins *Cuddeſden*, where the biſhop of Oxford has a palace, built by biſhop Bancroft, burnt in the civil war, ſince rebuilt.

" *Shirburne*, within a mile of *Wathelington* church, " where is a ſtrong pile or caſtelet, longid to Qua- " tremains, ſince to Fowler, and by exchange now " to Chaumbrelein of Oxfordſhire[r]." It is now the ſeat of the earl of Macclesfield[28].

At *Adwell* are remains of earthworks, aſcribed by Plott to the Danes A. D. 1010[s]. Adwell.

Mr. Ward ſhews that the place where Dio Caſſius (LX. p. 677,) deſcribes the Romans to have croſt the marſhy parts about the fens in the reign of Claudius under Aulus Plautius, was in Eſſex, and not by any fixt bridge, but by temporary ones which they threw over the marſhes[t]. Dr. Plot[u] gives *Watlington* Britiſh antiquity, ſuppoſing it to have been ſuch an oppidum as Cæſar and Strabo deſcribe fenced in with felled trees, which fencing he ſuppoſes the Saxons called Watelas. Watlington.

Dr. Plot takes *Henley* to be the moſt antient town in the county, and derives it from *Hen* old and *ley* place, and perhaps it might be the capital of the Ancalites. Dr. Gale[x] makes it the CALLEVA or GALLEVA ATREBATUM of Antoninus and *Celeba* of Ravennas, on account of a Roman road running directly from *Spinæ* hither, and the Roman coins found hereabouts. He ſuppoſes the ATREBATES of Ptolemy and Antoninus were the ſame with the ANCALITES of Cæſar, and that the ſituation aſſigned them by Mr. Camden is right[y]. The name of *Ancaſtle* given to one part of Henley may retain that of the Ancalites[29]. It has a market and freeſchool founded by James I. another by lady Periam, and an almſhouſe by Longland biſhop of Lincoln. Here is a hill and moat near the eaſt end of the church. " The Haſtings now earl of Huntingdon chief lorde " of Henley. The bridge at Henley is all of tym- " bre as moſt part of the bridges be thereabout. " It was of ſtone as the foundation ſheweth at low " water[z]," and it is now going to be rebuilt of ſtone. Henley.

Stonor is a three mile out of Henley. Ther is a " fayre parke and a warren of conies and fayre wood. " The manſion place ſtandyth clyming on a hill, and " hath two courtes buildyd with tymbre, brike, and " flynte. Sir William Stonar, now poceſſor of it, " hath augmented and ſtrengthened the houſe. The " Stoners hathe longe had it in poſſeſſion. Synce " one Forteſcue invaded it by marriage of an heire " general of the Stoners, but after diſpoceſſyd[a]." Since the reign of Edward III. when ſir John Stonar was chief juſtice in the Common Pleas, this family have flouriſhed with great alliances and fair revenues to the preſent time, ſtill poſſeſſing this ancient eſtate of their anceſtors. *Bixbrond* adjoining belonged alſo to the Stonors; and *Puſhull* was held by the family of Doilly, yielding to the king yearly a table cloth of 3 ſhillings price or 3 ſhillings for all ſervice[b]. Stonor. Bixbrond. Puſhull.

" *Rotherfeld* about a mile from Henley. There " is a park; it is of moſt men called Rother- " feld Gray, becauſe that one of the Grays of " Ruthyne came to be owner of it. Som put " this addition onto it, Gray *Murdach*, ſaying that " this Murdach was a biſhop, and in comprobation " of it there be divers miters ſene in the hall " at Rotherford. [This refers to Grey archbiſhop Rotherfield Gray.

[i] Lel. II. 5. 6, 7. See Buck's view of it.
[k] Black book of the Garter, I. 128.
[l] Not, as biſhop Gibſon, to the *Phyſic* profeſſor.
[m] Tan. 441. The ſtatutes are printed by Hearne at the end of his edition of Otterbourne 1541.
[n] Hearne pref. to Heming, § 11, 12.
[o] P. 357.
[p] Lel. II. 7, 8. [q] Ib. 8. Tan. 426. [r] Lel. Ib. 10.
[s] G. [t] P. 326, 327. 335. [t] Horſl. 23. n. [u] P. 332. [x] Ant. p. 46.
[y] Ant. p. 105, 106. Horſl. 171. [29] G. [z] Lel. VII. 2. 62.
[a] Lel. VII. 2. 62. a. [b] Holland.

of York]. "There appere entering into the ma-
"ner place on the right hand three or four very
"old towers of ſtone, a manifeſt token that it was
"ſometime a caſtle. Ther is a very large court
"bounded about with timber, and ſpacyd with brick:
"but this is of a latter work. Men of Henley may
"yet remember that it was the lord Lovel's poſeſ-
"ſion, ſince by attainder it came by gifte to Knolls[c]."
The very rich rectory belongs to Trinity college Oxford. In the church is a braſs for Robert the laſt lord Grey of Rotherfield[d], and a ſumptuous tomb for the Banbury family.

William Knolles, baron Greys, was 14 James I. created viſcount Wallingford and earl of Banbury, at which laſt place ſee more of him.

Goring. At *Goring* was a ſmall Auguſtin nunnery, founded t. Henry II. valued at £.60. *per ann.*[e] The Ickneild ſtreet here croſſes the Thames into Berkſhire.

Caverſham. At *Caverſham* was a cell to Notley priory, Bucks, famous for the angel with one wing that brought hither the ſpear head that pierced our Saviour on the croſs[f].

Earls of Oxford. The title of earl of Oxford united with that of Gloceſter, Hereford, Somerſet, and Berks, was held by *Sweyn* eldeſt ſon of Godwyn earl of Kent, who died 1053[g]. It was granted diſtinct by the empreſs Maud to *Alberic* or *Aubrey de Vere*, whoſe grandfather Alberic founded Abingdon abbey, and died a monk there, and his father was loaded with honors by Henry I. This *Alberic*, third of his name, and firſt earl, founder of Hatfield Broad Oak and Earl's Colne priories in Eſſex, died 16 John, and was buried at the latter, leaving his title to his brother *Robert*, who died 5 Henry III. and was buried at the former priory. His ſon and ſucceſſor *Hugh* died 1263 47 Henry III. and was buried at Colne. His ſon *Robert* died 24 Edward I. and his ſon and nameſake, 5th earl 5 Edward III. He was ſucceeded by his nephew *John*, who died 33 Edward III, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, who died 1371, 45 Edward III. and was buried at Colne. His ſucceſſor was his ſon *Robert*, ſo highly advanced by Richard II. on whoſe behalf he encountered the confederate barons at Radcot bridge, and was ſo ſhamefully worſted as narrowly to eſcape with his life, which he three years afterwards (1395, 19 Richard II.) ended in exile at Lorain, being mortally wounded by a boar. His corps was brought over, and buried at Colne, the king in perſon attending his funeral, and his beautiful monument with his and his firſt wife's effigy on it remains there. There is a portrait of him at Penſhurſt[h]. His uncle *Alberic* was reſtored in parliament 16 Richard II. to the title and entailed eſtate, but was too infirm to hold the office of chamberlain, and died 1 Henry IV. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Richard* who died 4 Henry V. and had for his ſucceſſor his ſon *John*, attainted and beheaded with his eldeſt ſon *Alberic* 1 Edward IV. and both buried together in the Auſtin friars, London. His ſecond ſon *John*, who was the accidental cauſe of the loſs of the battle of Barnet by a miſtake of his banner, and held out St. Michael's Mount for Henry VI. and for his ſervices at Boſworth was by Henry VII. reſtored to his title and eſtate, and made lord high admiral of England in his reign and that of Henry VIII, died 4 Henry VIII. and was buried at Colne. He was ſucceeded by his nephew *John*, who married a daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk, but died without iſſue 18 Henry VIII. To him ſucceeded *John*, ſurnamed the Good, grandſon[i] of Robert ſecond brother of earl John beheaded by Edward IV. who died 31 Henry VIII. and was buried at Caſtle Henningham under a tomb of black marble with his figure and that of his wife Elizabeth Truſſel. His ſucceſſor was his ſon *John*, who died 1562, 4 Elizabeth, buried at Colne, and ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward*, who dying 1604 2 James, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry*, who died at the ſiege of Breda 1625, leaving no iſſue; whereupon *Robert* great grandſon of John the 15th earl, was reſtored to this title 2 Charles I. and ſlain at the ſiege of Maeſtricht 1632[k]. His ſon *Aubrey* ſucceeded, and dying without iſſue-male 1702 the title expired with him[l]. It was revived by queen Anne 1711 in the 10th year of her reign, with that of earl Mortimer, in the perſon of *Robert Harley*, eſq. afterwards lord high treaſurer of Great Britain, who died 1734, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Edward*, who greatly augmented the valuable collection of books and MSS. begun by his father, and purchaſed by parliament 1754. He died 1741, and was ſucceeded by his nephew *Edward*; and he 1755 by his ſon and nameſake 4th and preſent earl.

[c] Lel. Ib.
[d] Dugd. I. 724.
[e] Tan. 427.
[f] Ib. See before, p. 161.
[g] Dugd. I. 18.
[h] Walp. ſupplem. to Granger.
[i] Le Neve MS.
[k] Dugd. I. 188—200.
[l] Collins' Hiſt. Collect. p. 283.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Oxfordſhire.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Ladies Mantle: in *Whichwood* foreſt.

Anagallis *arvenſis* δ. Female or blue flowered Pimpernel: in corn fields and ſandy places: at *Bottley* near *Oxford*.

Anemone *Pulſatilla*. Paſque Flower: in ſeveral parts of *Cornbury park* near *Charlbury*.

Antirrhinum *repens*, Monſpeſſulanum; Creeping Toadflax; in meadows, paſtures, and hedges; about *Henley*.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Common Columbines; in the coppices in *Whichwood* foreſt plentifully.

Arabis *Turrita*. Tower Wall Creſs; on *Magdalen College* walls.

Arenaria *tenuifolia*. Fine leaved Chickweed; in the quarry at *Cornbury* near *Chalbury*.

Arundo *Phragmites* (fol. var.) Common Reed Graſs with variegated leaves: in the river *Thames*, not far from *Oxford*.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum* β. A variety of Black Maiden hair: on *Aldbury* church porch.

Aſtragalus *glycyphillos*. Wild Liquorice or Liquorice Vetch: in a lawn near a lodge in *Whichwood* foreſt.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in woods, hedges, and on rubbiſh; in *Woodſtock* park.

Avena *elatior*. Tall Oat graſs; in *Whichwood* foreſt; in *Cornbury* quarry.

—— *pubeſcens*. Rough Oat Graſs: about *Cornbury* quarry, and in other parts of *Whichwood* foreſt.

Berberis *vulgaris*. Barbery or Pepperidge buſh: in hedges about *Charlbury*.

Bromis *muralis*, madritenſis. Wall Broom Graſs: on old walls about *Oxford*.

Campanula *hederacea*. Tender Ivy leaved Bellflower: in *Bagley* wood near *Oxford*.

Cardamine *hirſuta*. Hairy Ladies Smock: by the rills of water in *Whichwood* foreſt, common.

Carduus *acaulis*. Dwarf Carline Thiſtle: in *Whichwood* foreſt.

—— *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle: in *Whichwood* foreſt and at *Charlbury*.

Carex *capitata*. Round-headed Carex; on the bogs on the weſt ſide of *Oxford*.

—— *inflata*. Leſſer bladder Carex: in ponds and watery places; at *Iſley*.

—— *veſicaria*. Greater bladder Carex: in rivulets at *Oxford*.

—— *ſtrigoſa*. Looſe Carex: in woods and hedges near *Oxford*.

Chara *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara: in bogs; near the quarry at *Cornbury*, in *Whichwood* foreſt, and at *Enſham* ferry.

Chenopodium *album*. Common Gooſe-foot: on dunghills.

Cheiranthus *eryſimoides*. Wild Stock, or Wall flower: in oſier grounds; about *Godſtow*, near *Oxford*.

Colchium *autumnale*. Meadow Saffron; in a moiſt meadow juſt below *Stunsfield* church, and in ſeveral parts of *Whichwood* foreſt plentifully.

Cotyledon *umbilicus*. Navel-wort Kidney-wort, or Wall Penny-wort; on the walls of *Rewly* abbey, and on *Godſtow* bridge near *Oxford*.

Convallaria *maialis*. Lily convally or May Lily: in the coppices of *Whichwood* foreſt.

Cratægus *oxyacantha* (bac. alb.). White Thorn or Hawthorn with a white berry; in a hedge at the Bowling green at *Bampton*.

Fontinalis *minor*. Leſſer Water moſs: in the *Iſis* near *Oxford*.

Geranium *columbinum*. Long ſtalked Dovesfoot Cranes bill: in corn fields and mountainous paſtures; at *Oxford*.

—— *diſſectum* β. Jagged leaved Cranes bill; in hedges about *Marſton*, and on *Botley Cawſey* near *Oxford*.

—— *rotundifolium*. Round-leaved Cranes bill: on walls, houſes, and hedges: at *Oxford*.

Helleborus *viridis*. Wild Black Hellebore: in *Stoken church* woods.

Hordeum *ſylvaticum*. Wood Barley: in chalky woods: about *Marlow* and *Henley*, and in *Stoken-church* wood.

Iberis *amara*. Bitter Candy turf; in corn fields about *Henley* and elſewhere.

Iris *fœtidiſſima*. Stinking Gladdon or Gladwyn: in hedges and buſhy places near *Oxford* caſtle.

Jungermannia *aſplenoides* β. A variety of Spleenwort Jungermannia: at the roots of trees; in the road from *Oxford* to *High Wickham*.

—— *pinguis*. Jagged Jungermannia: in *Whichwood* foreſt, on *Newell* bogs, and elſewhere.

Lathyrus *Aphaca*, Yellow Vetchling: in the fields between *Oxford* and *Woodſtock*.

Lichen *articulatus*. Jointed Liverwort; on trees in woods.

—— *granulata*. Granulated Liverwort; on the gravel walks of the botanic garden at *Oxford*.

—— *plicatus*. Common Hairy Liverwort or Tree Moſs; on branches of trees.

—— *pulmonarius*. Lungwort or Oak Lungs: on old trees.

—— *vulpinus*. Gold wire Liverwort; on trunks and branches of trees.

} in *Whichwood* foreſt.

Monotropa *Hypopythys*. Birds-neſt ſmelling like Primroſe roots: in woods near *Stoken church*.

Oenanthe *fiſtuloſa* β. A variety of the Leſſer Water Dropwort: in the ditches about *Medley*, and *Binſey* common, and elſewhere.

Ophrys *apifera* β. A variety of the Bee Orchis; on chalky ground at *Stainsfield*.

Ophrys *aranifera*. Spider Orchis; on chalky grounds at *Stainsfield*.

Orobus *ſylvaticus*. Engliſh Wood Vetch or Bitter Vetch; in the upper part of *Medley* grove near *Oxford*.

Oſmunda *Lunaria*. Moonwort; in ſeveral parts of *Whichwood* foreſt.

Pyrola *rotundifolia*. Common Winter Green; in *Stokenchurch* woods.

Potentilla *reptans* β. Creeping Tormentil; in the borders of cornfields between *Hockley* and *Shotover* woods.

Sagina *procumbens*. Pearlwort; in the walks of *Baliol* college garden, in the fallow fields about *Hedington* and *Cowley* and elſewhere.

Sambucus *nigra* (*fruc. alb*). Common Elder with a white berry; in the hedges near *Watlington*.

——— *nigra* β. Feathered Elder; about *Charlbury*.

Sanguiſorba *officinalis*. Burnet; in *Aſcot* field near *Whichwood* foreſt gate, and in *Spilſbury* field.

Scirpus *acicularis*. Leaſt upright Club Ruſh; in ditches on *Binſey* common.

——— *ſetaceus*. Leaſt Club Ruſh or Bull Ruſh; by the *Iſis* on *Binſey* common.

——— *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus Graſs; in a garden at *Walcot* near *Charlbury*.

Serapias *latifolia*. Wild broad leaved Hellebore; on *Stokenchurch* hill, and in the woods near it.

——— *latifolia* β. A variety of the ſame with a dark red flower; on *Stokenchurch* hill.

——— *longifolia*, grandiflora. White flowered baſtard Hellebore; in *Stokenchurch* wood not far from the road from *Oxford* to *London*.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurry or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage; in bogs at *Cornbury* and in *Whichwood* foreſt.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Drop wort; in *Whichwood* foreſt.

Stachys *Germanica*. Baſe Horehound; in a lane leading from *Whichwood* foreſt to *Charlbury*, and in the coppices in *Whichwood* foreſt near *Witney* park.

Stellaria *graminea* β. A variety of the leſſer Stitchwort; in meadows, paſtures, and hedges: at *Oxford*.

Symphytum *officinale* (*flo. purp.*) Comfrey with a purple flower; near the turnpike at *Wheatly* bridge.

Thlaſpi *alpeſtre*. Perfoliate Baſtard Creſs; among the ſtone pits between *Whitney* and *Burford*.

——— *arvenſe*. Treakle Muſtard or Penny Creſs; in clay fields: about *Chipping Norton* and at *Charlbury* frequent.

Tilia *Europæa* γ. Red Lime, a variety of common Lime, or Lindentree; in *Stokenchurch* woods.

Tordylium *officinale*. Small Tordylium; plentifully on the banks of the road to *Heddington* about half a mile from *Oxford*.

Trifolium *arvenſe*. Hare's foot Trefoil; in *Stow* woods and elſewhere.

——— *ornithopoides*. Bird's foot Trefoil; in ſandy paſtures and meadows: near *Oxford*.

Triticum *caninum*. Dog's Graſs with awns; in *Stokenchurch* wood plentifully.

Turritis *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard; in *Aſcot* field near *Charlbury*.

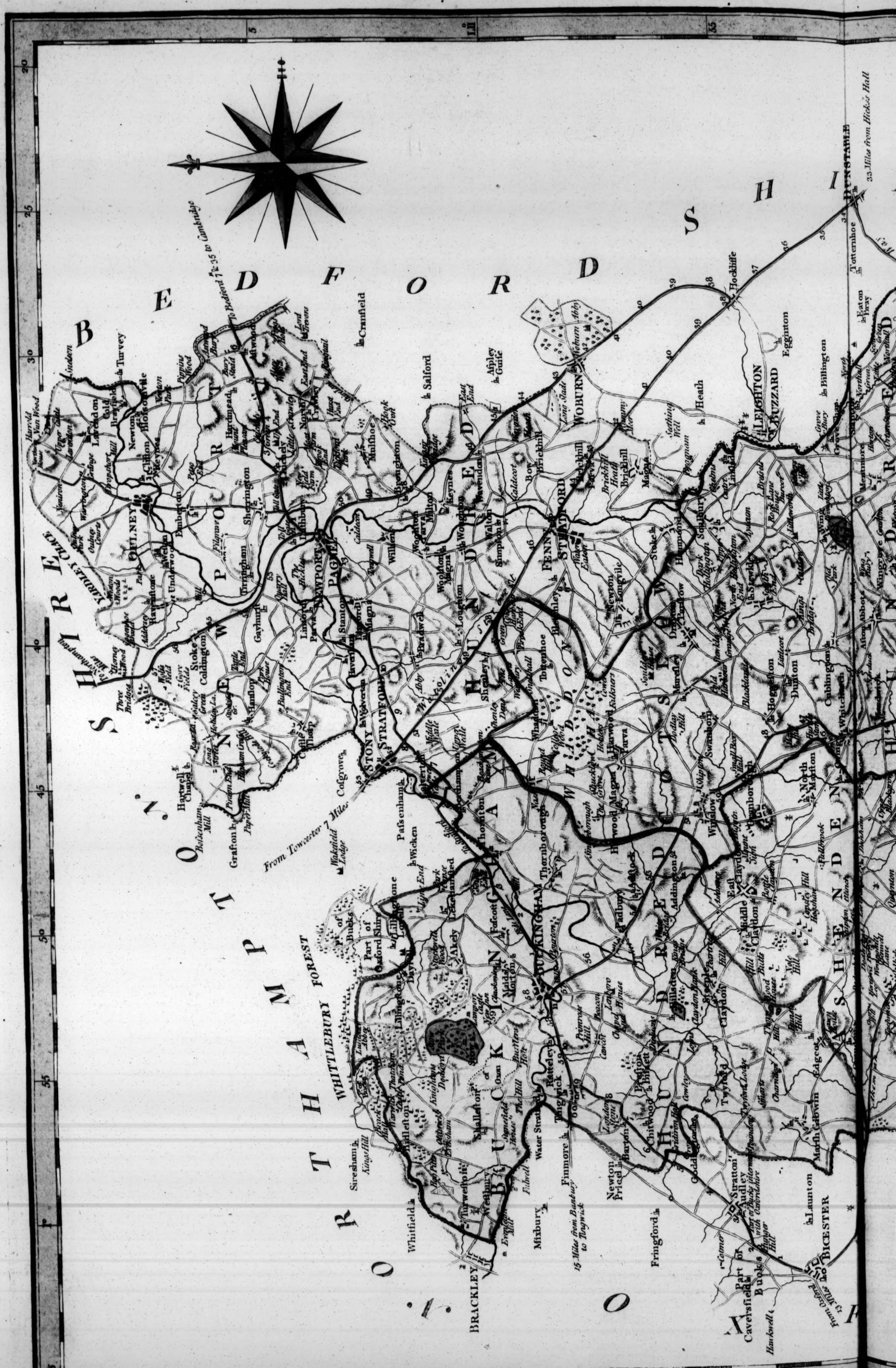
Valantia *eruciata*. Croſs wort or Mugweed; in buſhy places and hedges: about *Charlbury* plentifully.

Valeriana *officinalis* β. A variety of Great wild Valerian; in ſeveral parts of *Whichwood* foreſt.

Vinca *major*. Greater Periwinkle; in the highways between *Wolvercote* and *Yarnton*.

Viola *hirta*. Violet with throat-wort leaves; in the coppices of *Magdalen* college, in *Stow* woods, in *Shotover* hills and elſewhere.

——— *paluſtris*. Marſh Violet; in the bogs about *Stow* woods, and on the banks of *Cherwell* between *Oxford* and *Water-Eyton*.


BEDFORDSHIRE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
HERTFORDSHIRE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
WHITTLEBURY FOREST
To Bedford 7 & 35 to Cambridge
From Towcester 7 Miles
Cransfield
Salford
Ampthill
Hockliffe
DUNSTABLE
23 Miles from Hicks's Hall
Totternhoe
Eaton Bray
Eggington
Billington
Heath
Leighton Buzzard
Woburn
Aspley Guise
Stoke Hammond
Soulbury
Stewkley
Linslade
Wing
Aston Abbotts
Edlesborough
Dunton
Hoggeston
Cublington
Whaddon
Swanbourn
Winslow
Great Horwood
Thornborough
Buckingham
Addington
Claydon
Middle Claydon
Twyford
Water Stratford
Finmore
Mixbury
Fringford
Newton Purcell
Shalstone
Whitfield
Sir esham
Stratton Audley
Caversfield
Bicester
Marsh Gibbon
Launton
Hardwick
Tyringham
Filgrave
Sherrington
Newton Blossomville
Lavendon
Olney
Emberton
Weston Underwood
Clifton Reynes
Newton Blossomville
Turvey
Lavendon
Harrold
Odell
Pavenham
Radwell
Milton
Woughton Magna
Woughton Parva
Keynes
Simpson
Walton
Bradwell
Loughton
Shenley
Caldecot
Bow Brickhill
Fenny Stratford
Water Eaton
Bletchley
Tattenhoe
Whaddon
Shenley Brook End
Shenley Church End
Shenley Hall
Loughton
Great Linford
Stoke Goldington
Gayhurst
Lincoln Park
Stanton Low
Stanton Wyville
Hanslope
Castle Thorp
Castle Ashby
Yardley Gobion
Hartwell
Boycott
Grafton
Paulerspury
Pasenham
Wicken
Akeley
Leckhampstead
Foscott
Thornborough
Buckingham
Maids Moreton
Lillingstone Dayrell
Lillingstone Lovell
Stowe
Dadford
Knightcote
Shalstone
Radclive
Chackmore
Preston Bissett
Hillesden
Gawcott
Tingewick
Water Stratford
Finmore
Mixbury
Fringford
Newton Purcell
Barton
Chetwood
Godington
Twyford

A MAP of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE from the best AUTHORITIES.

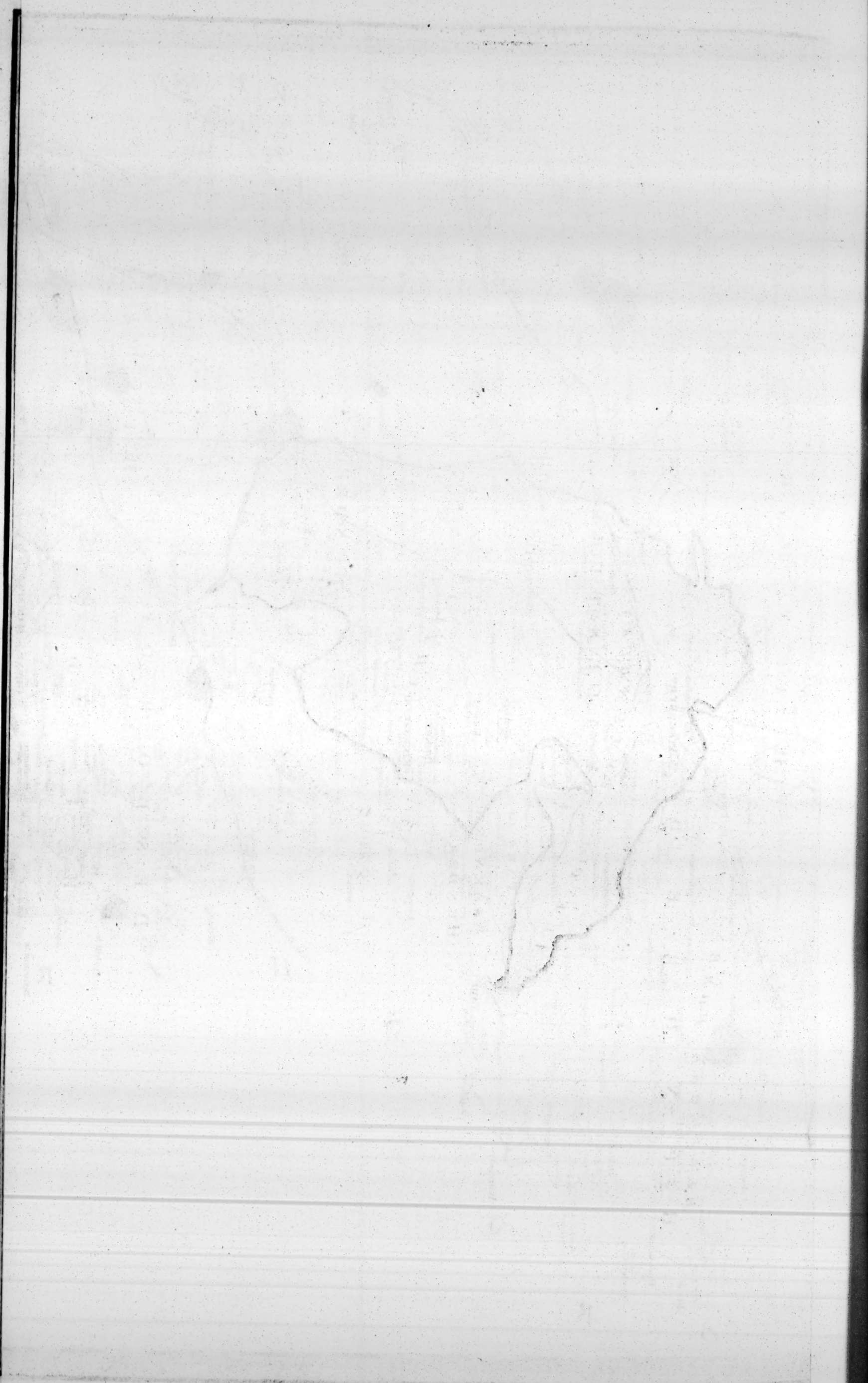
Engraved by J. Cary.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5 6

1st Longitude West from 55 London

E. Noble delin. & excud.



CATTIEUCHLANI.

CONTIGUOUS to the Dobuni on the eaſt are the people called in the ſeveral copies of Ptolemy[a] CATTIEUCHLANI, CATIDUDANI, and CATICHLUDANI, and by Dio[b] CATTUELLANI. It is not eaſy to ſay which was the true name. If I might be allowed to offer a conjecture I have ſome time ſince conceived about it, I ſhould ſuppoſe them to have been formerly called CASSII, from whom their chief Caſſivelaunus or Caſſibelinus took his name, and from him the people themſelves might have been called by the Greeks CATTUELLANI, CATHUELLANI and CATTIEUCHLANI. Cæſar mentions among the people of Britain the CASSII, who were moſt certainly ſeated hereabouts, and from whom a conſiderable tract in theſe parts is ſtill called *Caiſhow*. For Caſſivellaunus being king of theſe parts, and the name of the Caſſii being evident in his name, it ſeems highly probable he was ſo named as chief of the Caſſii. If this were not the caſe, why ſhould Dio call him *Suellan* inſtead of *Vellan*, and the Britiſh writer Ninnius not *Caſſibelinus* but *Bellinus*, as if it was the proper name of the man or his office? Nor is it uncommon to find princes thus antiently denominated from their nation. The Catti in Germany had their Cattimarus, the Teutones their Teutomarus and Teutobochus, the Dacians their Decebalus, the Goths their Gottiſo: and why not our Caſſii their Caſſibeline? eſpecially as Belinus is a common name in this iſland, and ſome think Cunobelin king of the Iceni[c] to mean Belinus of the Iceni. If the Greek writers have not corrupted the Cattuellani or Cattieuchlani from this Caſſivelaunus, I confeſs myſelf quite in the dark in this matter.

Whence this people had the name of Caſſii I have not found, unleſs perhaps from their valour. Servius ſays the antient Gauls (who uſed the ſame language with the Britans) called brave warriors *Geſſi*, whence Ninnius interprets the Britiſh word *Cethilon* the ſeed of warriors[d]. It is plain theſe people had the reputation of good ſoldiers, having by their continual wars with their neighbours reduced part of the Dobuni[e]. The Britans gave their chief the command of all their forces againſt Cæſar; for they had extended their name and power far and wide. Under the name of Caſſii or Cattieuchlani were uniformly comprehended the inhabitants of the three counties of *Bucks*, *Bedford*, and *Hertford*. Of which I ſhall treat in their order, not having much to ſay of either.

[a] ΚΑΤΥΕΥΧΛΑΝΟΙ.

[b] LX. 677. *Catuvellauni*. Inſc. Cumb. XXVII. on which ſee Horſl. 34 and 258. The X is here got into Ptolemy inſtead of another Λ, as elſewhere he has ΚΑΤΥΧΑΕΗΝΟΙ for ΚΑΤΥΑΑΒΗΝΟΙ, and ſo in Tatian Χαῖλος for Λαῖλος. *Kad gwallo*, *Kad gwallador*, *Lhe-wellyn*, *Lhewelyn*, the yellow Lion. See the notes on the Britiſh coins. *Velyn* in compoſition for *Melyn* yellow. Wæcling ſtreet. *Vethlan* is pronounced *Vellan*. Camd. Rem. *Names*. Hence *Sulloniacæ* in Herts for *Caſſivelauniacæ* or *Cattivelanæ*. The Caſſivelauni occur alſo in Gaul. MS. n. Gale. See alſo Baxter Gloſſ. v. *Caſſii* & *Sulloniacæ*.

[c] Quere. MS. n. Gale.

[d] See before, Introd. p. xiii.

[e] Dio. XL. 2. p. 22.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE abounding with beech trees which the Saxons call *Bucken*, the chief town *Buckingham*, and thence the whole county ſeems to have had its name. A tract in Germany abounding with beech trees is called *Buchonia*; and I am told the town of *Buckenham* in Norfolk is ſurrounded with theſe trees. This county is but narrow, running in length from the Thames to the north. On the ſouth it is divided by the river from Berkſhire, on the weſt is bounded by Oxfordſhire, on the north by Northamptonſhire, and on the eaſt by Bedfordſhire, Hertfordſhire, and Middleſex. The ſoil is in general rich; the inhabitants who are very numerous principally apply themſelves to feeding cattle. It is divided into two parts; the one to the ſouth and eaſt mountainous or rather hilly called the *Chilterne*, in Saxon Cylteɒn; the other below it to the north the *Vale*.

Chiltern. Chiltern takes its name from its *Chalk*, which the old Engliſh called *Cylt* or *Chilt*. All the hills are compoſed of a clayey chalk covered with thickets and woods of beech, formerly impaſſable for trees, till they were cut down by Leofſtan abbot of St. Alban's for giving ſhelter to robbers. In that part of it where the Thames winds along under the hills, is *Marlow*, a ſmall but by no means contemptible town, taking its name from the chalk, commonly called *Marle*, which being laid upon the land hereabouts, communicates ſuch new vigor to it that the next year it is fit for tillage, and yields a double increaſe. Near this a rivulet opens its way through the lower grounds into the Thames, and on its bend has the town of *High Wickham* (or more properly *Wicombe*) named perhaps from that turn, the German Saxons calling a bend of the ſea or river *Wick*[a]; and we have many places of this name in England.

Marlow.

Wickham.

[a] And *combe* a low valley. Holland.

This town for extent and handſome buildings may vie with the largeſt in this county, and having a mayor may rank above moſt of them. At the Conqueſt *Wigod de Wallingford* was lord of the *burgh* of Wicombe, as well of the *villa forinſeca* or outer town, to uſe the words of an old record: after his death Henry I. annexed it to the crown: but king John divided the *villa forinſeca* or outer town between Robert de *Vieux Pont* and Alan *Baſſet*. North of Wickham is the higheſt ſpot in the county, ſtill retaining its old Britiſh name *Pen*. The Britans gave this name to the head and to eminencies, whence the Pennine Alps and the Apennines and many hills among us have their name. Near this in a convenient healthy ſituation, is *Bradenham*, now the chief ſeat of the lords *Windſor* (whom I mentioned in Berkſhire) ſince in the laſt age William lord Windſor[b] fixt his reſidence here.

Pen.

Bradenham.

After receiving this rivulet the Thames proceeds by *Eton*, a famous ſeminary of learning, founded, as I obſerved before[c], by that excellent and religious prince Henry VI. After a courſe of a few miles the *Cole* falls into the Thames dividing Bucks from Middleſex at a town called from it *Colebrook*, which the diſtance from Gallena * and London proves to be the PONTES of Antoninus. There is no place on the road from Gallena to London, with which that name better ſuits. For here the Cole is divided into four channels joined by as many bridges for the convenience of travellers, from which it plainly took its name, as from the like circumſtance *Gephyræ* in Bœotia, and *Pontes* in Gaul; whence the earldom of *Ponthieu* has its name[d], which earldom, by the way, fell to the kings of England in right of Fleanor wife of Edward I. ſole heireſs of it in right of her mother[e]. By theſe diviſions the Coln forms ſeveral pleaſant iſlands, to which the Danes retired before Alfred A. D. 894, and ſecured themſelves by the natural ſituation of the place till the king found himſelf obliged to raiſe the ſiege for want of proviſion. Near this divided ſtream is the little village of *Eure* or *Ever*, which king John gave to John *Fitz-Robert* lord of *Clavering*, whoſe younger ſons took their name from it, namely Hugh, from whom deſcended the barons Eure and Robert, from whom the family of *Eure* in *Axholme*. Further inland are two places which muſt not be omitted: *Stoke Pogeis*, ſo called from its antient lords de *Pogeis*, from whom it paſſed by inheritance to the *Haſtings*, of whom Edward baron *Haſtings* of *Loughborough* founded an hoſpital for poor people here[f], as did his brother's ſon Henry earl of Huntingdon, a moſt beautiful ſeat: and *Fernham*, the ſame if I miſtake not that is called *Fernham Royal*, held antiently by the barons *Furnivall*, "on condition of finding the king on his coronation day a glove for his right hand, and of ſupporting the king's right arm the ſame day, while he holds the royal ſceptre in his hand." From the Furnivalls it came by the daughter of Thomas *Nevill* to the *Talbots* earls of Shrewsbury, who though they exchanged this manor with Henry VIII. reſerve this privilege to themſelves and their poſterity.

Eton.

Cole r.

Colebrook.

PONTES.

Eure.

Barons *Eure.*

Stoke Pogeis.

Fernham. Royal.

The Cole receives a rivulet higher up from the weſt, on which ſtands firſt *Miſſenden*, where is a religious houſe that acknowledges for its founders the *D'oilies*, and for benefactors a noble family of its own name: and below in a valley *Amerſham* †, Saxon Æzmunðerham, remarkable not for buildings or populouſneſs, but for its lord Francis, *Ruſſel* earl of Bedford, who lived beloved of all good men as the perfect pattern of Piety and Nobility. But the chief ſeat of the earls of Bedford is called *Cheyneis*, ſtanding more to the weſt, where John the firſt earl of this family and Francis his ſon are buried together. Near this is *Latimer*, called from its lords the antient barons *Latimer*, but antiently *Iſel-hamſted* where ſir Edwin *Sandys* [g], who married the only daughter of lord *Sandys*, has a handſome houſe.

Miſſenden.

Amerſham.

Cheyneis.

Latimer.

Scarce three miles hence to the north we came on the ridge of the Chiltern hills, which divide the whole county from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, through many little villages, among which the moſt conſiderable is *Hamden*, which gives name to an antient and numerous family in theſe parts. On the ſlope of the eaſtern corner of the hills is *Aſheridge*, formerly a royal retreat, where Edmund, earl of Cornwall, ſon of Richard king of the Romans, founded a houſe for a new order of religious called *Bons Hommes* [h], introduced by him into England, whoſe habit was blue like the friars hermits. From this ridge of hills is an extenſive proſpect all round over the valley below, which I called the other half of the county. This is almoſt one continued plain, with a clayey ſtrong rich ſoil, and rich meadows feeding innumerable flocks of ſheep, whoſe fine ſoft fleeces are in demand even in Aſia. But it wants wood except on the weſt, where among others is *Bernewood*, about which A. D. 914, the Daniſh fury ſpent itſelf[i]; and then was deſtroyed the burgh, whoſe antiquity appears by Roman coins[i] found there, afterwards a royal vill of Edward the Confeſſor, now a country village, called *Burihill*, and for ſhortneſs *Brill* [k]. Among the towns and villages, of which this valley is full, are few worth mentioning, and thoſe upon the Tame and Iſis or Uſe.

Hamden.

Aſheridge.

Bernewood.

Brill.

Not far from Tame, which waters the ſouth part of the valley, on a riſing hill ſtands a ſmall market town of good reſort ſurrounded with many pleaſant verdant meads and paſtures, commonly called *Aileſbury*, whence the whole valley takes the name of *The Vale of Aileſbury*. The Saxons called it Æzleſburȝe [l], when Cuthwulf the Saxon took it A. D. 572 [m]. Its original Britiſh name is ſunk. It was formerly famous for its native Editha, who having obtained it of her father Frewald, at the perſuaſion of certain religious ſoon renounced the world and her husband, and taking the veil acquired the reputation of ſanctity in that age ſo fruitful of ſaints, with that additional reputation of miracles, together with her ſiſter Eadburga, after whom is ſtill called

Aileſbury.

Vale of Aileſbury.

* Wallingford. † J. Roſs.

[b] Whoſe father ſir Andrew deſcended from the old ſtem of antient barons Henry VIII. dignified with the honour of baron Windſor. Holland.

[c] See in Berks, p. 152. [d] And our Tunbridge and other places. Holland.

[e] Joan ſecond wife to Ferdinand III. king of Caſtile, daughter and heir to Simon earl of Ponthieu. G.

[f] Making himſelf one of their ſociety. Holland.

[g] His daughter married ſir Thomas Temple, by whom ſhe had four ſons and nine daughters, and lived to ſee 700 deſcended from her. She died 1656.

[h] Who profeſſed the rule of St. Auſtin.

[i] Theſe Roman coins are called *Kimbels*, as if alluding to Cunobelin's reſidence hereabouts. MS. n. G.

[k] As the Brill near Chicheſter. See before, p. 193. [l] or Ægeleſburȝ. Sax. Chron. p. 22. 107.

[m] 571. Sax. Chron. p. 22. 580. Mat. Weſtm.

the little village of *Edburton* among the hills. In William I's time it was a royal manor, and ſome virgates of land here were given by the king, upon a condition which I would recommend to the notice of our modern fine gentlemen, that the owner found litter[n] or ſtraw for the king's bed when he came there. In the time of Edward I. certain knights *de Ailesbury*, who bore Az. a croſs Arg. on their ſhield are ſaid, how truly I know not, to have been lords of it. 'Tis certain they were perſons of condition at that time, and by marriage with the heireſs of the *Cahaignes* (formerly lords of *Middleton Caihaines*[o]) acquired a fine eſtate, which came afterwards by marriage to the *Chaworths* and *Staffords*[p]. At preſent this place is moſt conſiderable for cattle, and has great obligations to the chief juſtice Baldwin, who not only adorned it with public buildings, but made a fine road for near three miles which before was very bad, Round about on every ſide are numerous flocks of ſheep loaded with wool, and yielding great profit to their owners, eſpecially about *Querendon* the eſtate of Henry *Lee*, an illuſtrious knight of the garter, *Eythorp* formerly belonging to the *Dinhams*, now to the knightly family of the *Dormers*, and *Winchindon*, to the like family of the *Godwins*, &c.

Lower on the Tame is nothing remarkable, unleſs we ſuppoſe with many that *Cheardeſley* is the place called in Saxon *Cerdick-ſlega*[q] from Cerdic the Saxon, who fought a bloody battle with the Britons there. Near this is *Credendon*, now *Crendon*, which was the head of the *honour of Gifford*, by which title the lands were called which at the Conqueſt fell to the ſhare of Walter *Gifford*. He being made earl of Buckingham founded, as is ſuppoſed, *Noteſley* abbey. His kinſman Hugh de Bolebec[r] from whom by the female branch the earls of Oxford are deſcended held of it no ſmall property here: and the ruins of *Bolebec* caſtle are yet to be ſeen in the neighbouring pariſh of *Whitchurch*.

The Uſe, or Ouſe, antiently Iſa, and the ſecond Iſis[s], which gently flows through the north part of the county, riſing in Northamptonſhire, immediately after its riſe and entrance into this county a ſmall ſtream, paſſes by *Bittleſden*, which the lord of the place Robert *de Mapertſhall* gave to Osbert[t] *de Clinton*, chamberlain to Henry I. and a man of great influence at court, to eſcape puniſhment for having ſtolen the king's hound *. He returned it back to him together with his kinſwoman to wife; but in the civil wars under Stephen he loſt it again, and by favour of Robert earl of Leiceſter it was given to Ernald de *Boſco*, who in 1127 founded there a ſmall houſe of Ciſtertians.

Thence it viſits *Buckingham*, the chief town of the county, which, according to Marianus, Edward the elder fortified with a wall and towers on both ſides the river againſt the Danes, A, D. 915. It does not, however, appear to have been very conſiderable in the early Norman times, ſince under the Confeſſor it gilded only, as appears from Domeſday[u], for one hide, and had 26 burgeſſes. The town ſtands low, but ſurrounded, except on the north, by the *Ouſe*, which is very convenient for a great number of mills. The caſtle in the middle of the town divides it almoſt in half, with its great banks, but ſhews ſcarce any other remains. The greateſt part of the town, with the town hall, lies to the north; the reſt to the ſouth, with the church, which is not very antient, in which was the ſhrine of St. Rumald native of *King's Sutton*, a neighbouring village, and canonized by our foreſathers.

Hence the Ouſe moves gently on northward, and weſt from the river near the woods is *Whaddon*, formerly the ſeat of the *Giffords*, hereditary keepers of *Whaddon* Chace, under the earl of Ulſter. From them it came to the *Pigotts*, who ſold it. Here was the houſe of the warlike barons *Grey* of *Wilton*, who held the neighbouring manor of *Acton* by the ſervice of keeping one gerfalcon of the king's, whence that family bear for their arms a falcon on a glove. A little diſtance hence is *Saulden*, where ſir John Forteſcue, an honourable and learned knight for his wiſdom appointed chancellor of the exchequer[x] to Elizabeth and privy counſellor to king James, built himſelf a fair houſe. On the other ſide of the river, not far from the bank, are *Leckhamſted*[y] the ſeat of the *Tirrells*; *Lillingſtone*, that of the antient family of *De-hairell* or *Dairell*; and *Luffeld*, where was a monaſtery founded by Robert earl of Leiceſter, but forſaken by the monks in the plague. Higher up on the ſouth bank the moſt conſiderable place is *Stony Stratford*, ſo named from the ſtones, the high road or ſtreet and the ford. Its buildings are of free-ſtone, which is dug in plenty at Caverſham in the neighbourhood. It ſtands on the high road, called *Watling ſtreet*, which was a Roman military way, ſtill viſible by its high ridge beyond the town, and has a ford now ſcarce practicable. It is a tolerably large town with two churches, and in the middle an ordinary croſs in memory of Eleanor of Spain, wife of Edward I. with the arms of England, Caſtile, and Leon, and the earldom of Ponthieu, whereof ſhe was heireſs. Where the ford was is now a ſtone bridge over the Ouſe, which is apt to overflow the lands in winter rains. On the oppoſite bank which is higher the people ſay was antiently a town: near it is now a place called *Paſsham* from the paſſing over, which may have been the paſs held by Edward the elder againſt the Danes while he was fortifying Towceſter, but upon the building the bridge at Stony Stratford this came to be the place of paſſage. If I ſhould place here LACTORODUM of Antoninus my conjecture would be ſupported not only by the military way and the diſtance, but by the etymology of *Lactorodum* in the Britiſh language, which agrees perfectly with our preſent Engliſh name, both being derived from the ſtones and ford[z]. The Ouſe after this paſſes by *Wolverton* the ſeat of the antient family of *Longaville*; and *Newport Painell* called after its lord Fulco de *Paignell*, and from him devolved to the barons *Somers* of *Dudley*, who had their caſtle here. Thence by *Terringham* which gave name and ſeat to a famous and antient family, to *Oulney* a middling market town. Hither and a little further along the Ouſe reaches the limit of the county.

Whaddon and Chace.

Barons *Grey* of *Wilton*.

Acton.

Saulden.

Leckhamſted.

Lillington.

Luffield.

Stony Stratford.

Paſsham.

LACTORODUM.

Wolverton.

Newport Painell.

Terringham.

Oulney.

The firſt earl of Buckingham I have met with was *Walter*, ſurnamed *Gifford*, ſon of Osbern de Bolebec, a very famous man among the Normans, who witneſſed a charter of Henry I. by this title. He was

Earls and dukes of *Buckingham*.

succeeded

* Regiſter of the abbey.

[n] *Literitium*. This word not noticed by our Gloſſaries is derived from the Fr. *lit* and ſignifies *bedding*, though now applied only to animals, and frequently to dirt and diſorder.

[o] now Middleton *Cheney*. G.

[p] of Grafton, &c. Holland.

[q] Cenbiccrleaz, or leah. Biſhop Gibſon inclines rather to place this among the Weſt Saxons.

[r] See barony of Bolebec in Northumberland. G.

[s] *Another* Uſe or Iſe. Lel. VII. 6.

[t] Jeffery. G. Dugd. I. 528.

[u] P. 143.

[x] and of the duchy of Lancaſter. Holland.

[y] The ſeat of the Greenwaies. Holland.

[z] *Llech* Britiſh a *ſtone*. *Ri* and *Ryd* a ford.

ſucceeded[a] by his ſon of the ſame name, who, in the book of Abingdon, is called *earl* Walter the *younger*, and ſaid to die[b] A. D. 1164. In the reign of Henry II. the famous *Richard Strangbow*, earl of Pembrook, deſcended from the ſiſter and heireſs of Walter *Giffard* II. aſſumed this title in ſome deeds. It lay dormant a long time, till in 1377 Richard II. conferred this honour on his uncle *Thomas of Woodſtock*, already mentioned among the earls of Glouceſter. His daughter marrying Edmund earl of Stafford had *Humphry*, earl of Stafford, created duke of Buckingham[c] by Henry VI. in whoſe intereſt he loſt his life fighting valiantly at Northampton[d]. To him ſucceeded his ſon Humphry's[e], ſon *Henry*, who opened the way for the tyrant Richard III. to the crown, and ſoon after plotted to depoſe him for refuſing to reſtore to him the eſtate of the *Bohuns*[f], to which he had an hereditary right: but being detected loſt his head, and found too late that tyrants often hew down the ſteps by which they riſe. His ſon *Edward* was fully reſtored by favour of Henry VII. but by the baſe arts of Cardinal Wolſey forfeited that of Henry VIII. and being attainted of treaſon for having among other things conſulted a conjurer[g] about the ſucceſſion was beheaded[h] to the great grief of all good men. When the emperor Charles V. heard of his death, he is reported to have ſaid that a butcher's dog had worried the fineſt buck in England; the Cardinal being ſon of a butcher. The dignity of this family continues thus obſcured, the heirs of it having only the title of baron *Stafford*[i].

In this little county are 185 pariſhes.

[a] 1103. Dugd. I. 60.
[b] iſſueleſs. Holland.
[c] with an invidious precedence before all dukes in England. Holland.
[d] 1459. buried at that town. Dugd. I. 166.
[e] ſlain at the battle of St. Alban's 34 Henry V. 1456. Ib. 135.
[f] Sir W. Dugdale I. 168. has ſhewn this could not be the grievance; for Richard III. ſigned a bill for livery of all theſe lands to him, the original of which is now in Stafford caſtle. It muſt either have been remorſe of conſcience for having been inſtrumental in raiſing ſuch a monſter of cruelty to the throne, or a ſenſe of being ſlighted by him. He was beheaded 1 Richard III. at Saliſbury.
[g] Hopkins, a Carthuſian monk of Hinton. Herbert Hiſt. of Henry VIII. Dugd. I. 170.
[h] 1521. buried in the Auſtin friars. Lond.
[i] Whereas they were ſtyled before dukes of Buckingham, earls of Stafford, Hereford, Northampton, and Perch; lords of Brecknock, Kimbolton and Tunbridge. Holland.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Bucks is in length 52 miles, in breadth but 20; ſo that the circumference is but 138. It is divided into eight hundreds, and contains 185 pariſhes, ſix boroughs, and eleven market-towns, 441000 acres, and about 18390 houſes. The air is in general good, eſpecially on the Chiltern hills; the vale is dirty, the ſoil chalk or marle [a]. The derivation of its name from *beech trees* has been controverted; but Mr. Lye [b] ſhews the Saxons called thoſe trees both boccen and buccen, and that there are plenty of them in it. Spelman derives both this county and Buckenham in Norfolk (where no ſuch trees grow) from buccen, *bucks*. Mr. Somner tranſlates *Chiltern locus gelidus*, probably alluding to its elevated ſituation from cyl, cyle, *cold*. But ſince Mr. Lye gives cylt for *calce illitus* we may aſſent to Mr. Camden's derivation, though cealt is the general Saxon term for *chalk*. The Danes, A. D. 1009, paſſed through Ciltepn and burnt Oxford. Florence of Worceſter ſays per *ſaltum* qui dicitur *Ciltern*, making it a foreſt, as it is not improbable there was one here. Huntingdon and Hoveden read *Chiltern* and *Cyltern*. Salmon derives it from *Chil* cold and *tern* or *ton* hills. The hills begin at Tring and reach into Oxfordſhire [c].

The principal landholders in this county at the Domeſday ſurvey were the king, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Lincoln, Bayeux, Coutance, Liſieux; the abbies of Weſtminſter and St. Alban; the nunnery of Berking, the canons of St. Frideſwide, Oxford; the earls of Morton and Cheſter; Walter Giford, William Warren, William Peverell, William Fitz Anſculf, Robert de Todeni, Robert D'Oili, Robert Gernon, Geofrey de Mandevile, Gilbert de Gand, Milo Criſpin, Edward de Saleſbury, Hugh de Beauchamp, Hugh de Bolebec, Henry de Ferrars, Walter de Vernon, Walter Fitz Other, &c.

"*Little Marlaw*, wher the priory of nuns was, is "two miles above Maidenhed, ſtanding in Buck-"inghamſhire. *Great Marlaw* where the bridge of "timber is over the bridge a mile above it [d]." Geffrey lord Spenſer, not mentioned by Dugdale, is ſaid by Leland [e] to have founded it. It was of the Benedictine order, and valued at £. 30. *per annum* [f]. Great Marlow is a market and borough town.

At *Medmenham* was a Ciſtertian abbey, founded 1204, valued at £. 23. *per annum*. The abbot was epiſtolar to the order of the garter [g].

"Another *Uſe* riſith about *Weſtewikkam*, out of one "of the Chiltern hills, and ſo cometh by *Wikam* the "market town [h]."

High or *Cheping Wycombe*, called alſo *Eaſt Wycomb* gives title of baron to the earl of Shelburne. A teſſelated pavement nine feet ſquare was found near it 1774 [i], and among a large parcel of Roman coins, ſome of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. Here was an hoſpital for lepers founded before 13 Henry III. Another for a maſter, brethren, and ſiſters, founded before 20 Henry III. in the patronage of the mayor and burgeſſes 1344, granted by Mary to ſir Robert Throgmorton, and by Elizabeth to the corporation, and re-founded as it ſtill ſubſiſts for four poor perſons [k]. She granted to them in her 4th year certain rents belonging to an hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, or to a brotherhood of the Virgin Mary for the maintenance of a free grammar ſchool and certain almſpeople. As the rents have improved, more poor have been provided for, and in 1684 new almſhouſes were erected [l]. The town conſiſts of one broad well-built ſtreet, has a market, and ſends members to parliament.

Near it at *Weſt Wycomb* is the ſeat of lord Deſpencer who rebuilt the church 1763.

Thames paſſes by *Clifton*, or *Cliefden*, where George Villiers duke of Buckingham t. Charles II. built a noble houſe with a beautiful proſpect, ſince belonging to the earl of Orkney, who greatly improved it [2]; and from whom by deſcent it paſſed to the earl of Inchiquin, the preſent poſſeſſor. Great alterations have of late years been made here. Not far from hence was diſcovered in the ſide of a chalk hill adjoining to the Thames a round cave 19 feet high, about 10 feet diameter, cut out of the ſolid rock towards the foundation, and conſiſting of an artificial arch of hewn chalk [3]. Cliefden.

At *Burnham* was an Auguſtine nunnery, founded by Richard, king of the Romans 1265, valued at £.51. Here was born Dr. Robert Aldrich, provoſt of Eton and biſhop of Carliſle, who died 1555. This town, ſays Holland, is better known by the Hodengs, lords Huntercomb, and the Scudamores, who were ſucceſſively lords thereof and of Becconsfield adjoining. Burnham.

The king's college of our lady at *Eton* beſide Windſor was founded 19 Henry VI. [4] for a provoſt, 10 prieſts, four clerks, ſix choriſters, 25 poor grammar ſcholars, with a maſter to teach them, and 25 poor old men; and though ſome of its endowment was taken away by Edward IV. yet being particularly exempted in the act of diſſolution, it ſtill ſubſiſts in a flouriſhing ſtate, with ſome ſmall alteration in the number of the foundation, which now conſiſts of a provoſt, ſeven fellows, two ſchoolmaſters, two conducts, one organiſt, eight clerks, 70 king's ſcholars, 10 choriſters, beſides officers, &c. of the college. It was valued 26 Henry VIII. at £. 1100. *per annum*, clear £. 886 [1]. It is ſo joined to Windſor by a wooden bridge that both ſeem one town. Oughtred the mathematician was born at Eton 1573, and died 1660. Eton.

Below Eton on the Thames in *Wyrardsbury* pariſh

[a] Willis's Hiſt. of Buckingham. [b] Dict. in voce. [c] Survey, p. 426. 427.
[d] Lel. It. II. 5. [e] Collectanea I. 90. [f] Tanner, 29. [g] Ib. [h] Lel. VII. 6. [i] Tanner, 30.
[k] Ant. Soc. min. [l] G. [2] G. [3] G.
[4] The foundation charter bears date at Windſor, Sept. 12, 19 H. VI, G. [1] Tanner, 33.

Ankerwike. was *Ankerwike* a Benedictine nunnery, founded by the Montfichets t. Henry II. valued at £. 32. *per annum* [m].

Denham. On the Cole is *Denham*, formerly the seat of the Peckhams, since of sir Roger Hill, who built here a handsome house [s], now belonging to sir William Bowyer, bart. whose ancestor purchased it in the reign of James I.

PONTES. Colebrook. Gale [n], Burton, Baxter [o], and Stukeley [p] agree with Mr. Camden in fixing PONTES at *Colebrook*, however Leland [q] inclines to *Reading*, Ward in Horsley [r] to *Old Windsor*, Salmon [s] to *Dorking*. "The "divare of Coln stream is scant a mile above Ux- "bridge, and these two arms meet not at all again: for "the bigger goeth through the goodly meadows "straight to Colebrook, three miles lower, and so to "Tamise [t]." The Danes after their defeat at *Farnham* (Feopnham) fled across the Thames without any ford, and thence up by Colne to a certain island, where Alfred besieged them as long as his provisions lasted [u]. Bishop Gibson supposed this to mean the river Colne in Essex. The Cambridge MS. of the Saxon Chronicle has *Calne*. Florence of Worcester, p. 330. says this island was *intra meatum Colniæ amnis sita*.

Iver. *Ever* or *Iver* takes its name from Roger de Iveri, who came in with the Conqueror, and had this estate among others given to him. Richard I. a. r. 14. gave it to Robert, and John confirmed it to his son John [x].

Beaconsfield. *Beaconsfield* is a small market town; near which is *Hall barn*, the seat of Edmund Waller, esq; descendant of the poet. Near it is *Bulstrode*, the seat of the duchess dowager of Portland.

Bulstrode.

Stoke Pogeis. *Stoke Pogeis* came by marriage to the Molins, from them to the Hungerfords, and by Thomas lord Hungerford's daughter and sole heir, wife of Edward lord Hungerford and Hastings, to the Hastings. In this church are buried George and Anne first earl and countess of Huntingdon, which probably induced Edward lord Hastings of Loughborough their third son, who was greatly favoured and advanced by queen Mary, to found an hospital here. On the death of that queen he retired to a house adjoining, and dying there was buried in the hospital chapel [y]. In the church windows are many coats of the Hastings and Hungerfords: and at the east end in the churchyard lies the ingenious Mr. Gray with no other memorial than that which he erected to his mother and aunt. The old mansion house belongs now to the Penns.

Langley. At *Langley* adjoining the duke of Marlborough has a house: and here are two almshouses.

Great and Little Missenden. "*Great Missenden* is a praty throughfare, but no "market town. There is a praty chapel of bricke "in the south part of it, and a little by south with- "out the town was a priory of black canons. It "standeth on the very botome of an hill, and hath "goodly ground about divers prety hills well wooded "towards the east and south. It was founded by "..... Doyley [z]."

Missenden abbey was founded for Black canons by William de Missenden, knt. 1133, valued at £. 261. [a] It was afterwards the seat of sir William Fleetwood, recorder of London, t. Elizabeth and his descendents. Leland calls *Little Missenden* a street [b].

"*Hagmondesham* [c], alias *Hamersham*, a right pretty Agmondesham. "market town, of one street, well built with timber, "standing in Buckinghamshire and Chiltern two miles "and a half from Little Missenden. The duke of "Buckingham was chief lord of it, since the king, now "the lord Russel by gift [John lord Russel, so created "1538, 30 Hen. VIII.], who dwelleth at *Cheneis*, "three miles off by the east. The parish church "standeth by north-east towards the middle of the "town, and in a chapel on the north side of it lies "buried Edmund father to sir Robert Brudenell, late "chief justice of the common pleas [d]." Francis Russel second earl of Bedford mentioned by Mr. Camden died 1585. He was godfather to sir Francis Drake, the great navigator. The family of the Drakes have been settled at *Shardelow* here above a century [e]. Edmund Waller the poet was born at Colesbill in Amersham 1605, died 1687, and was buried at Beaconsfield. Dr. Robert Chaloner, canon of Windsor t. Elizabeth, and rector 1629, founded a freeschool here, and gave £. 20. a year for a divinity lecture at Christ church, or as an exhibition for three poor scholars from hence [e].

Shardel

"The old house of the Cheyneis is so transtatid Chenei "by my lord Russel, that hath that house in the right "of his wife, that little or nothing of it in a manner "remaynith ontranslatid; and a great deal of the "house is even newly set up and made of brik and "timber, and fair lodgings be new erected in the "garden. The house is within diverse places richly "painted with antique works of white and black, "and there be about it two parks. The maner place "standith at the west end of the parish church, in "which on the north side as in a chapel be two tombes "of the Chaynes, lords of the manor there, and of "the small village bearing their name [d]."

Cheyneys has been the seat and burial place of the Russel family ever since John the first earl was buried there.

The Cheyneys are a very antient family in these parts, and had seats at *Chesham Bois* hard by, and at *Draiton Beauchamp* in this county [e].

Chesham Bois.

At *Pen* wood between Wickham and Agmondesham Pen wood. is a remarkable large beech, drawn and engraved by W. Todd 1766.

Latimer belonged antiently to the Nevills; but is Latimer. now the seat of a branch of the Cavendishes, whose family has a burial place in the church [g].

North and *South Hampden* have been the seats of Hampden. the Hampdens from Edward III. and belong now to Robert lord Trevor, created viscount Hampden 1776 16 Geo. III. who took the name of Hampden.

Not far from Hampden at *Prince's Risborough* on a Prince's Risboro hill is a camp called the *Black Prince's palace*, supposed Saxon [f], and the way near it is called by the vulgar *Achnel way* for *Icknild*. At the foot of this hill was found a coin of Vespasian, and the prospect from the top is said to take in 13 counties [g]. Tradition says the Black Prince, who held *Hartwell*, now Hartwell. the seat of sir William Lee, bart. who has considerably rebuilt and enlarged the old house, and also rebuilt the church, had large possessions at Prince's Risborough, where they shew part of a wall of his palace, and a field where his horses were turned called

[m] Tanner, 28. [s] G. [n] In Ant. 107. [o] Gloss. in v. [p] Itin. I. 198.
[q] Com. in. Cyg. Cantion. He is followed by Stowe, Harrison, and Lluyd. Burton follows Camden. G. [6] G.
[r] P. 442. [s] P. 447. [t] Lel. IV. 2. 192. [u] Sax. Chron. 93.
[7] G. [x] Lel. IV. 2. 192. [y] Tanner, 25. [z] IV. 2. 192.
[a] As it is called in records as low as Henry VIII. G. [b] Lel. IV. 2. 192. b. [8] G.
[c] Wood, Fasti. I. 127. [d] Lel. I. 122. [e] Holland. [9] G.
[f] Wise's farther observations on the white horse, p. 39. [g] G. Aub. Mon. Brit.

Prince's Field, and repeat theſe lines on a ſuppoſed quarrel between him and one of the family of Hampden:

Hamden of Hamden did foregoe
The manors of Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe
For ſtriking the Black Prince a blow.

The Portway runs near Hartwell to Stone. Near this is *Monks Riſborough* which Eſchwine biſhop of Dorcheſter gave to the church of Canterbury and to archbiſhop Aelfric about 995. It was afterwards aſſigned for a portion to the monks of Canterbury, whence its name [h]. At the hamlet of Whiteleaf in Monks Risborough pariſh is *Whiteleaf croſs*, 100 feet high from 50 to 20 broad, and the beam 70 feet, cut in a chalk hill on a large baſe. Mr. Wiſe aſcribes this to ſome victory of the Saxons over the Danes perhaps here in the beginning of the 10th century, and he derives *Bledloe* adjoining from *Blodlaw*, q. d. *bloody hill*, as *Bladon* downs, c. Somerſet, from the battle 845 [i]. In theſe parts are two places which ſeem to be of great antiquity. Near *Elleſborough* church on a round hill is an antient fortification called *Belinus caſtle*, where the tradition of the inhabitants ſays Belin reſided, above which is a high hill ſtill retaining the name of *Belineſbury* [10].

Kymble, Great and Little, written in records *Kunebal*, are ſuppoſed to take their name from king *Cunobelin*, all which, with ſeveral trenches and fortifications in theſe parts confirm the opinion that this county was the ſeat of the action wherein the two ſons of Cunobelin were defeated [k], and Togodumnus ſlain, and from hence they might probably retire to give battle to Aulus Plautius [11].

At *Dynton*, the ſeat of ſir John Vanhatten, were found in building a tower ſeveral ſkeletons; one had a ſpear ſticking in the throat, the head in clay: alſo a glaſs veſſel of a conical ſhape.

"*Wendover* a pretty throughfare town, havinge "two ſtreets well builded with tymbre, ſtandith "partly upon the north-eaſt cliffes of Chiltern hills: "the reſidewe and north-weſt part ſtandeth in the "rootes of the hilles [l]."

This ſmall market and borough town, gave name to Roger the hiſtorian, and Richard biſhop of Rocheſter t. H. III. [m] The former was a monk at St. Alban's, a MS. of which houſe [n] has this character of him. "*In noſtro monaſterio floruit Rog. de Wendover* "*noſter monachus, cui pene debent totius regni chrono-* "*graphi quicquid habent. Nam plane & perlucide* "*ab initio mundi per annorum diſtinctionem digeſſit cro-* "*nica ſuo uſque ad tempora Henrici a conqueſtore ſe-* "*cundi* [o]." His original MS. was deſtroyed by fire in the Cotton library 1736. Matthew Paris is ſuppoſed to have tranſcribed and enlarged his chronicle.

"The houſe of Bonehomes called *Aſſcheruge*, "of the foundation of Edmund earl of Cornwall, "is about a mile off Berkhamſtede, and there "the king lodged [p]." This houſe is in *Pilſton* pariſh, and is now the duke of Bridgewater's ſeat, having been purchaſed by lord chancellor Elleſmere. It ſtands in the middle of a beautiful park five miles round, where the hills and dales are covered with thick groves of tall and ſlender oaks. Only the hall 44 feet by 22, the windows full of arms, the cloiſters, and a back porch leading to the hall remained of the old ſtructure in 1767. The cloiſters are arched with Tatenhall ſtone with the arms of the abbey in the centre, and round the ſides was beautifully painted in water colours the hiſtory of our Saviour in 40 compartments, of which 12 were then entirely defaced, and the reſt probably gone by this time; the apartments on the ground floor, and the portraits in the picture gallery, ſuffering by damp, and the cloyſter ſurrounding a reſervoir. The church ſtood in the garden ranging with the cloiſters. Several ſtone coffins have been dug up, and the foundations ſhew it was a large pile. The founder, who was buried here and after removed to Hereford, gave this houſe a drop of Chriſt's blood, which he had procured with great pains in Saxony [q]. It was founded 1283, 5 Edward I. valued at £. 416. *per annum* [r]. In Aſhridge church are ſeveral monuments of the Bridgewater family. Biſhop Gibſon derives the name from a *ridge* of *aſh trees*. Salmon better, and agreeable to Mr. Camden's deſcription, from the *Eaſtern ridge*.

Weſt of Aſhridge is *Ivingho*, a ſmall market town, which had a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, founded by Henry Blois biſhop of Wincheſter about 1160, valued at £. 14 *per annum* [s]. Ivinghoe.

The Danes repulſed at Towceſter 921 [t], or 918 [u], ravaged the country between *Burnewude* and *Aeglisbyrig* [x]. As there is no evidence that they ſacked any particular town here, biſhop Kennet derives *Brill* from *Bruel* a thorny place, and *Bruer* a thorn [y]. On the Tame ſtands *Ickford*, ſuppoſed the place of treaty between Edward and the Danes 907, called by the Saxons Yttingaforb [z]. Biſhop Gibſon once thought it was in the New foreſt, formerly called *Itene*, at *Ifford* near Chriſt church, but he afterwards placed it at this place which Bromton calls *Ichyngford*, Hoveden *Thitingaford*, Matthew of Weſtminſter *Ittingeford* [12]. Ickford.

A little farther north is *Borſtal*, given with the rangerſhip of Bernwood foreſt by the Confeſſor by livery of a horn to one Nigel, who ſlew a boar that infeſted the country. The horn is ſtill preſerved, and is engraved, with a plan of the eſtate granted by it, in Archæol. III. Pl. i. iii. p. 15. It was held afterwards by the Liſures, from whom it went to the Handlos and Dynhams, and by marriage to the Lewis' and Aubreys, to which laſt it now belongs. Borſtal.

"The town of *Aleſbury* ſtandeth on an hill in "reſpect of the ground thereabouts. It is meetly "well builded with timbre, and in it is a celebrate "market. It ſtandeth in the highway from Ban- "bury to London and Buckingham to London. "Ther is *domus civica* in the middle of the market "place a late re-edified by Baldwin chief "juſtice of the common pleas, but the king gave the "timber of it. The goale for Buckinghamſhire is in "this town. Ther is but one pariſh church, but that "is one of the moſt auntienteſt in all thoſe quarters. "*Querendon*, one mile and a half from Alesbury, "alſo *Burton* and *Aleſbury in Chiltern*, three miles "off by S. with divers other hamlets, were in Aleſ- "bury pariſh. St. Oſith, daughter to Fredwald, was "born in Querendon. There was, as ſome ſay, a "nunnery or other houſe of religion whereas the par- "ſonage is now, and record yet remaineth that this "houſe ſhould be of the Maturines or *fratres ordinis* "*Sanctæ Trinitatis*. There was an houſe of Grey friars "in the town towards the ſouth founded about the Ayleſbury.

[h] See Tanner, 24. [i] Wiſe ubi ſup. p. 38. 41. [10] G.
[k] Dio. lx. 677-8. who ſays only Togodumnus was ſlain. See Gale's MS. note, p. 314. [11] G. [l] Lel. IV. 2. 192. a.
[m] Godwin, ed. Rich. p. 529. [n] Cotton. Claud. E. IV.
[o] Tan. Bib. Brit. 757. [p] Lel. I. 121. [q] Salmon's Herts, 134. [r] Tanner, 32.
[s] Tan. 27. [t] Sax. Chron. 107. [u] Flor. Worc. [x] Bernwood and Ayleſbury. [y] Par. Ant. p. 41. G.
[z] Sax. Chron. 102. [12] G.

"tyme

" tyme of Richard II. The lord of Ormond was in " tyme of men's mind counted chief lord of Alesbury, " ſince Bolein by partition of land[a]." James earl of Ormond founded this priory, the only one for friars in the county, which was valued at £. 3. 2s. 5d. *per annum*, and granted to ſir John Baldwin lord chief juſtice of the common pleas[b]. Here were two hoſpitals afterwards united, and ſunk ſo early as Edward III.[c] The manor was held by William de Ailesbury by the tenure of finding litter for the king's bed, ſtraw for his chamber, and three eels when he came in winter: in ſummer beſides ſtraw for the bed he was to find ſweet herbs for the chamber, and two green geeſe; and all thrice a year if the king came ſo often[d]. Salmon[e] derives its Saxon name from æʒleca *miſer doloroſus*, as Aylesford in Kent from the ſlaughter there. It is a market and borough, and has received much improvement from the aſſizes and ſeſſions uſually held here. It gave title of earl to *Robert Bruce*, baron Kinloſs and earl of Elgin, created baron of Skelton, viſcount Bruce of Ampthill, and earl of Ailesbury by Charles II. 1664, who dying 1685, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Thomas*, who, for engaging in the plot with Fenwick and others againſt king William, was obliged to leave the kingdom, and died at Bruſſels 1741, aged 86. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Charles* created baron Bruce of Tottenham, Wilts, who, dying 1746-7, the earldom became extinct, but the barony of Bruce of Tottenham, together with his eſtate, devolved on his nephew *Thomas* Bruce Brudenel, created earl of Ailesbury, 1776[f].

Quarendon. *Quarendon* gave title of viſcount to the earl of Lichfield deſcendant of ſir Henry Lee, who has a monument in the church.

Winchington. *Winchington* was the ſeat of the duke of Wharton by marriage of Philip lord Wharton with Jane daughter and heir of Arthur Godwin, eſq; and was much adorned and improved[13].

Nether Winchington. A younger branch of the *Tirringhams* of Tirringham was lately flouriſhing at *Nether Winchington*; but this place ſince came by marriage with an only daughter of ſir William Terringham to the Backwells, who ſtill enjoy it, and have united the names of thoſe two families[14].

Waddeſden. *Waddeſden* adjoining is remarkable for having three diſtinct rectories or portions of equal value in the king's books, of which each miniſter has his time of officiating and portion of the rectory[g]. In this pariſh is *Eythorp* a large and antient manſion belonging to the earl of Cheſterfield, to whoſe family it came by deſcent from the Dormers.

Hogſhaw. At *Hogſhaw* in *Eaſt Claydon* was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem[h].

Noteley. *Noteley* abbey or *de parco Crendon* was founded for Auſtin canons by Walter Giffard ſecond earl of Bucks 1162, valued at £. 437. 6s. 8d.[i]

Bittleſden. *Bittleſden* abbey was founded 1147, and valued at £. 125. 13s.[k] Conſiderable remains of the church and abbey houſe, with the cloyſter and chapterhouſe, an arched building on four pillars, and a chapel with the broken figure of lord Zouch from his tomb were to be ſeen 1712; they were afterwards demoliſhed by Mr. Sayer[l].

The Ouſe paſſes hence at ſome diſtance from *Stowe*, Stow. belonging to the Temples, who ſettled here in the reign of Elizabeth, and built a handſome ſeat. Sir Richard was created baron and viſcount Cobham 1718, 4 George I.[15] His ſiſter Heſter, created after her marriage viſcounteſs Temple, was the wife of Richard Grenville of Wotton in this county, and their ſon was the firſt earl Temple, who dying 1779 was ſucceeded by his nephew George Nugent Grenville.

By the account given in the Saxon Chronicle[m] A.D. 918, Edward built two caſtles or forts at *Buckingham* Buckin on each ſide the river; ʒeþophte þa buriʒa buta on æʒðæþe healfe eaſ.. The town ſoon after the Conqueſt became the property of its firſt earl William Gifford. It was a flouriſhing woolſtaple t. Edward III, has a corporation and market, and is a borough town, which Dr. Radcliffe once repreſented. The church is a large building, whoſe ſpire fell down 160$\frac{8}{9}$, and its tower 1776 juſt after Mr. Pennant had quitted it, and by its fall damaged it ſo much that it was deſerted, and a new church built on the caſtle hill. Near it was a ſtately prebendal houſe belonging to the church of Lincoln, endowed with lands value £. 1000 *per ann.* Here was alſo a chapel of St. John Baptiſt, founded by Matthew Stratton, archdeacon of Bucks 1268, and now a freeſchool: alſo an old hoſpital for lepers[n]. It gave birth and name to ſeveral famous men both religious and lay[o]. St. Rumbold was patron of fiſhermen, whence his feſtival is ſtill obſerved at Folkſtone in Kent in December. His coffin was found on the ſite of the church[p]. He lived but three days, in which he did many miracles; and bequeathed his body to remain one year at King's Sutton, one at Brackley, and ever after here[q].

Caversfield in this hundred is ſuppoſed to be the Caversf ſpot where Allectus aſſaſſinated Carauſius[r], but on no other ground than the name. This part of the country ſeems alſo to have been the ſcene of action when Aulus Plautius made his expedition into Britain under Claudius, and obtained a victory over Cataratacus and Togodumnus, ſons of Cunobelin, among the Boduni or people of Oxfordſhire, ſubject to the Catuellani or inhabitants of Bucks, and purſued them to the river Ouſe near Buckingham[s].

On the ſouth bank of the Ouſe lies *Thornton*, an- Thorn tiently the ſeat of the Norman family of Chaſtillon, which paſſing through the families of Barton and Ingleton became the property of the Tyrrels, deſcended from an heir general of Robert Ingleton laſt of that name in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. from whom are alſo deſcended both the other families of Tyrrel at Caſtlethorp, and Okeley in this county, and they all from one common anceſtor Henry Tyrrel, nephew of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, who was alſo one of the coheirs of ſir Humphry le Brun as well as the ſaid Tyrrel[t].

At *Chetwood* ſir Ralph de Norwich founded an Chetwo Auſtin priory 1244, which afterwards came to Notley[u].

South-eaſt from Buckingham is *Winſlow*, a ſmall Winſlo market town, which king Offa gave to the abbey of

[a] Lel. IV. 191-2. [b] Tan. 33. [c] Ib. 26.
[d] Plac. Cor. 14 E. I. G. Blount in his Jocular Tenures ſays "*Will fil. Will de Aleſbury tenet* tres virgates *terræ de domino rege in Aleſbury, &c.*"
[e] P. 434. [f] Dugd. Bar. I. 466. G. [13] G. [14] G. [g] G. Eſton. [h] Tan. 30.
[i] Ib. 27. [k] Tanner, 26.
[l] Willis's Hiſt. of Buckingham, p. 152. [15] G. Willis, Ib. p. 273. [m] P. 106.
[n] Tan. 33. [o] Willis's Hiſt. of Buck. p. 45. 81. G. [p] G. Mag. Brit. I. 209.
[q] Willis ubi ſup. p. 23. Bridges's Hiſt. of Northampt. p. 134. [r] Hiſt. of Alch. p. 7. 10. G.
[s] Kennet Par. Ant. p. 6. G. Dio LX. 677 8. Willis ubi ſup. p. 165. [t] See Eſſex. G. Willis ubi ſup. 294.
[u] Tan. 31.

St.

St. Alban's in a council held at Verulam A. D. 794[16].

Whaddon came on the attainder of William lord Grey of Wilton t. James I. to ſir George Villars created baron of Whaddon and his deſcendants, duke of Buckingham, ſince the death of the laſt of whom it was ſold to James Selby and Thomas Willis the celebrated phyſician, who almoſt pulled down the old ſeat of the Greys[17]. The late antiquary Browne Willis, grandſon of the phyſician, inhabited what was left of it, which now belongs to his grandſon John Willis Fleming of Stoneham Park, Hants, eſq. Richard Cox biſhop of Ely was born here 1499, and died 1581. The chace came to the Selbies.

At *Snelleſhal* in this pariſh Ralph Martel before 10 Henry III. founded a ſmall convent of Black monks, valued at £. 18 *per ann.*[u]

Ludgarſhall, or *Litherſall*, had an alien priory or hoſpital of a maſter and brethren, ſubordinate to the great hoſpital of Santingfield near Whitſand in Picardy, and given 25 Henry VI. to King's college, Cambridge[x].

At *Bleachly* is an hoſpital and chapel built by ſir George Crooke[y]: the church was beautified by the late Browne Willis, patron[18].

At *Newington Longaville* was an alien priory of Cluniacs, founded by William Gifford earl of Buckingham t. Henry I.[z]

Luffield was a Benedictine priory, founded by Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter t. Henry I. but the revenue failing it was ſuppreſt t. Henry VII. and given firſt to Windſor and then to Weſtminſter. It was valued at £. 19. 19 *s. per ann.* It is reckoned in Northamptonſhire in the Lincoln regiſters[a].

Four miles eaſt of Winſlow at *Stukeley* is a church built in the Saxon ſtyle, with a tower in the centre and the chancel vaulted with ſtone: the windows ſmall and ſemicircular, and the weſt door ſided by two arches[b].

Mr. Ward[c] inclines to place LACTODORUM, or as ſome copies of Antoninus read it LACTORODUM or LACTODRODUM, the LECTOCETO of Ravennas, at *Towceſter* or *Torceſter*, which he ſuppoſes *Dorceſter* or *Todorceſter* from part of the antient name, which is 10 miles from *Daventry* or *Bennavenna*. Burton[d] derives it from *Lactorate* in Gaul, becauſe Cæſar[e] obſerves the Gauls gave to towns the names of thoſe they came from. Dr. Stukeley[f] inclined to place the ſtation at *Old Stratford*: but Mr. Salmon[g] finding no ground at either place fit for a camp removes it to *Calverton*, an eminence juſt by, well ſeated for the purpoſe, the old road paſſing cloſe to it over the Ouſe to Paſham, the Parranhamene, where Edward lay while Towceſter was fortifying[h]. On the north ſide goes the preſent road from Stoney Stratford to Buckingham by Croſs hill, where he imagines the defence of the camp was made. The only traces indeed are pits on the ſouth ſide of the hill, whence the ſtones may have been taken. The bridge and road by Old Stratford probably ſucceeded to the diſuſe of the ford at Paſham. The croſs erected here in memory of queen Eleanor who died at Harby in Lincolnſhire, was demoliſht in the civil wars, with ſeveral others erected on the ſame account, of which remain now only thoſe at Northampton, and Geddington; for as to that at Waltham it is not eaſy to ſee how it could owe its origin to that event, or how the queen's corps got thither out of her road to Weſtminſter, though it certainly was at Waltham. Stoney Stratford is the only town in the county that can boaſt two churches[19]. It has a market, and conſiderable traffic from travellers. Here was an old hoſpital before 1240[i].

On the Watling ſtreet which runs from Dunſtable to *Stoney Stratford* through this county are *Fenny Stratford*, remarkable only for a market and inns, and three villages of the name of *Brickhill*. Fenny Stratford.

Wolverton belonged to ſir Edward Longueville; a fine ſeat and eſtate, ſince purchaſed by Dr. Radcliffe[k]. Henry Yelverton, lord Grey of Ruthin, heir general of the Longueville family, took the title of viſcount Longueville t. William and Mary[20], which is now in the earl of Suſſex; as from *Haverſham* on the ſame river, Sir John Thompſon 8th of the ſame reign had that of baron[21], which ended with his ſon John 1744. Wolverton.

In Wolverton pariſh was *Bradewell* priory of black monks, founded by Manſelm baron of Wolverton t. Stephen, valued at £. 53. *per ann.*[l] It was firſt a cell to Luffield. Francis Atterbury biſhop of Rocheſter, was born 1662 at *Middleton Keynes*, of which his father was rector, and died 1731 in exile at Paris. Bradewell. Middleton Keynes.

Newport Pagnell is a large neat market town, and a ſtaple for bone lace, now much declined. It has a handſome church, but no traces of the caſtle. Sir John Forteſcue, chancellor of the Exchequer beforementioned, was buried here, his funeral being directed by Mr. Camden as Clarencieux. Here were two hoſpitals before 1240, and a third founded by John de Somery 9 Edward I. refounded by James the firſt's queen Anne, and ſubſiſts for three poor men and three poor women: the vicar is maſter[m]. This town gave title of baron to Arthur Anneſley earl of Angleſea, ſo created 1661. *Tickford* near it was a Cluniac priory, firſt a cell to the abbey of Marmontier at Tours, founded by Fulk Painell t. Rufi, valued at £. 126. 17 *s.*[n] Here falls into the Ouſe a little river which riſes near *Weng*, the ſeat of the Dormers. Robert Dormer, eſq. was firſt created baron Wing 13 James I. and his grandſon and heir Robert was created viſcount Aſcot and earl of Caernarvon, and ſlain at the battle of Newbury 1643[o]. Charles Dormer, earl of Caernarvon, his ſon, died in 1709, whereby the title of viſcount and earl became extinct, but that of baron Dormer of Wing deſcended to a younger branch of the ſame family who now enjoy it; and the eſtate to the Stanhopes earls of Cheſterfield. Newport Pagnell. Tickford. Weng.

Near Whitchurch, but in Wing pariſh, is *Aſcot*, the principal manſion of the Dormers, from whence deſcended the ducheſs of Feria in Spain, and others of noble note[p]. It belonged ſince to the Stanhopes, and gave title of viſcount to the earl of Caernarvon's family, but is now in ruins. Here was a Benedictine cell, founded by the empreſs Maud[q]. Aſcot.

[16] G. [17] G. [u] Tan. 30.
[x] Ib. 28. [y] Mag. Brit. I. 210. Willis, p. 171. 174. [18] G. [z] Tan. 25.
[a] Tan. 376. [b] Stuk. Itin. I. 108. See Groſe's view. [c] Horſl. 422. [d] P. 143.
[e] B. G. V. 12. [f] It. I. 108. [g] P. 431. [h] A. D. 921. Sax. Ch. 108.
[19] G. [i] Tan. 31. [k] Mag. Brit. 211. [20] G.
[21] G. [l] Tan. 28 [m] Ib. 31. 33. [n] Ib. 24.
[o] Dugd. Bar. II. 428.
[p] Holland. A whole length portrait of this lady, who was very handſome, is at lord Montague's at Cowdry, Suſſex; inſcribed *D. Joana Dormer ducſa de Feria ætate ſua* 25.
[q] Tan. 26.

Oulney. *Oulney*, a market town, was remarkable for lace manufactory, and a beautiful ſpire, the only one in the county except Hanſlap and Buckingham.

Launden. At *Lavinden* or *Launden* was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by John de Bidun t. Henry II. valued at £. 79.[r] At *Ravenſton* Henry III. founded a houſe of black canons, valued at £. 57. 15*s*.[s]

Ravenſton.

Stoke Goldington. *Stoke Goldington* was the ſeat of the great lawyer ſir Edward Coke, who retired thither 1629, and died there 1634[t].

Earls and dukes of Buckingham. After the attainder of *Edward* earl of Buckingham, the title lay dormant till George viſcount *Villers* was 14 James I. created earl, and the next year marquis, and 21 of the ſame reign duke of Buckingham. He was ſtabbed by Felton 1628 at Portſmouth as he was going to take the command of an expedition againſt France, and was buried at Weſtminſter abbey in Henry VII's chapel. His ſon *George* ſucceeded him in his honors, and died without iſſue 1687. Queen Anne created *John Sheffield*, earl of Mulgrave, duke of the county of Buckingham and Normanby 1703[22]. He died 1720, and was buried in Henry VII's chapel, being ſucceeded by his ſon *Edmund*, who died unmarried at Rome 1735. *John Hobart* baron Hobart of Blickling c. Norfolk was created earl of Buckinghamſhire 1746, and dying 1756, was ſucceeded by his ſon *John*, ſecond and preſent earl.

[r] Ib. 29. [s] Ib. 31. [t] Mag. Brit. 211. [22] His life in Biog. Brit. calls it Stoke *Pogeis*. [22] G.

Rare Plants found in Buckinghamſhire.

Aſplenium *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair or Wall Rue: on walls and ſtones; near *Beaconsfield*.

Campanula *glomerata*. Little Throatwort or Canterbury bells; } in the old chalk pit by the road ſide near *Gerard's Croſs*.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury; }

Convallaria *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; in the beech woods about *High Wickham*.

Dentaria *bulbifera*. Coralwort; in woods between *Beaconsfield* and *Wickham*.

Dianthus *caryophyllus*. Clove Pink, July flower, or Carnation; on a wall at *Langley* near *Iver*.

Helleborus *viridis*. Wild black Hellebore; in the woods near *Denham*.

Heracleum *ſpondylium* β anguſtifolium. A variety of the common Cow parſnep; in the mountainous paſtures near St. *Giles' Chalfont*.

Hieracium *murorum*. French or Golden Lungwort; on a wall againſt *Hillingdon* church by the road ſide, and on the duke of *Bedford's* garden wall at *Cheyneis*.

Jaſione *montana*. Hairy ſheeps Scabious; by the ſide of the road from *Denham* to *Iver* heath.

Juniperus *communis*. Common Juniper; on chalky lands near *Amerſham*.

Melampyrum *criſtatum*. Creſted Cow wheat; in a field that goes off *Moreton green* in the road from *Wendover* to *Ellesborough*.

Meliſſa *nepeta*. Field Calamint; by the ſide of the road between St. *Peter's* and St. *Giles' Chalfont*.

Monotropa *hypopithys*. Birds-neſt ſmelling like Primroſe roots; in woods.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Nep or Cat mint; by the ſide of the road between St. *Peter's* and St. *Giles' Chalfont*.

Ophris *apifera*. Bee Orchis: in chalky meadows and paſtures; at *Gerard's Croſs*.

——— *monorchis*. Yellow or Muſk Orchis; in a chalk pit by the ſide of the road at *Gerard's Croſs*.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis: in limey paſtures and meadows; in a beech wood juſt below *Cheyneis* church.

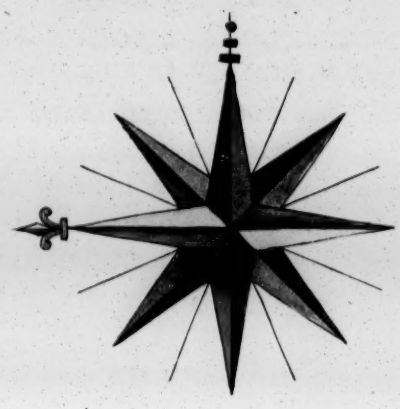
Orobanche *major*. Broom Rape: in dry meadows; at the entrance of *Iver* heath from *Denham*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True love, One berry; in a chalk pit in a wood near *Little Miſſenden* church.

Poterium *Sanguiſorba*. Common Burnet; in the beech woods leading to St. *Peter's Chalfont*.

Serapias *longifolia* grandiflora. White flowered baſtard Hellebore; in woods frequent.

——— *longifolia* grandiflora β. Broad leaved baſtard Hellebore with a white flower; in a beech wood juſt below the duke of *Bedford's* ſeat at *Cheyneis*.



HUNTINGDONSHIRE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
BEDFORDSHIRE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Hargraye
Covington
Tillbrook
KIMBOLTON
The Castle
Kimbolton Park
Staughton Magna
Staughton Parva
Little Paxton
Eynsbury
ST NEOTS
Hail Weston
Little Barford
Part of Huntingdon Shire
Tempsford
Roxton
Blunham
Willington
Cople
Sutton
Wrestlingworth
Cockain Hatley
Potton
Shefford
Sandy
Caesars Camp
Biggleswade
Stagsden
Bedford
Goldington
Renhold
Elmerham
Chilington
Steventon
Turvey
Harrold
Odell
Carlton
Wilden
Colmworth
Bolnhurst
Keysoe
Tilbrook
Pertenhall
Riseley
Thurleigh
Milton Ernys
Pavenham
Shambrook
Melchbourn
Yelden
Shelton
Deane
Swineshead
Hinwick
Knotting
Souldrop
Sharnbrook
Higham Ferrers
Rushden
Irchester
Wollaston
Farndish
Wimington
Puddington
Howbury
Dungee Corner
Boxat
Three Shire Lane
Harrold Park
Odell Wood
Chalton
Charlton Hall
Turvey Priory Farm
Turvey Hall
Braythefield
Ravensden
Jack End
Goldington Fields
Clapham
Oakley
Bromham
Biddenham
Milton Mill
Beadwell
Stanbridge
Ridgmont
Woburn
Aspley Guise
Woburn Sands
Northill
Upper Caldecot
Lower Caldecot
Kenn House
Caldecot
Cambridge
Hardmead
Astwood
Deadman Oak
Cow Meadow
Kempston
Bedford Corporation
Bedford Bridge
Bromham Bridge
Biddenham Bridge
Milton Mill
Ouse River
Ivel River
Harpershill
Ivel Mill
Eaton Mill
Eaton Socon
Wyboston
Wyboston Moor
Little End
Cadbury Lane
Cockfield House
Goodwick Green
Nathersfield
Tophem End
Hemplow
Ovis Hills
Fisher's Green
Nether Shuttle
Iron Mills
Back Mill House
The Camp
Buckhorn Wood
Buckhorn Wood End
Free School End
Wicke
Brook End
East End
South End
Ravensden
Ravensden Wood End
Jack End
Harrold Wood
Harrold Wood End
Goldington Fields
Gaze Park
Gaze Park Hill
Bagnell Hill
Hagnett Hill
Wood Mill
Wood Mill House
Theatre
Old Mill House
Bromham Mill
Bromham Bridge
Biddenham Bridge
Kempston Mill
Kempston Hill
Kempston Hill End
Kempston Church End
Kempston Church Street
Kempston Church
Kempston Rectory
Kempston Rectory Farm
Kempston Rectory Lodge
Kempston Rectory Wood
Kempston Rectory Park
Kempston Rectory Park Lodge
Kempston Rectory Park Wood
Kempston Rectory Park Farm

A MAP of BEDFORDSHIRE,

from the best

AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

E. Noble delin.et curavit

Meridian of St. Pauls London.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

HERTFORDSHIRE

BEDFORDSHIRE

Vale of Bedford

REDBORNSTOKE HUNDRED

BIGGLESWADE HUNDRED

CLIFTON HUNDRED

FLITT HUNDRED

MANSHEAD HUNDRED

HUNDRED

Biddenham
Stagsden
Kempston
Wootton
North Crawley
Cranfield
Marston
Moulsoe
Salford
Hulcott
Lidlington
Millbrook
Maulden
Houghton Conquest
Willshamstead
Hawnes
Ampthill
Clophill
Chicksand Abby
Chicksand Wood
Warden
Southill
Deadmans Croft
Stanford
Shefford
Clifton
Campton
Henlow
Arlesey
Astwick
Stotfold
Radwell
Baldock
Hinksworth
Edworth
Langford
Biggleswade
Dunton
Sutton
Wrestlingworth
Eyworth
Northill
Cople
Willington
Sharnbrook
Stevington
Turvey
Ravensden
Oakley
Pavenham
Thurleigh
Milton Ernest
Wilden
Goldington
Bedford
Elstow
Kempston
Ridgmont
Aspley Guise
Woburn
Eversholt
Milton Bryant
Potsgrave
Battlesden
Heath
Leighton Buzzard
Linslade
Egginton
Hockliffe
Tilsworth
Stanbridge
Billington
Eaton Bray
Totternhoe
Dunstable
Caddington
Kensworth
Studham
Whipsnade
Edlesborough
Slapton
Grove
Tebworth
Chalgrave
Harlington
Tuddington
Sundon
Streatley
Barton
Hexton
Pirton
Shitlington
Higham Gobion
Pulloxhill
Flitwick
Westoning
Silsoe
Lower Gravenhurst
Upper Gravenhurst
Moppershall
Stondon
Campton
Henlow
Ickleford
Hitchin
Wilbury Hill
Icknield Way
Ravensburgh Castle
Warden Hills
Lilley
Stopsley
Luton
Luton Park
Chiltern Green
Dan Street
Tinkers Hall
Turnpike
Harpenden
Ballingdon
Caddington Common
Kensworth Common
Studham Common
Totternhoe Castle
Maiden Bower Magiovinium
Roman Camp
Slapton Mill
Quzel River
Ouzel River
Icknield Way
Watling Street
Roman Road from Stony Stratford to Miles
Roman Road to Newport Pagnell to Miles
Miles from London
Miles from Bedford
Turnpike
Park
Common
Wood
Mill
Hall
Farm
Green
End
Cross
Hill
Lodge
Grange
Manor
Abbey
Priory
Castle
Church
Chapel
Rectory
Vicarage
Parsonage
Workhouse
Gaol
Bridge
Ford
Pond
Spring
Well
Stone
Tumulus
Camp
Entrenchments
Warren
Rookery
Decoy
Park
Gardens
Nursery
Orchard
Plantation
Coppice
Heath
Moor
Marsh
Fen
Meadow
Pasture
Arable
Inclosure
Open Field
Waste
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Chalk Pit
Lime Kiln
Brick Kiln
Tile Kiln
Windmill
Watermill
Paper Mill
Fulling Mill
Iron Mill
Forge
Furnace
Smelting House
Coal Mine
Iron Mine
Lead Mine
Copper Mine
Tin Mine
Quarry
Slate Quarry
Stone Quarry
Marble Quarry
Limestone Quarry
Sandstone Quarry
Granite Quarry
Flint Quarry
Gypsum Quarry
Alum Mine
Saltpetre Mine
Sulphur Mine
Vitriol Mine
Arsenic Mine
Cobalt Mine
Nickel Mine
Manganese Mine
Antimony Mine
Bismuth Mine
Zinc Mine
Mercury Mine
Silver Mine
Gold Mine
Platinum Mine
Iridium Mine
Osmium Mine
Rhodium Mine
Palladium Mine
Ruthenium Mine
Tungsten Mine
Molybdenum Mine
Titanium Mine
Uranium Mine
Thorium Mine
Cerium Mine
Lanthanum Mine
Didymium Mine
Yttrium Mine
Erbium Mine
Terbium Mine
Ytterbium Mine
Scandium Mine
Beryllium Mine
Zirconium Mine
Hafnium Mine
Vanadium Mine
Niobium Mine
Tantalum Mine
Gallium Mine
Indium Mine
Thallium Mine
Germanium Mine
Selenium Mine
Tellurium Mine
Fluorine Mine
Chlorine Mine
Bromine Mine
Iodine Mine
Boron Mine
Silicon Mine
Carbon Mine
Nitrogen Mine
Phosphorus Mine
Arsenic Mine
Antimony Mine
Bismuth Mine
Zinc Mine
Mercury Mine
Silver Mine
Gold Mine
Platinum Mine
Iridium Mine
Osmium Mine
Rhodium Mine
Palladium Mine
Ruthenium Mine
Tungsten Mine
Molybdenum Mine
Titanium Mine
Uranium Mine
Thorium Mine
Cerium Mine
Lanthanum Mine
Didymium Mine
Yttrium Mine
Erbium Mine
Terbium Mine
Ytterbium Mine
Scandium Mine
Beryllium Mine
Zirconium Mine
Hafnium Mine
Vanadium Mine
Niobium Mine
Tantalum Mine
Gallium Mine
Indium Mine
Thallium Mine
Germanium Mine
Selenium Mine
Tellurium Mine
Fluorine Mine
Chlorine Mine
Bromine Mine
Iodine Mine
Boron Mine
Silicon Mine
Carbon Mine
Nitrogen Mine
Phosphorus Mine

35 30 25 20 15 10 5 West Longitude from London. 0

52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

55 50 LII

BEDFORDSHIRE.

THE county of Bedford is the ſecond of thoſe which we ſaid compoſed the kingdom of the Cattieuchlani. On the eaſt and ſouth it adjoins to Cambridge and Hertford ſhires; on the weſt to Buckinghamſhire, on the north to Northampton and Huntington ſhires; and is divided into two parts by the river Ouſe. The north part is the moſt fruitful and wooded: the ſouth and larger part is a poor but not abſolutely barren ſoil, as it produces plenty of full, white and heavy barley. In the middle it is better wooded, but to the weſt dry and bare of trees.

The Ouſe entering the county viſits firſt *Turvey* the ſeat of lord *Mordant*, who received his honours from Henry VIII. who conferred the title of baron *Mordant* on John *Mordant*, a diſcreet man, who married the daughter and coheireſs of Henry Vere of Addington. Thence it paſſes by *Harewood*, a little village, called antiently *Harleswood*, where Sampſon, ſurnamed the Strong, founded a houſe for nuns, and where A. D. 1399 a little before the breaking out of thoſe troubles and civil broils which long ravaged England the river ſtopt, and its waters retreating both ways left a road through the middle of its chanel for three miles in length to the aſtoniſhment of all men [a]. Then it waſhes *Odill* or *Woodhill*, antiently *Wahull*, which had its barons *Wahull* diſtinguiſhed for nobility [b]. Here was a caſtle which deſcended by inheritance to the *Chetwoods* [c]. Afterwards the Ouſe making as many windings as the Meander is ſaid to do, runs through *Bletneſho* or *Bletſo*, formerly the ſeat of the *Pateſhuls*, afterwards of the *Beauchamps*, now of the illuſtrious family of *St. John*, which antiently by its valour obtained large poſſeſſions in Wales [d], and in my time, by favour of Elizabeth of glorious memory, the rank of barons [e]. It came to them by Margaret, heireſs of *Beauchamp*, firſt married to Oliver *St. John*, anceſtor of theſe barons, and ſecondly to John duke of Somerſet, by whom ſhe had Margaret counteſs of Richmond, a lady never too much to be celebrated, from whom the family on the throne is deſcended.

Hence this river haſtes to *Bedford*, the county town, Saxon Bedanford [f], whence the county has its name. The Ouſe divides it ſo as to make it ſeem two towns joined by a ſtone bridge. It is remarkable for its pleaſant ſituation and antiquity more than for its beauty or extent, though it has five churches. I dare not with ſome affirm that it was the LACTODORUM of Antoninus, ſince it does not ſtand on the Roman road, that ſureſt guide to ſettle the ſtations and manſions mentioned by him. Nor have Roman coins ever been found here. I have read that its Britiſh name was *Liſwidur* or *Lattidur*, but this ſeems a tranſlation of its Engliſh one; *Lettuy* in Britiſh ſignifying public inns, and *Lettidur* inns on a river, as Bedford in Engliſh beds and inns at a ford. Near this town Cuthwulf the Saxon, about 572, ſo defeated the Britans in pitched battle that they were reduced to give up many of their towns to him. Nor does it appear to have been neglected by the Saxons, ſince Offa that powerful king of Mercia (as we read in the Florilegiſt [g]) choſe it for its burying place; whoſe tomb the Ouſe ſwoln by floods ſwept away. This town being ruined in the Daniſh wars Edward the elder repaired it, and added a little town [h] on the ſouth ſide of the river called at that time according to the beſt copies of Hoveden *Mikeſgate* [i]. In the time of Edward the Confeſſor in the ſurvey taken by the Conqueror, "it compounded for the half of a "hundred in ſoldiers and ſhips: the land of this vill "never was hided [k]." It ſuffered greater calamities under the Normans. For Payne de *Beauchamp*, third baron of *Bedford* of that name, having built a caſtle here, there was no ſtorm of civil war which while it ſtood did not burſt upon it. Stephen, when in violation of his oath he ſeized the crown of England, was the firſt that took it with great ſlaughter. Afterwards, when the barons took up arms againſt John, William de Beauchamp its lord having joined them, gave it up to them. But a year or two after, Falko de Breant laid ſiege to it, and preſently had it ſurrendered to him by the barons, and beſtowed on him by the king. But the ungrateful wretch raiſed a new war againſt Henry III. pulled down the religious houſes to fortify his caſtle, and did great miſchief to the neighbouring country, till the king beſieged him, and after 60 days broke the obſtinacy of the rebels, and made himſelf maſter of this nurſery of ſedition.

I flatter myſelf the reader will not be diſpleaſed to ſee the account of this ſiege from a contemporary writer [l] and eye-witneſs, by which we may underſtand what works and engines were employed in that age as ingenious as our own at the deſtruction of mankind. "On the eaſt ſide," ſays he, "was one Petraria and

[a] See Hypodigma Neuſtr. p. 552. They who ſaw it took it for a plain preſage of the diviſion enſuing. Holland.
[b] Whoſe barony conſiſted of 300 knights fees in divers counties. Ib.
[c] As the inheritance of the Chetwoods came formerly to the Wahuls. Ib.
[d] Glamorganſhire. Ib.
[e] When ſhe created ſir Oliver, the ſecond baron of her creation, lord St. John of Bletſho. Ib.
[f] Bedicanford. Sax. Chron. 22. Cuthwulf took four towns in conſequence of this viſit, and died the ſame year. Ib.
[g] Matthew Paris, at the end of his life of Offa, ſays he was buried in a chapel on the Ouſe, which being undermined by the water fell with his tomb into the river, and that the tomb was ſeen by perſons bathing in ſummer, but could never be found ſo as to be taken up. Matth. Weſtm. p. 291, copies his very words.
[h] burh. Sax. Chron. 106. The Danes were repulſed here the year after; A. D. 931. Ib. 107.
[i] The printed Hoveden I. p. 242. has only *urbem* in auſtrali parte amnis Uſe condi præcepit. So alſo Simeon Dun. p. 153. & Flor. Worc. p. 343. *Caſtellum* conſtruxit. Brompt. p. 833.
[k] P. 209.
[l] Chron. de Dunſtaple, p. 142. Ed. Hearne, ſee alſo Math. Paris, p. 321. who ſays the walls were flanked by a large wooden tower filled with croſsbowmen, and that the king's troops deſtroyed with great loſs two *teſtudines* called by the French *Bruteſches*.

" two Mangonella, which daily battered the tower; and " on the weſt ſide two Mangonella ruined the old " tower, and one Mangonell the ſouth, and one " on the north made two breaches in the wall op- " poſed to them. Beſides theſe there were two " wooden machines, raiſed above the height of the " tower and caſtle for the croſsbowmen and ſcouts: " alſo many others in which the croſsbowmen and " ſlingers lay in ambuſh. There was alſo a machine " called a Cat, under which miners had free paſſage " to ſap the walls of the tower and caſtle. The caſtle " was taken by four aſſaults. In the firſt was taken " the Barbican, in the ſecond the outer Bail; " in the third the wall near the old tower was over- " thrown by the miners, through the breach of " which they with great danger made themſelves " maſter of the inner Bail. On the 4th aſſault the " miners ſet fire to the tower, and when the ſmoke " burſt out, and great cracks appeared in the tower, " the beſieged ſurrendered." Of theſe Mangonells, Petrars, Trabucces, Bricols, Eſpringols, and what our anceſtors called the Warr Wolf, with which before the invention of canon they battered the ſtrongeſt walls with huge ſtones, I might ſay much here if it were not foreign to my purpoſe. But my author proceeds[m]. " Falc continued excommunicate[n] till he " reſtored to the king the caſtles of Plumton and " Stoke Courcy, as alſo the gold and ſilver veſſels and " money which he was poſſeſt of; and from thence[o] " he was carried to London. Meantime the ſheriff was " ordered to demoliſh the tower and outer bail; the " inner, after it was diſmantelled and the ditches filled " up all round, was left for William de Beauchamp " to live in: the ſtones were given to the canons of " Newnham and Chaldwell and the church of St. " Paul at Bedford." Nothing is now to be ſeen here but the ruins of this caſtle overhanging the river on the eaſt ſide of the town.

Helenſtow. On both ſides of Bedford were two neat little religious houſes: to the ſouth *Helenſtow*, now *Elſtow*, a nunnery dedicated to Helena mother of Conſtantine the Great, built by Judith wife of Waltheof earl of *Newenham.* Huntingdon: to the eaſt *Newenham*, removed from St. Paul's church in Bedford by Royſia wife of Paganus de Beauchamp.

Eaton. The Ouſe proceeds not far before it arrives at the ruins of a caſtle at *Eaton*, another ſeat of the *Beauchamp* family, and takes leave of this county *Biſſemed.* near *Biſſemed*, where Hugh de *Beauchamp* and his brother Roger founded a ſmall houſe for canons of St. Auſtin, as appears by the pope's bull. This is on the other ſide of the Ouſe, which before it reaches this place is increaſed from the ſouth by a little river *Temeſford.* at firſt without a name *, at whoſe conflux is *Temeſford*, famous for a ſtation and caſtle of the Danes, built by them when they diſtreſſed this country by wintering in it, and as is ſuppoſed a Britiſh fortification, the ſcite of which now called *Cheſterfield* and *Cheſterfield.* *Salndy* affords Roman coins in proof of its antiquity. *Salndy.* And from the ſituation I have no doubt but this was SALENAE placed among the *Cattieuchlani* by Ptolomy, SALENÆ. if *Salndy* be the true name as ſome aſſure me. I paſs *Potton.* by the little market town of *Potton*, having met with nothing about it except that *J. Kinaſton* formerly gave it to Thomas earl of Lancaſter with the lands belonging to it. Nor need I ſay more of the other places on this rivulet; *Chickſand* where Paganus de *Beauchamp* built a little monaſtery, *Shelford* a market town, *Biggleſwade* famous for its horſe fair and ſtone bridge; not far from which is *Stratton*, once the ſeat of the barons *Latimer*, afterwards of the *Enderbies*, from whom the *Pigots* inherited it. *Chickſand.* *Shelford.* *Biggleſwade.* *Stratton.*

Five miles from the head of this ſtream, almoſt in the heart of the county, on a hill, is *Ampthill*[p], a large *Ampthill.* and princely houſe like a caſtle, ſurrounded with a park built by John *Cornwale* baron *Fanhope* in the reign of Henry VI. out of the ſpoils of France. His eſtate being, as I have read, confiſcated by Edward IV. for ſiding with the houſe of Lancaſter, and himſelf, or rather, as he ſays, this houſe, being attainted of treaſon, was granted to Edmund *Grey* lord of *Ruthin* and afterwards earl of Kent, from whoſe grandſon Richard it came to king Henry VIII.[q] who, to ſpeak in the ſtyle of the civilians, made it *ſacred patrimony*, or in that of the common lawyers, *royal demeſne*, and called the eſtate annexed the *Honour of Ampthill*. Hence more to the north lies *Haughton Conqueſt*, ſo named from *Haughton Conqueſt.* a famous old family that long lived there. To the weſt is *Woburn*, where is now a ſmall ſchool founded *Woburn.* by Francis earl of Bedford, formerly a famous monaſtery built by Hugh[r] de *Bolbec*: below which at *Aſpley Gowiz* is ſaid to be an earth that turns wood *Aſpley Gowiz.* to ſtone[s], in proof of which they ſhewed in that mo- Earth turns Wood into Stone. naſtery a wooden ladder, which after lying ſome time in it was dug up all ſtone. More to the eaſt *Tuddington* preſents to view a fine houſe lately built *Tuddington.* by Henry lord Cheney[t], where formerly Paulinus Peyer a courtier and ſewer to Henry III. fitted up a houſe, according to Matthew Paris[u], like a palace with ſtate rooms, chapel, bed chambers, and other apartments of ſtone covered with lead, and environed with orchards and parks in a manner which aſtoniſhed the beholders." Not far from hence we come to *Hockley in the hole* by a mirey road[x] very bad in winter through *Hockley in hole* [or *Hockly*] fields fragrant with excellent beans, which, to the great mortification of ſportſmen, almoſt damp the ſcent of the dogs; and from hence we mount a chalk hill into the Chiltern, and preſently find ourſelves at *Dunſtable*, ſituated in a chalky ſoil, populous and full *Dunſtable.* of inns, with four ſtreets pointing to the four corners of the heavens, in each of which, the ground being exceeding dry, is a public pond, which though ſupplied only by rain water never is dry. Springs are not found here unleſs by ſinking wells to the depth of 24 cubits [106 feet]. In the centre of the town is a croſs or pillar adorned with the arms of England, Caſtile, and Ponthieu, and ſtatues erected by Edward I. to the memory his wife Eleanor, as were ſeveral others on the road by which her funeral proceſſion paſſed to Weſtminſter. There is no reaſon to doubt of this being the ſtation called by the emperor Antoninus in his Itinerary MAGIONINIUM, MA- MAGIOVI- GIOVINIUM and MAGINTUM: nor can we ſeek it NIUM. anywhere elſe. For beſides that it lies on the Roman road, the ſwineherds frequently find in the neighbouring fields Roman coins which they call *Madning money*: and not far off it on the ſlope of the Chiltern

* Some call it *Ivell.*

[m] Ib. p. 144. [n] *in executione.* Hearne. Qu. an abbreviation for *excommunicatione*, or it may mean *under execution.*
[o] *ideo.* Hearne. [p] Parcel of the barony of Kainhoe. Holland.
[q] Whoſe grandſon Ruthin paſt both it and Ruthin over to H. VII. Ib. [r] Henry. Ib. [s] By incruſtation.
[t] Made by queen Elizabeth baron Cheyney of Tuddington, who ſhortly after died without iſſue. Holland.
[u]
[x] Our anceſtors called deep places *Hock* and *Hocks.* Holland.

hills

hills is a circular fortification ſuch as Strabo deſcribes the Britiſh towns, incloſing nine acres, and called *Maidning boure*, and *Maidin boure*[y], in which the name of *Magintum* appears with little alteration. But upon the deſtruction of Magintum by war or time, Henry I. rebuilt this town and the palace at *Kingſbury*, and placed here a colony to check the robbers that infeſted the road, as is plainly ſet forth in the private hiſtory of the little monaſtery founded by that king for the ornament of his town. Take the words themſelves of that private hiſtory, though ſavouring of the barbariſm of that age. "Note that "the ſpot where the Watling and Ikening ſtreets "meet was firſt broken up[z] by Henry the elder, king "of England, to curb the wicked practices of a "famous robber named Dun and his aſſociates. "From him the ſaid place had the name of Dunſtable. "There the king built the town of Dunſtable, and "near it a royal manſion for himſelf. The burgeſſes "thereof were free like the other burgeſſes of the "king's dominions. The king had there a fair and "market. Afterwards he built a church, and by "the authority of pope Eugenius III. placed there "canons regular, to whom he gave the ſaid town in "fee by charter, and many other privileges."

Now for the lords, dukes, and earls of Bedford. The firſt barons of Bedford were of the *Beauchamp* family, hereditary Almoners to the king at his coronation. Their eſtate being divided by daughters among the Mowbrays, Wakes, Fitz Ottes', &c. Edward III. created *Engelram de Coucy*, earl of Soiſſons in France, to whom he gave his daughter[a], firſt earl of Bedford. Afterwards Henry V. made Bedford a dukedom, and it had three dukes. Firſt, *John* third ſon of Henry IV. who beat the French fleet at the mouth of the Seine, and being afterwards Regent of France defeated them at Verneuil[b], and was buried at Rouen, and with him all the glory of the Engliſh arms in France. Charles VIII. of France viſiting his monument ſaid to a nobleman that ſtood by and ſolicited him to order it to be demoliſhed, "Let him reſt after his death in peace, who living was the dread of France in war." The ſecond duke of Bedford was *George Nevill*, infant ſon of John Marquis *Montacute*, both of whom Edward IV. deprived of their honour almoſt as ſoon as he had advanced them, and that, by authority of parliament; the father for treachery in revolting from him; the ſon out of pique to his father: the pretence, however, was that the duke had not an income equal to his rank, and that needy nobles are always burdenſome and oppreſſive to their neighbours. The third was *Jaſper de Hatfield*, earl of Pembroke, honoured with this title by his nephew Henry VII. whom he had reſcued out of imminent danger. He died unmarried and in an advanced age[c].

It reverted in the laſt age to an earldom, when Edward VI. created *John Ruſſel*, earl of Bedford, who was ſucceeded by his ſon *Francis*, a perſon of ſuch a religious, noble, and amiable diſpoſition that all the praiſe I can beſtow upon him will fall far ſhort of his merit. He left for his ſucceſſor *Edward* ſon of his ſon Francis, who is growing up in all the virtues of his anceſtors.

This little county has 116 pariſhes.

[y] See before *Maiden caſtle* in Dorſetſhire, p. 44. 56. and *Maiden way* in Weſtmoreland. MS. n. Gale In Speed's Hiſtory of England, p. 261. is *Maiden bower* by the ſea coaſt in Norfolk, where Hunſtanton was built. This was undoubtedly a Roman camp. Stuk. It. I. 108. 2d Ed.

[z] *area ſartabatur*. It means, the place was cleared of its wood and thickets in order to diſlodge the robbers. *Sartare*, excolere, defricture, *Du Cange*. In the ſecond edition of the Britannia in 8vo we find in the margin *primitus ſuccidebantur*.

[a] Son of Engelram lord of Couci, and his wife, daughter to the duke of Auſtria. Holland.

[b] where he was ſlain. Ib.

[c] ten years after his creation. Ib.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Bedford is 26 miles long by 18 broad[a], or as ſome 32 by 22[b]; about 100 in circumference, contains nine hundreds, and 260,000 acres, 11 market towns, only one borough, and 12180 houſes[c]. The ſoil is rich, particularly on the north of the Ouſe, being moſtly a deep loam, but in the middle ſandy, particularly about Leighton, and thence croſs the county from Woburn to Potton; about Ampthill and from Shafford to Bedford a red loam.

The Ouſe enters the county between Bradfield and Turvy and leaves it at St. Neots, making a courſe of almoſt 90 miles in this county in leſs than 19 miles by land[d].

The principal landholders in this county at the Domeſday ſurvey were the king, the biſhops of Bayeux, Coutance, Lincoln, Durham; the abbots of St. Edmund'sbury, Peterborough, Ramſey, Weſtminſter, Thorney; the abbeſs of Berking, the canons of London and Bedford, earl Euſtace, Walter Giffard, William de Warren, William d'Ow, Milo Criſpin, Ernulf de Heſding, Eudo dapiſer, William Peverel, Hugh de Beauchamp, Nigel d'Albini, William Spech [q. Eſpec] Robert de Todeni, Gilbert de Gand, Robert de Olgi, Ralf Fitz-Ilger, Robert Faſiton, Alured de Lincoln, William Flandrenſis, and 34 others.

Turvey. *Turvy* is not now the ſeat of the Mordants, who ſtill retain their baronial title from it, with the addition of thoſe of earl of Peterborough by Charles I.[i] and Monmouth by William III.

On the Circumciſion 1399 the very deep water near Bedford, which runs between the village of Sulliſtone[e] and Harewood ſuddenly ſtopt and parted, leaving its channel dry for three miles, which was interpreted by many to preſage the diviſion of the nation, and their revolt from the king[f]. Dr. Childrey endeavours to account for this by a ſudden froſt. Biſhop Gibſon gravely tells us the ſame thing happened, as he was informed, Janury 18 or 28, 1648, and refers it to the king's death.

Harewood. Sampſon le Forte in the reign of Stephen built a ſmall priory at *Harewould* for canons and nuns of St. Nicholas of Arroaſia, of which there were only four more in England[g], valued at £.47. 3*s*. *per ann*.[h] Much of it remained when Buck drew it 1730, when it belonged to the duke of Kent, to whom it gave title of earl; now probably to lord Hardwicke who married his daughter. The late Dr. Mead had a ſeat here, now his ſon.

Odel. "Odel caſtle now nothing but ſtrange ruins "longging to the lord Bray. Odel town is by the "caſtle, and is as it were an eight miles from Bed-"ford, and by *Harold* nunnery about a mile off[i]" This Odel was a barony. It is now the ſeat of ſir Thomas Alton, bart.[l] The laſt baron Wahull that had ſummons to parliament was John t. Edward I.[k]

"Mabil Pateſhull, foundreſs of Grey friars Bed-"ford, was lady of *Bletſhoe*, where now ſir John St. "John dwells[l]" Elizabeth conferred the barony of Bletſhoe on *Oliver St. John*, grandſon of *Oliver*, who firſt had this eſtate. His grandſon *Oliver* was 22 James I. created earl of Bolingbroke; which title ended with his grandſon *Paulet* 1711: but the barony devolved on *St. Andrew* a deſcendant of the 5th ſon of the 2d baron. St. Andrew died a minor 1714, and was ſucceeded by his uncle *William*. He 1720 by his brother *Rowland*, and he 1722 by his brother *John*. He 1757 by his ſon *John*, and he 1767 by his ſon *Henry Beauchamp* the 11th and preſent earl. The family have a carpet workt with all their arms and matches by Margaret counteſs of Richmond, whoſe mother was firſt wife of the firſt Oliver ſir John. The old manſion here mentioned was almoſt pulled down by the 9th earl, and reduced to a farm houſe. At *Melchburn*, another more mo- Melchburn.
dern ſeat of the St. John family, was a preceptory of knights hoſpitalers, founded t. Henry I. valued at £.241.[m] They have a third at Woodford near Thrapſton c. Northampton.

A few miles further on the ſame river is *Brumham*, Brumham.
the ſeat of lord Trevor, whoſe father, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, was ſo created by queen Anne 1711. In Holland's time it belonged to the Dives.

"The caſtle of Bedford hard by the town now Bedford.
"clean down. There is a place called *Falxberbar* "again the caſtle[n]." "Ther were two hoſpitals "in the ſuburbs of Bedford by ſouth *in citer. ripæ* "*Uſe*, the houſes wherof and chapels yet ſtand, "both founded by the townſmen: St. John's on "the right hand firſt coming in from ſouth to Bed-"ford, and then on the ſame hand a little aſide is "St. Leonard's[o]. The Grey friars ſtand flat in the "north-weſt of the town:" here were buried Mabil Pateſhall foundreſs, one of the lord Mowbrays, one queen Eleanor, Richard Haſtings, eſq. chamberlain to Edward III. ſir Richard Irenceſter, who built the body of the church, and Blake St. John of late time[p]. Of the five churches, St. John's and St. Mary's ſtand on the ſouth ſide of the river. St. Peter's, St. Cuthbert's, and St. Paul's, on the north: this laſt is the principal church and a beautiful one, with an octagon ſtone ſpire. "Before the "Conqueſt it was collegiate; the prebends had their "houſes round about the church[q]." There remained in Leland's time houſes of prebends belonging to Lincoln church. Roiſia, wife of Pain Beauchamp, t. Henry II. changed them into regular canons, and her ſon Symon removed them a mile lower to Newenham. The friary is about two furlongs north-weſt of the town, a farm houſe, the cloyſters fitted up for rooms, the refectory a barn, and foundation of the quadrangle to the weſt, near which bones have been dug up. Sir William Harper, lord mayor of London, built and endowed a freeſchool in this his native town 1561[s]. Over the door

[a] Templeman. [b] Gordon. [c] Bowen's map. [d] Mag. Brit. I 130.
[e] G. [f] Chellington. [g] Walſingham Ypod. Neuſ. p. 36. [h] Tan. pref. p. xviii.
[i] Tan. 6. [l] Lel. VII. 3. [k] G. [l] Dugd. I. 528.
[m] Lel. V. 99. [n] Tan. 4. [o] Lel. VII. 3. [p] Tan. 9.
[q] Lel. VIII. 71. I. 116. [r] G. [s] Lel. V. 98. VIII. 71. I. 118.

is his ſtatue in white marble and alderman's robes, and under him this inſcription:

Ecce viator corporea effigies
Guil. Harper, eq. aur.
Scholæ iſtius
Quam cernis amplam & ornatam
Munificentiſſ. fundatoris.
Si animæ picturam ſpectare velis
In charta beneficiorum invenias delineatam.

Thomas Chriſty, who repaired the town hall, founded an hoſpital for eight people[r]. By St. Paul's church and the freeſchool, is a handſome modern town-hall and the ſhell of an old chapel. In the High ſtreet among ſome old buildings at an inn is a ſtatue of St. George in a niche.

Bedford has been much improved of late by new buildings and a handſome market place. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, &c. and ſends two members to parliament; and the aſſizes are held here It has two weekly markets; one on Tueſday for live cattle on the ſouth ſide the river, and another on Saturday for corn on the north ſide[s]. "The barony of Bedford with the caſtelle of Bed- "ford as the place of the inhabitation of the Beau- "champs remained in the name untill that Falcaſius "de Brent had the caſtelle, and much rule there in "John's dayes and partely in Henry the IIId's time. "I remember I redde that this preferment came to "Falcaſius by a marriage. But after that Falcaſius "and his brethren rebelled againſt king Henry III. "he toke the caſtle of Bedford, and threw it down, "gyving the ſoile thereof to one of the Beau- "champs, to whom it appertained by inheritance[s]." The ſcite of the caſtle forms a parallelogram divided by a lane. The keep is now a bowling green, but the whole circuit may be traced, and the banks on two ſides are very bold; the river guarding it to the ſouth, and the town ſtanding on the weſt ſide. The bridge over the Ouſe had two gates, both lately taken away. Here is a colony of Moravians who have their ſervice with a good band of vocal muſic every Thurſday beſides Sunday, and have ſeveral wealthy perſons among them. Their chapel is called *the ſingle houſe*.

"Roiſia, wife to Paganus de Bellocampo, tranſ- "lated the college of the chanons irregulars into Newenham. "*Newenham*, a college of chanons regular. Simon de "Bellocampo, ſon to Paganus and Rohiſia, con- "firmid and performid the acte of his mother. He "lyith afore the high altar of St. Paul's church in "Bedeford with this epitaphie graven in bras and "ſet on a flat marble ſtone:

"De bello campo jacet hic ſub marmore Simon
"Fundator de Newenham[t]".

He died t. John[u]. It was valued at £. 293.[x] and ſtood one mile eaſt of Bedford, a little by weſt of Caſtlemill in *Goldington* pariſh. All that remains is a wall incloſing the ſcite, at the three corners of which are three hills ditched round. Weſt of it are mills and a ſquare pond bricked round. "Between Kinges "Croſe in the midle way to Newenham and the caſ- "tle were found many bones of men buried[y]."

"From Bedford to Caſtle mill a two miles upper "on the river be tokens where a large caſtle, *Riſingho* Riſingho caſtle. "caſtle, hath been, but ther apperith no maner of "part of building; but it is eaſy to ſee where the "area of the caſtle was, and the great round hill "where the keep or dungeon ſtood is clene hole; "and about a mile from thence as the millar ſaid is "in a campain field toward north a ditch and an hill "where be likelihood was ſome pile or fortreſs; yet "as the prior of Newenham told me it was in the "way betwixt Bedford and St. Neots. As far as I can "learn this by Caſtle mill was the lord Beauchamp's "baron of Bedford. I now make conjecture rather "that it was Eſpeke's founder of Warden abbey and "Roſſe's his heire's. It was a piece of the lands of "Wardon. Mr. Goſtwick bought the caſtle mill "and the caſtle garth of the king. The river of "Huſe again the caſtle breaketh into two partes, and "cloſyng again a little below the mille maketh an "iſland. The leſſer ſtream ſervith the mill. I "paſſed firſt by a bridge of wood over this arm, and "by and by over the mayne ſtreame of Uſe river by "another timber bridge. After that I had paſſed "over both theſe bridges I entered into ſomewhat "low ground, where were very fair medows and "paſtures, and ſo to *Willington* village, diſtant about "half a mile from Caſtel mylle. The village of Wil- "lington is comodiouſly ſet in a fair gravely ground, "and fair wood in ſome places about it. It longid "to the Beauchamps barons of Bedford, and ſince "came in partition to the lord Moulbray of Ax- "holme. Mr. Goſtewike being born here bought "this manor of the duke of Norfolk, now living, "and hath made a ſumptuus new building of brike "and tymber *a fundamentis*, with a conduit of water "derived in leaden pipes. There was not very far "from the place where Mr. Goſtwik hath buildid "an old maner place, wher in times paſt ſome of the "Mulbrays lay for a ſtarte. Now it is clean down, "but the place is notabely ſeen wher it was[z]." "The "caſtle of *Adinggreves* is on the ſame ſide that the Addingreve's caſtle. "caſtelle mill is on, otherwiſe called *Riſingho*, about "a mile lower on the river towards St. Neots, wher "is on an hill a ditch and other tokens of build- "ings there not two balles caſtes from the ryver "bank[a]." "*Adingreves* wher be tokens of diches "wher ſum fortres hath bene by uſe near a mile or "two from Riſingho[b]."

"About a mile and a half beneth Addingreves is "a great ſtone bridge of viii arches of ſtone at *Ber-* Berford. "*ford*, and there *in ulter. ripa* is a good uplandiſch "town[c]."

Caldwell, a priory of Auſtin canons, valued at Caldwell. £. 109. *per annum*[d], ſtood "a little without Bed- "ford, and a little lower than it upon Uſe *ripa citer.* "and was of the foundation of one of the Beau- "champs[e]."

A ſeat of lord Aſhburnham is at *Clapham* near Clapham. Bedford.

At *Elenſtow*, one mile from Bedford, was an abbey Elenſtow. of Benedictine nuns, founded by Judith, niece to the Conqueror and wife of Waltheof earl of Huntingdon; valued at £. 285.[f] Here is a noble church with a tower detacht from it on the north-weſt. The north door has a zigzag arch: the three arches of the chancel are round with ſquare pillars. Several

[r] Mag. Brit. [s] G.
[t] Lel. I. 117. Mr. Salmon not without great probability derives the name of Bedford from Bebician ford, q. d. the *fortreſs* at the ford. Survey, p. 368.
[u] Lel. I. 116. VIII. 71. [x] Dugd. I. 223. [y] Tan. 6. [z] Lel. VII. 3.
[a] Ib. I. 118, 119. VII. 3. [b] Ib. V. 98. [c] Ib. VII. 3. [d] Ib. V. 98.
[e] Tan. 8. [f] Lel. V. 98. [g] Tan. 1.

ſhields

ſhields in ſtone with the croſs and inſtruments of the paſſion, probably the abbey arms. On the ſouth ſide a handſome houſe, built on the ſcite of the nunnery, now the property of Mr. Hillerſdon who is pulling it down. Here is a fair for cheeſe and horſes on the green, where is a croſs ſhaft.

Eiton. "*Eiton*, a good village, where be ſeene *veſtigia* "*caſtelli* between the church and the ripe, and "almoſt hard on the ripe: and at this Eiton is a "little poore bridge of eaſe over the river. The "ruines of Eiton caſtle belonging to my lord Vaulx[g]."

Buſhmead. *Biſſemede* or *Buſhmead* priory was founded t. Henry II. by Hugh, ſon of Oliver Beauchamp, and valued at £. 71. *per ann.*[h] It is now the ſeat of William Gery, eſq.

Salndy. ΣΑΛΗΝΑΙ of Ptolemy (Σαλισαι Pal.) and SALINÆ of Ravennas, is placed by Dr. Stukeley and others at *Salndy*. The Dr. obſerves, that on the bank of the *Ivel* at the back of this place on a high ſandy hill is a camp called *Cheſterton*, where have been found vaſt quantities of Roman and Britiſh antiquities, coins, urns, lacrymatories, ſeals, &c. and great numbers of coins at Gamlinghay in the neighbourhood[i]. Mr. Aubrey mentions an urn among others *like coral* [q. red earth] with an inſcription found at *Sandy* and others found with coins in the Roman camp at *Cheſterfield* about 1670, given to the univerſity of Oxford by Mr. Thomas Cryſty[k]. Mr. Degge ſhewed the Antiquary Society 1729, a Roman as of eight ounces, and a Britiſh gold coin with TASCIA, found here. Mr. Bromſall ſhewed the ſame Society 1738, a braſs female head about three inches high, which he ſuppoſed Boadicea, more probably a ſtandard pole. Coins and a ſword ſilvered over were alſo found in the field in this pariſh called *Cheſterfield*, in which is a hill called by the inhabitants *Tower-hill*. They ſhew at a ſmall diſtance *Gally hill*, and acroſs a ſmall valley *Cæſar's camp*. This Gally hill is the Roman fortreſs. About 30 acres here are incloſed by a rampart and ditch. The form is irregular, becauſe it is to ſuit the top of the hill, which is itſelf defended by Nature. The north and eaſt make two ſides of a ſquare: the weſt juts out towards the river Ivel. In the middle is a tumulus ſuch as is ſeen in many camps probably for the prætorium. About 20 acres lie in holes and hillocks, which they imagine to have been foundations of a city, more probably made by digging for ſtone to make the Roman road from the ford of the Ivel towards Bedford. A fox earth or quarry in the hill towards Cheſterfield went by the name of the *Brazen doors*. Mr. Salmon[l] places here *Magiovinium*.

The Watling ſtreet enters this county at Luton from St. Alban's. It has its courſe firſt to the north then to the weſt. From Luton it carries us over the downs where it has its interſection with the Ikening ſtreet leading from Dunſtable to Baldock. Thence the Watling ſtreet goes in a ſtrait line to Ravenſborough in Hertfordſhire, the *Durocobrivæ* as Dr. Salmon conceives of the Itinerary. From Ravensborough we deſcend the hill to Purton, thence by Shefford to Sandy, *Magiovinium*. About the interſection of the Watling and Ikening are in a bottom ſome long barrows, memorials of ſome victory, perhaps Cuthwulf's hereafter mentioned. At *Kaynoe* on this military way from Ravensborough to Sandy is an old fortreſs of earth which he thought Roman both from its ſituation on the military way and from its form: a keep ſtanding on the brink of a boggy ground. Without it to the ſouth are three ſemicircular intrenchments, whoſe ditches are all drawn into one, and determine in the moor. Kaynoe ſtill belongs to the duke of Kent. Cheſterfield lies between the camp to the north and eaſt and the Ivel, with a moraſs to the weſt, and is occupied by gardners[m]. Kaynoe.

The Danes made their camp at *Temesford* 921, Temesford.
Forhton þ ȝeferoſc æt Temeſſforda, ⁊ hiȝ budon ⁊ bytledon. But the Engliſh the ſame year retook the town[n]. The Danes ravaged the country to this place A. D. 1010[o].

Leland reckons among the market towns of Bedfordſhire, "*Potton*, *Shefforde*, *Hamptel*, and *Bigleſ-* Potton.
"*wade*[p]." *Potton* is ſtill a flouriſhing market, and the next town after Bedford for ſize. It is pleaſantly ſituated, and well watered though in a ſandy ſoil. Near it, rather in Cambridgeſhire, is *Everdon*, Everdon.
which gave birth to Silveſter de Everdon, biſhop of Carliſle and lord chancellor t. Henry III. who diſplaced him from that office, but could not from the ſee. He was killed by a fall from his horſe 1254[q]. This place alſo gave birth to the learned Tiptoft earl of Worceſter[r]. North-eaſt of Potton is *Hatley Cockaine*, ſo called from ſir John Cockayn, Hatley Cockaine.
chief baron of the Exchequer t. Henry IV. who ſettled here from Derbyſhire, and whoſe deſcendants ſtill enjoy it[s]. *Sutton* in this neighbourhood is the ſeat Sutton.
and eſtate of the Burgoynes, whoſe anceſtors claim it under a rhyming grant from John of Gaunt. John Sutton was created a baronet by Charles I. and preſented biſhop Stillingfleet to this living, where he wrote his Origines Sacræ. Sir Robert the laſt of this family died 1780.

Shefford has loſt its market, and has a chapel ſub- Shefford.
ject to Campton.

Chickſand, a mile from Shefford, was founded by Chickſand.
Pain de Beauchamp and his wife Roiſia, who was buried here, 1150, for canons and nuns of the rule of St. Gilbert of Sempringham. It was valued at £.212. *per ann.*[t] and is now the ſeat of ſir George Oſborne, bart. The two quadrangles of the abbey are intire with the cloiſter, but fitted up within in a modern taſte, and contain a ſucceſſion of family pictures.

In *Campton* church adjoining is the family colum- Campton.
barium.

Biggleſwade is a pleaſant market town with two Biggleſwade.
good inns. The church is a handſome building with a number of ſtalls; it having been collegiate. On the door is a plate of braſs with this inſcription: Jhōes Gade ... preſbit .... tilda uxor ej ....

Stratton came from the Pigotts to the Anderſons of Stratton.
Eyworth in this county, and, by marriage of their heireſs to ſir John Cotton, grandſon of the famous ſir Robert. This ſir John, who died here 1702, aged 81, gave his grandfather's valuable library, which by the care of Mr. Bromſall of Blunham, when high ſheriff of the county 1650, had been preſerved during the civil wars[u], to the public uſe by act of parliament; and

[g] Lel. V. 98.
[h] Tan. 7.
[i] Stuk. It. I. 74. Horſl. 375.
[k] G. Aub. Mon. Brit.
[l] New Survey, p. 373.
[m] Salmon, Ib. Mag. Brit. 144.
[n] Sax. Chron. 107, 108.
[o] Ib. 140.
[p] It. VII. 7.
[q] Godw. 764.
[r] Tan. B. B. ex Lel.
[s] Mag. Brit. 145.
[t] Tan. 5.
[u] Stuk. It. I. 74.

till

aynoe

Temesfo

Potton.

Everdon

Hatley
Cockaine

Sutton.

h-fford.

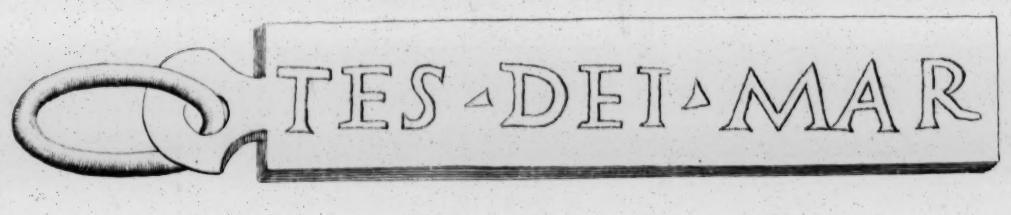
Chickfan

Pampton

iggleſwa

ratton.

Fig.3.p.332



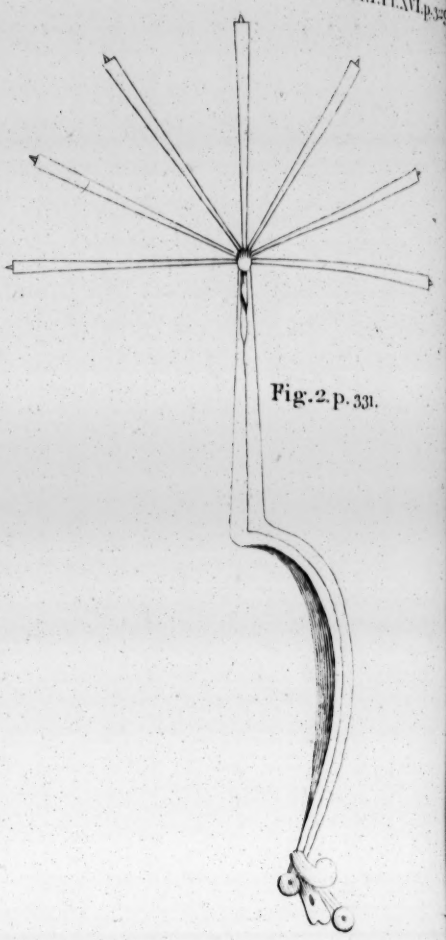


Fig.2.p.331.

Fig.1.p.329.

Fra.t Cary fculp.t

" In days of old, here Ampthill's towers were seen,
" The mournful refuge of an injur'd queen;
" Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears;
" Here blinded zeal forbad her sinking years:
" Yet Freedom hence her radiant banners wav'd,
" And Love avenged a nation's by priests enslav'd:
" From Catharine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,
" And Luther's light from Harry's lawless bed.

H. W.

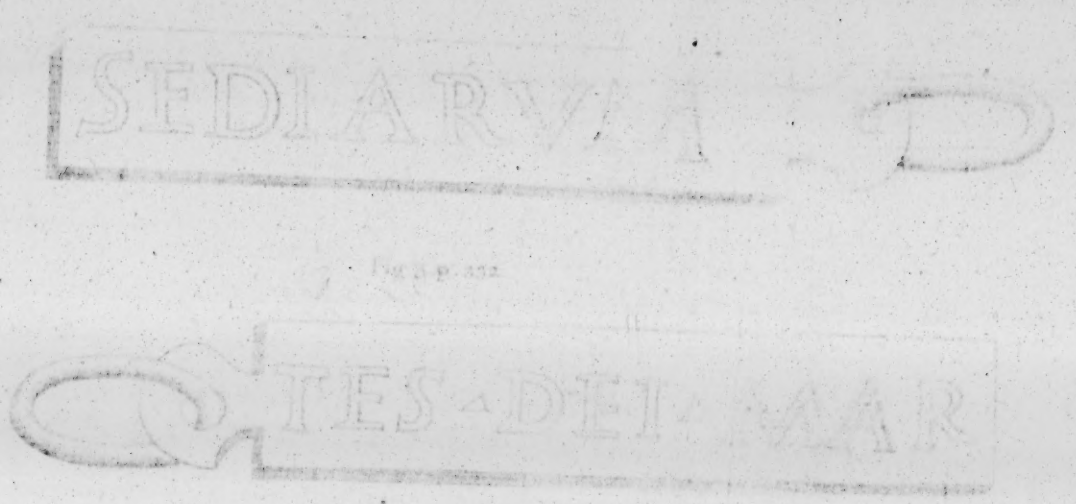
Johannes Fitz Patrick comes de Offory obiit 1773.

The house was given by Charles II. to Robert Bruce, created by him viscount Bruce of Ampthill and earl of Ailesbury, whose father Thomas lord Kinloss was buried with his lady Diana Cecil 1663, in a chapel at the adjoining church of Maulden. From this family it came to lord Bruce now earl of Ailesbury. This earl is hereditary steward of the honour of Ampthill, created by act of parliament 33 Henry IV.

Ampthill stands pleasantly between two hills though in a sandy soil. It is of late years much improved in buildings, especially by a handsome market and sessions house, where the assizes have been frequently held [a]. A mile south it is an almshouse founded by Mr. Stone principal of New inn Oxford for ten poor men, and a charity school for 13 poor children [b].

At Houghton Conquest was the seat of the countess of Pembroke, who built it from a design of sir Philip Sidney in his Arcadia. The family of Conquest who held it in Camden's time continued till this century when they expired in an heir-female, now the wife of Henry Lord Arundel of Wardour; Benedict Conquest, esq. her father sold it. It afterwards belonged to the earls of Ailesbury, and was bought by the late duke of Bedford for his son the late marquis of Tavistock, who added to the alterations of Inigo Jones others by sir William Chambers, and a capital collection of pictures made by him in Italy, now at Woburn. In this last repair they found some paintings and verses of Sidney's time, but it is now running to ruin, and rented by lord Upper Ossory. It stands on the side of a hill commanding a good view of the rich vale of Bedford. At the entrance of the park from Ampthill was a lodge and a pear tree in which they say sir P. Sidney wrote his Arcadia, and Pembroke, one of our minor poets, his verses. Here is a free-school belonging to Sidney college, Cambridge. Dr. Zachary Grey, editor of Hudibras, and author of many critical and polemical pieces, died rector here 1766. Howe in Great and Little Danes field, which are contain many large pits 15 feet deep [c]. Lord Haversham had a house and considerable estate in this parish [d], but dying 1744 the title became extinct.

[a] Stat. I. 1.
[b] Lel. I. 119.
[c] Stat. 33 H. VIII.
[d] G. ex Ath. Mon. Brit.


SEDIARVM
TES DEI MAR

till a second act of parliament lodged it in the British Museum, it lay in a manner neglected in the dormitory at Westminster, where it suffered great damage by fire 1736. It is commemorated in every epitaph of the male heirs of the family at Connington to the last 1730[u]. On this manor, belonging to Mr. Barnet, who purchased it of the heirs of the Cotton family, a ploughman, June 1770, ridging the land pretty deep struck against the upper part of a yellow earthen pot containing 300 gold coins of Henry VI. They were sold from 17*s.* to £.1. 1*s.* each, but after at £.1. 11*s.* 6*d.* were a little larger than a half crown, and wanted 20 grains of the weight of our guinea or 3*s.* 4*d.* On the front was the king in a ship in armour holding a sword and shield, on which were France and England quarterly, and on the side of the ship a lion passant between two fleurs de lis. Legend. ✠ Henric. Dei Gra. Rex. Angl. Franc. Dns. Hyb. Rev. a cross between four lions passant crowned; in the centre ♄. Legend: Jesus autem transiens per. medium illoru ibat.

Mr. Henry Miles shewed the Society of Antiquaries a hawk's ring of gold, found near Biggleswade, weight 1½dr. 8gr. inscribed, *Sum regis Anglie & comitis Herefordie.*

" The market town of *Antehill* is praty, and di-
" stant from the castle; part of it standeth on a hill,
" but the most and best part in a valley[x]."

" The castel and town of Hamtel with diverse
" faire lordships thereabout longid to the lorde
" Fanope, a man of great fame in outward warrs and
" very rich, who buildid this castle as it is now standing
" stately on a hill with four or five fair towers of
" stone in the inner ward, beside the basse court, of
" such spoils as it is said he won in France. It ap-
" pereth by the east window in the chapel within
" the castle, that he married yn a noble blode; as I
" remember, she was the duches of Exeter; it may
" chance that the marriage of her was a great cause
" of the sumptuous building there[y]."

" How the lord Gray of Ruthin cam to this castle
" and lands about it, I have heard the things follow-
" ing told for a verite. In the time of the civil war
" between king Henry VI. and king Edward IV.
" there was a battle fought hard by the south sub-
" urbs of Northampton. The lord Fanope took to-
" tally king Henry's part, the lord Gray of Ruthin
" did the same in countenance. But a little afore
" the field he practised with king Edward, either say-
" ing that he had a title to the lord Fanope's lands
" at Antehil and thereabout, or depraving him with
" false accusations so wrought with king Edward
" that he with all his strong band of Welschmen fell
" to king Edward's part upon promise that if Ed-
" ward wan the field he should have Antehil and
" such lands as Fanope had there. Edward wan the
" field, and Gray obtained Antehil *cum pertinentiis*,
" and styll encreasing in favor with king Edward was
" by him made earl of Kent. But whether the lord
" Fanope were slain at this field or no I am not sure[y]."

Sir John Cornwall married Elizabeth countess dowager of Huntingdon, sister to Henry IV. whose son when prince of Wales gave him large grants in Cornwall. He distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and in the French wars was created lord Fanhope 11 Henry VI. and baron Milbrooke in this county 20 Henry VI. His son being killed at a siege in France, he retired to Ampthill, where he died 1443 22 Henry VI. and was buried in the Grey friars, London[z]. In this old house, which stood on much higher ground than the present, and belonged to Henry VIII. queen Catharine resided during the process of the divorce, and from hence she was cited to appear before the commissioners at Dunstable[a]. In reference to this the following lines by Mr. Walpole are inscribed on the base of a neat cross, designed by Mr. Essex, with a shield of her arms (pl. XVI. fig. 1.) erected in the park by the present earl of Ossory, whose seat here is a modern building standing at the edge of a pleasant park at the east end of the town.

" In days of old, here Ampthill's towers were seen,
" The mournful refuge of an injur'd queen;
" Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears;
" Here blinded zeal sustain'd her sinking years;
" Yet Freedom hence her radiant banners wav'd,
" And Love aveng'd a realm by priests enslav'd:
" From Catharine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,
" And Luther's light from Harry's lawless bed.
H. W."

Johannes Fitz Patrick comes de Ossory posuit 1773.

The house was given by Charles II. to Robert Bruce, created by him viscount Bruce of Ampthill and earl of Ailesbury, whose father Thomas lord Kinlos was buried with his lady Diana Cecil 1663, in a chapel at the adjoining church of Maulden. From this family it came to lord Bruce now earl of Ailesbury. This earl is hereditary steward of the honour of Ampthill, erected by act of parliament 33 Henry IV.[a]

Ampthill stands pleasantly between two hills though in a sandy soil. It is of late years much improved in buildings, especially by a handsome market and sessions house, where the assizes have been frequently held[o]. A mile from it is an almshouse founded by Mr. Stone principal of New inn Oxford for ten poor men, and a charity school for 13 poor children[b].

Houghton Conquest.

At *Houghton Conquest* was the seat of the countess of Pembroke, who built it from a design of sir Philip Sidney in his Arcadia. The family of Conquest who held it in Camden's time continued till this century when they expired in an heir-female, now the wife of Henry Lord Arundel of Wardour; Benedict Conquest, esq; her father sold it. It afterwards belonged to the earls of Ailesbury, and was bought by the late duke of Bedford for his son the late marquis of Tavistock, who added to the alterations of Inigo Jones others by sir William Chambers, and a capital collection of pictures made by him in Italy, now at Woburn. In this last repair they found some paintings and verses of Sidney's time, but it is now running to ruin, and rented by lord Upper Ossory. It stands on the side of a hill commanding a good view of the rich vale of Bedford. At the entrance of the park from Ampthill was a lodge and a pear tree in which they say sir P. Sidney wrote his Arcadia, and Pomfret, one of our minor poets, his verses. Here is a freeschool belonging to Sidney college, Cambridge.[c] Dr. Zachary Grey, editor of Hudibras, and author of many critical and polemical pieces, died rector here 1766. Here in Great and Little Danes field, which are common, are many large pits 15 feet diameter[d]. Lord Haversham had a house and considerable estate in this parish[7], but dying 1744 the title became extinct.

[u] Stuk. It. I. 74.
[x] Lel. I. 120.
[y] Lel. I. 119, 120.
[z] Lel. Ib. Dugd. II. 212. Godw. Hist. of Hen. V. Stowe, Lond. 374.
[a] Stat. 33 H. VIII. c. 37.
[o] G.
[b] Mag. Brit. 145.
[c] Ib. 148.
[d] G. ex Aub. Mon. Brit.
[7] G.
[5] G.

Millbrook. At *Milbrook*, the ſeat of the Radcliffes, was a cell of Benedictines, ſubject to St. Alban's, and removed to Moddry or Beaulieu hermitage 1140 but ſuppreſſed by abbot Whethamſted [e]. Lord viſcount Fitz Williams has a houſe here.

Hawnes. Near this place is *Hawnes*, the ſeat of the late lord Carteret, from which ſir George Carteret was created baron Carteret of Hawnes by Charles II. who was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir John, who, in right of his mother youngeſt daughter of John earl of Bath, ſucceeded 1714 to the titles of viſcount Carteret and earl Granville, which expired with his third ſon Robert ſecond viſcount and earl 1775 [g].

Silſoe. Wreſt. Near *Silſoe*, formerly a market town, is *Wreſt*, the ſeat of the preſent earl of Hardwicke by marriage with the coheir general of the family of Grey duke of Kent, ſeveral of which are buried and have monuments in the neighbouring church of *Fletton*.

Fletton.

Pulloxhill. At *Pulloxhill* near Silſoe was found in the beginning of this century a gold mine, which was ſeized for the king, and leaſed to a refiner, but the gold found was not ſufficient to pay the charge of working. The firſt ſubſtance they brought up after the common earth of the country looked like a mixture of clay and iron ore or ſmith's cinders; lower they found a heavy yellowiſh mineral like talc [f].

Southill. *Southill* gave title of baron 1715 to viſcount Torrington, whoſe ſeat is here, and the family columbarium in the church with this inſcription on the late Admiral Byng;

"To the perpetual diſgrace of
Publick Juſtice
The honourable John Byng,
Vice Admiral of the Blue,
Fell a martyr to
Political Perſecution
On March 14 in the year 1757
When bravery and loyalty
Were inſufficient ſecurities
For the life and honour
Of a naval officer."

Wardon abbey. Near Southill is *Wardon* abbey, or *de Sartis*, founded 1135 by Walter Eſpec for Ciſtertians, valued at £. 389. *per annum* [g]. The houſe remains little altered for a manſion to a farm of 120 acres. In the pariſh

Northill. is a ſeat of lord Ongley. *Northill* church was made collegiate for a maſter and ſeveral fellows by ſir Gerard Braybrook 6 Henry IV. [h] Here is a ſeat of the Harveys.

Woburne. *Woburne* is a ſmall market town, rebuilt in great meaſure, with a handſome market houſe and good inns, ſince the fire 1724 by the late duke of Bedford, whoſe anceſtor Francis firſt earl founded a charity ſchool in it.

Woburne abbey was founded 1145 for Ciſtertians, valued at £. 391. and granted 1 Edward VI. to John lord Ruſſel [i], whoſe family have continued in poſſeſſion of it ever ſince, and the greateſt part of the houſe has been rebuilt round a quadrangle. It ſtands in a park ſeven miles in circuit, ſurrounded by a brick wall, and has a capital collection of portraits and other pictures.

Aſpley Guize. In *Birchmoor wood* in the pariſh of *Aſpley Guize* are pits of fuller's earth, of which an account was given by Mr. Holloway, Phil. Tranſ. No. 379.

At *Shitlington* (Domeſd. *Sethlingdone*) in the meadows Shitlington. is a circular ſingle ditched riſing ground of ſeveral acres called *Church Pannel*, and ſaid to have been intended for the church which ſtands on a hill. Another caſtle hill, with a ſquare before it, called the *Grove*, q. d. Graff, is at *Mepſall*; and there is a hill Mepſall. below Higham Gobion church.

Higham Gobion was the rectory and retreat of that Higham Gobion. great Orientaliſt Dr. Edmund Caſtell, who had a principal concern in the Polyglot bible, and was ſole author of the Lexicon Heptaglotton. Intenſe application deprived him firſt of his ſight, and then of his life at the age of 68. He was buried in the chancel againſt the north wall, where is this inſcription to his memory on a tablet of black marble in a white ſtone frame:

Edmund' Caſtell' S. T. P. regiæ majeſtati Caroli
2i a ſacris eccleſiæ Chriſti Cantuarienſ
Canonicus Linguæ Arabicæ apud Cantabrig
Profeſſor. regal Societatis ſocius Auth^r Lex
Heptagl. Necnon Hujus Eccleſiæ Rector
Mortalitatis quod reliquum eſt tam
ipſi quam lectiſſime ejus Conjugi D^æ
Elizab. Betteſworth Petri Betteſworth
militis aurati primo relictæ, deinde Johani
Herris armig (cuj' fil' Wilhelm' una cum
filia ej' Elizab. hic jacent) Anno ætatis
Edmundi 68 *D^æ Elizab.* 64 *anno Chriſti* 1674
Vivus hic legat humandum.

جلجاء العينة لذ ضبل من ثلك*

Near *Hexton* is a ſquare Roman camp called *Ra-* Hexton. *venſbury*, double ditched, on a high point among hills [k].

Tuddington is a ſmall market town, where ſir Henry Tuddin. Cheney high ſheriff of the county 7 Elizabeth, afterwards created Lord Cheney by her [l], which title ended with him, built a handſome houſe lately pulled down by the earl of Strafford. Here was an hoſpital founded 21 Henry VI. [m] The handſome church has on each ſide the nave a chapel filled with Cheney and Strafford monuments.

Battleſden gave title of baron to lord Bathurſt Battlef. 1711.

Dunſtable is a conſiderable market town with ſe- Dunſta. veral good inns. The priory of black canons was valued at £. 344. *per annum* [n], and in its church was pronounced the ſentence of divorce againſt queen Catharine by archbiſhop Cranmer. It was deſigned for a biſhopric by Henry VIII. and Dr. Day for the firſt biſhop [o]. Only the nave is now ſtanding; a beautiful and ſingular remain of our early architecture: the Weſt door extremely rich, and lately reſcued from a horrible wooden porch that deformed it. Mr. Willis informed the Society of Antiquaries, 1745, that at the eaſt end of Dunſtable church about two feet under ground, and about three feet from a ſide wall, and the feet cloſe to a croſs wall, was found a ſtone coffin, the lid compoſed of four ſtones, the piece at the foot a ſeparate one, the head, ſides, and bottom of one ſtone, under the head an eminence inſtead of a pillow in a hollow or niche correſponding to the head. The ſkeleton was intire except the ribs which had fallen in, the head inclined to the left: between the upper bone of the left arm and the back bone was a glaſs urn fallen down and the lid

[e] Tanner, 3.
[f] G. referring to Kent. Salmon's Survey, p. 379.
[g] G.
[g] Tanner, 3.
[h] Ib. 9.
[i] Ib. 4.
[k] Stuk. It. I. 74.
[l] Dug. II. 290.
[m] Tanner, 9.
[n] Ib. 2.
[o] Willis.

off,

off, ſtained with deep brown on the inner ſide of that part which lay over the ſtone: about the feet were pieces of leather very rotten, which by the holes appeared to have been ſewed together. An antient ſpur found here is engraved Pl. XVI. 2. Here was alſo a houſe of friars preachers ſettled about 1259, valued at £. 4. 18s. *per annum*[p]; the ſite known by the name of St. Mary Over on the other ſide the town; an hoſpital for lepers[q], probably ſucceeded by a charity ſchool founded by the Chews, and an almſhouſe for ſix widows and ſix maidens. Biſhop Gibſon derives the name of this town from *Dunum* or *Dun* a hill, to which Hearne adds *Staple*, q. d. *emporium*, which is confirmed by the cuſtoms of the town printed by him in the preface to the Chronicle of Dunſtable, p. 38. 43. which he publiſhed at Oxford 1730 in two volumes 8vo. from Wanley's tranſcript of the original in the Cotton library, which ſuffered in the fire 1736, and which Wanley himſelf intended to have publiſhed in a ſplendid manner with engravings of monuments, ſeals, &c. The regiſter quoted by Camden ſeems diſtinct from any now extant. An epitaph ſaid to have been in this church and preſerved in the pariſh regiſter is a ſtriking inſtance how writers can miſtake. It was firſt recorded in Hakewill's apology, p. 253, and Fuller[r] repreſents it as ſetting forth that *one* woman had 19 children at 5 births, *viz.* three ſeveral times three children at a birth, and five at a birth two other times. Biſhop Gibſon, who I am ſorry to ſay was more attentive to *add* than to *examine*, repeats the ſtory implicitly, and the tradition of the place has ever ſince confirmed it. But let the epitaph ſpeak for itſelf as given by Browne Willis in appendix to Hearne's edition of the Chronicle, p. 736, from Thynne's Collect. Cleop. C. III. p. 138.

Hic Wm. Mulſo, ſibi quem ſociavit & Alice,
Marmore ſub duro concluſit mors generalis.
Ter tres, bis quinos hic natos fertur habere
Per ſponſas binas. Deus his clemens miſerere.

which ſays no more that that William Mulſo was the father of 19 children. Biſhop Gibſon gravely adds, that *After the Coronation of* king Charles II. the wives of two *blackſmiths* were *at the ſame time* delivered of three children each, one of three boys, the other of three girls. The larks caught in great numbers on the downs here are highly eſteemed. Here is a manufactory of ſtraw hats, &c.

About a mile and half W. N. W. from Dunſtable, and about half a mile from Watling ſtreet at the edge of the high land is *Maiden Bower*. It conſiſts of a vallum nearly circular: to the ſouth and eaſt it has no ditch, to the ſouth-weſt and weſt only a very ſmall one, to the north-weſt a deſcent to the meadows. The banks are from eight to fourteen feet high, and contain about eight or ten acres of level ploughed land. Arbury banks by Aſhwell is a like work; and there is another between Cheping Norton and Stow in the Woulds. Dr. Stukeley[s] ſuppoſes it a Britiſh work, like that at Aſhwell, at like diſtance from the Chiltern, and of like form. He deſcribes it as ſtanding on a plain, but not far from the edge of a leſſer eminence of theſe hills, about a little mile from Dunſtable. The rampier pretty high, but very little ſign of a ditch, nor does he think there ever was much more. It encloſes about nine acres, which yields good wheat; the ground round it ploughed. Between this and the town is a long barrow ſtanding eaſt and weſt called the *Mill hill*, no doubt from a mill afterwards ſet upon it; the end of it ploughed up. A high prominence of the Chiltern overlooks all, called the *five knolls* from that number of barrows or Celtic tumuli, which are round, pretty large, and ditched about, upon the very apex of the hill: cloſe by are two round cavities as often obſerved in Wiltſhire. Mr. Ward[t] agrees with Mr. Camden in placing *Magiovintum* here, ſuppoſing Durocobrivæ and it to have changed places in the Itinerary. Mr. Salmon places Magiovinium at Sandy[u]. He imagines Dunſtable meant rather a ſtable or ſtation on a hill againſt robbers[x].

About half a mile weſt of Maiden Bower, and about a mile north-weſt from Dunſtable on the downs above *Totternhoe*, and in its pariſh, is a ſtrong fortification high raiſed on the downs on a promontory projecting into the low lands W. N. W. It is called Totternhoe caſtle, and overhangs *Stanbridge* village; a keep and circular area with a ſquare to the weſt ſide, and a precipice on the weſt ſide of the whole: the other ſides ſingle ditched. The mount is high, and beſides a circular ditch is encompaſſed by another that is ſquare, and takes up the whole breadth of the ridge: the ground all about has been much broken by digging: in one place there ſeems to have been a well. At the bottom of it paſſes Ickneld ſtreet on the north ſide of the church coming through *Stretley*[y]. Contiguous to this is another camp of a parallelogramic figure, the ſhorteſt ſides running acroſs the ridge, the other lengthway of it along the verge of the hill. A little eaſt of this is a large work for lime and free ſtone which riſes in large blocks, and becomes very white, but is ſoft. They deſcend by winding ways to a great depth and find a bed of clay under both. Totternhoe.

Seven miles weſt of Dunſtable is *Leyton Beaudeſert*, corruptly called *Buzzard*, about half a mile from which is a Roman camp, and this place, more probably than *Loughborough* in Leiceſterſhire[z], is ſuppoſed to be the Lygeanburh, which Cuthwulph took from the Britans with Aylesbury, Benſon, and Eynſham (Ægelesburh, Benningtun & Egenesham[a]). Here is a handſome pentagon croſs of two ſtories with ſaints. The town forms a Y, and by the church is the ſeat of lord Leigh. In this pariſh was a houſe of Ciſtertians, cell to Woburn[b], *Grovebury* priory ſubject to Fontevrault nunnery given to Eton college[c], and at *Farle* adjoining an hoſpital ſubject to the foreign one of Santingfield near Witſan[c]. In both editions of Holland's tranſlation Mr. Camden is made to ſay "As for "Leighton Buzzard on the one ſide of Dunſtable "and Luton on the other, neither have I read "nor ſeen any thing memorable in them, unleſs I "ſhould ſay that at *Luton* I ſaw a fair church, but "the choir then roofleſs and overgrown with weeds, "and adjoining to it an elegant chapel founded by "J. lord Wenlock, and well maintained by the family "of Rotheram planted here by Thomas Rotherham, "archbiſhop of York, and chancellor of England "t. Edward IV." Luton is a neat market town in form of a Y; the church, large and ſpacious, has a handſome embattelled tower of chequer work with hexangular towers as at Dunſtable. On the north ſide of the choir a ſchool and the chapel abovementioned, now in good condition, between which and the chancel under a lofty canopy of two pointed arches Leyton Buzzard. Grovebury. Farle. Luton.

[p] Tan. 8. [q] Ib. 9. [r] Worth. 119.
[s] Ib. I. 108. [t] Horſl. 422. [u] Survey, p. 374. [x] Ib. 378.
[y] Stuk. It. I. 74. Icknield-ſtreet, about a quarter of a mile eaſt from Dunſtable, is croſſed by a great road, perhaps from Mergate-ſtreet to Bedford. Qu. on which of theſe roads is the village of Streetly, and if not too much north from the Icknield?
[z] G. [a] Sax. Chron. 22. [b] Tan. 7. [c] Ib. 6. [c] Ib. 7.

with arms is an altar tomb on which a figure in a mantle and ſtrait plaited robe; his head ſhaved like a prieſt; his hands hold labels with *Jhu fili dei miſerere mei*, and *Salve regina miſericordie*, and round the ledge in raiſed letters this epitaph:

In Wenlok braid I in this town laid I
Here am i now Lady Criſtes moder help me ladi
Under this ſtones for a tym ſhall reſte my bones
Dye mot I nede ones, myghtful God grant me this wones.
Will' ſic tumulatus, de Wenlok natus
In ordine preſbiteratus, alter hujus ville
Dominus ſomeris fuit ille.
Hic licet indignus mater Deus eſto benignus.

Le Neve gives this to John lord Wenlok, ſaid to have been killed at Tewkeſbury battle; but it ſhould ſeem he outlived it: for Vincent (Viſit. Salop. p. 596, in Colleg. Armor.) ſays he made Thomas Lawley his heir, to whom he gave 17 Ed. IV. the manor of Luiton Mortimer c. Bedford, and dying at his manor houſe of Somerys in this pariſh is buried in this church on the north ſide of the chancel under a moſt noble monument in his robes at full length. Blomefield[d] gives it to William Wenlok prebend of Brownſwood in St. Paul's before 1363, rector of St. Andrew's Holborn 1362, cuſtos of Farle hoſpital c. Bedford, who died 1392. In this chapel are ſome modern monuments of the Napiers, lords of this manor. The font is covered with a handſome Gothic wooden canopy. On the ſouth ſide the churchyard is a ſquare moat called *Court cloſe*. The old manſion of the Napiers has been in great part rebuilt by the earl of Bute, except the fine chapel with its Gothic ſtone roof.

Market ſtreet.

At *Mergate* or *Market ſtreet* in *Caddington* pariſh was a Benedictine nunnery founded 1145, valued at £. 114. *per annum*[e], late the ſeat of Mr. Coppin. Here was found a braſs teſſera (Pl. XVI. f. 3.) inſcribed

TES. DEI. MAR.
SEDIARUM.

which Mr. Ward reads *Teſſera Dei Martis Sediarum*, taking *Sediæ* for a town[f].

Earls of Bedford.

Hugh de Beauchamp came over with the Conqueror, who gave him upwards of 40 manors in this county. His ſon *Pain*, t. Henry I. married Roiſia daughter of Aubrey de Vere, and widow of Geofrey de Magnaville; and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Simon*, ſteward to Stephen, whoſe ſons held Bedford againſt that king becauſe they heard he had given their ſiſter with the barony to the brother of the earl of Leiceſter; but on the interpoſition of the biſhop of Wincheſter they ſurrendered. Simon was buried in St. Paul's church Bedford t. John, and ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who at firſt adhered to the barons againſt Henry III. but afterwards made his peace, and officiated as almoner at that king's marriage, and died 44 Henry III. His ſons and ſucceſſors *Simon*, *William*, and *John*, ſurvived him but a few years; the latter being ſlain at the battle of Eveſham on the part of the barons, his eſtates were divided among his neice's daughters[g].

Ingelram de Couci died at Bar in Apulia 1397[h].

Duke of Bedford.

John, duke of Bedford, was ſeveral times conſtituted lieutenant of the whole realm of England during the king's abſence in France, and defeated the French fleet off Southampton 4 Henry V. He was regent of France during the minority of Henry VI. in whoſe ſecond year at the ſiege of Verneuil he took the duke d'Alencon priſoner, and dying at Rouen 1435 was buried in the cathedral there under a flat black marble, having only his arms in a garter between two oſtrich feathers, and an inſcription. His firſt wife daughter of the duke of Burgundy, died 11 Henry VI.[i] and was buried at the Celeſtines at Paris: his ſecond, Jacquette daughter to Peter de Luxenburg earl of St. Paul, remarried to ſir Richard Wodvile[k].

George Neville created duke of Bedford about 10 Edward IV. died without iſſue 1483, degraded and under attainder; his father being ſlain by his brother the earl of Warwick's ſervants for trimming at the battle of Barnet[l].

Jaſper de Hatfield was created duke of Bedford 1 Henry VII. and died 11 of that reign 1495, and was buried at Keynſham abbey c. Gloceſter, having married Catharine youngeſt daughter of Widvile earl Rivers, and widow of Henry duke of Buckingham[m].

The lady *Mary* daughter of Henry VIII, and after queen of England, was by her father 1537 created counteſs of Bedford[n].

The *Ruſſel* family, who originate from Dorſet, owe their greatneſs to an accident on that coaſt. In the reign of Henry VII. Philip archduke of Auſtria being bound for Spain, the heireſs of which kingdom he had married, was obliged by a ſtorm to put on ſhore at Weymouth, where he was received by ſir Thomas Trenchard, of Wolverton in the county of Dorſet, knt. who, till he could inform the court of the event, ſent for his neighbour Mr. *John Ruſſel*, then lately returned from his travels, to entertain his illuſtrious gueſts. The archduke was ſo pleaſed with his converſation that he recommended him to the king of England, who preſently advanced him to ſeveral honourable poſts, and his ſon Henry VIII. created him baron Ruſſel of Cheneys in the county of Bucks, which eſtate he afterwards acquired by marriage. He was made by Henry VIII. lord warden of the ſtannaries, lord admiral of England and Ireland, knight of the garter, and lord privy ſeal. In the reign of Edward VI. he was lord high ſteward for the coronation, and had a grant of Woburn abbey, and was 3 Edward VI. 1549 created earl of Bedford. He had the honour to conduct over to England Philip of Spain, grandſon to the prince who firſt brought him to court and advancement. He died 1554, being ſucceeded by his ſon Francis who died in 1585, and was buried at Cheneys, as are all his deſcendants. His ſon Francis being ſlain a day or two before his father's death by the Scotch in the Marches, his ſon Edward ſucceeded his grandfather, and died 1627. He was ſucceeded by his couſin *Francis*, ſon of his uncle William lord Ruſſel of Thornhaugh, lord deputy of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. This Francis was the firſt projector of the draining of the great level of the fens, called after him Bedford Level, and dying 1641, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *William*, who, after having ſeveral times joined both parties during the civil war, at laſt adhered to the royal cauſe, and ſuffered a ſevere loſs in the death of his only ſon by the very family whom he had ſupported: to compenſate for which he was created by king William marquis of Taviſtock and duke of Bedford, and dying 1700, was ſucceeded by his grandſon *Wriotheſley*. He 1711 by his ſon and nameſake, and he 1732 by his brother *John*, who, dying 1771, is ſucceeded by his grandſon *Francis*, fifth and preſent duke.

[d] Collect. Cantab. firſt Ed. p. 17.
[e] Tanner, 4.
[f] Phil. Tranſ. No. 486. p. 224.
[g] Dugd. Bar. I. 223.
[h] Vincent, p. 45.
[i] See his will. Royal and Noble Wills, p. 270.
[k] Dugdale II. 202.
[l] Dugd. I. 308.
[m] Dugd. II. 241. Vincent, 50.
[n] Kniveton, MS. n. on Vincent.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Bedfordſhire.

Anemone *apennina*. Mountain Wood Anemony; in a wood near *Luton hoe*.

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple Mountain Milkwort: on both ſides of *Barton* hills four miles from *Luton*.

Bupleurum *tenuifolium*. Leaſt Hare's-ear: in meadows and paſtures near *Elteſley*, in the road from *Cambridge* to *St. Neot's*.

Convallaria *maialis*. Lily Convally or May Lily: in woods near *Woburn*, from whence the *London* markets are in general ſupplied with this plant.

Dianthus *Deltoides*. Maiden Pink: on *Sandy* hills not far from the Roman camp.

Gentiana *Aſmarella*. Autumnal Gentian or Fell-wort: on *Barton* hills not far from *Luton*, and upon a waſte chalky ground as you go out of *Dunſtable* towards *Gorhambury* hills.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch: on chalky hills every where.

Iſatis *tinctoria*. Woad. This plant is cultivated in this county in this manner. They every year ſow the ſeeds and pluck up the old woad, unleſs it be ſaved for ſeed. It is ſown about the beginning of *March*, and cropt about the middle of *May* following, as the leaves come up. It is beſt in quality in a fair and dry ſummer, but moſt in quantity in a moiſt one. Then they crop it four or five times according as it comes up; the firſt crop is beſt; every crop after is worſe in order, and the laſt worſt of all. As ſoon as it is cut it is carried to the woad mill, and ground as ſmall as it can be until it becomes fit to ball. When it is balled they lay the balls on hurdles to dry, and when it is perfectly dry they grind them to powder in the mill as ſmall as poſſible; thus ground they throw it upon a floor, and water it, which they call *couching*, and let it ſmoak and heat, turning it every day until it be perfectly dry and mouldy, which they call *ſilvering*. When it is ſilvered they weigh it by the hundred, and bag it, putting two hundred weight in a bag, and ſo ſend it as fit for ſale to the dyers, who try how it will dye, and then ſet the price accordingly. The beſt woad is uſually worth *£*. 18. *per* ton.

With the tincture of this plant the antient Britans were wont to dye their bodies that they might appear more terrible to their enemies. The *Romans* called this herb *Vitrum*. Witneſs *Cæſar*, *Vitruvius*, *Mela*, *Pliny*, and *Marcellus Empyricus*; which word being manifeſtly an interpretation of *Glaſtum*, it appears that *Gloſſa* or *Glaſſe* ſignified the ſame thing among the antient Britains that it does among us, and not a blue colour as Mr. Camden tells us, as it now does among the Welch. Why the Britans ſhould call this herb *Glaſſe* I know no better reaſon than becauſe it reſembles ſome kind of glaſs in colour, which we know hath often a tincture of blue in it; whence alſo a dilute blue is called *Color hyalinus* *.

Melampyrum *criſtatum*. Creſted Cow wheat: in woods: particularly near *Blunham* in *Wixamtree* hundred.

Monotropa *hypopithys*. Bird's neſt ſmelling like Primroſe roots: in woods.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage: in woods and hedges of a lime ſtone ſoil.

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants or Squinancy berries: in wet woods and banks of rivers: at *Blunham* and elſewhere.

Serapias *longifolia* grandiflora. White flowered baſtard Hellebore: in woods frequent.

Trifolium *ochroleucum*. Yellow flowered Trefoil: in chalky meadows and paſtures.

* This account of the woad is copied from biſhop Gibſon's liſt of plants in this county

A

Map

OF

HARTFORDSHIRE

from the best

AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

35 Longitude West from 30 St. Pauls, London.

SHIRE CAMBRIDGE SHI. E

ROYSTON

OLD HUNDRED

BROAD HALF HUNDRED

HITCHIN HUNDRED

WATERLEY HUNDRED

DACORUM HUNDRED

CASHIO HUNDRED

HARTFORD HUNDRED

EDWINTREE HUNDRED

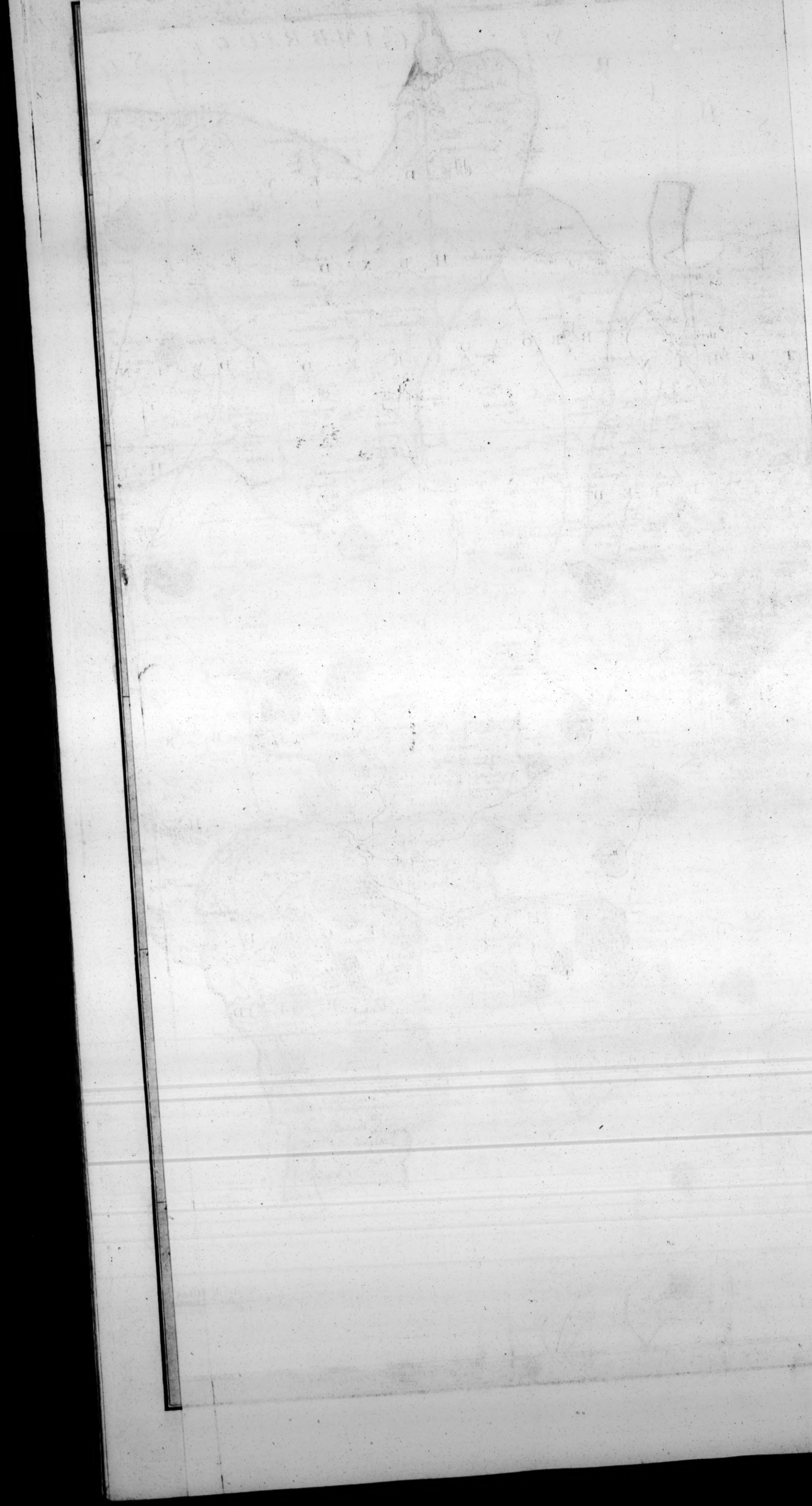
SAWBRIDGEWORTH HUNDRED

ODSEY HUNDRED

Scale of Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Longitude East from St Pauls, London.



HERTFORDSHIRE.

TO the eaſt, and partly to the ſouth ſide of Bedfordſhire, adjoins HERTFORDSHIRE, the third of thoſe counties which were antiently the ſeat of the Cattieuchlani. Its weſt ſide is bounded by Bedford and Buckingham ſhires, its ſouth by Middleſex, its eaſt by Eſſex, and its north by Cambridgeſhire. It is well furniſhed with fruitful corn fields, paſtures, meadows, groves, and clear ſtreams; and may vie with any of its neighbours for the renown of antiquity, of which ſcarce any other county in the kingdom can ſhew ſo many remains.

Roiſton. On the northern edge contiguous to Cambridgeſhire is *Roiſton*, a town of note, but not of antiquity, as it roſe firſt in the Norman times. Roiſia a very famous lady in thoſe times * (whom ſome think counteſs of Norfolk, others wife of Richard de Clare) erected there a croſs on the road ſide [a], whence it was long called *Roiſia's Croſs*, till Euſtace de *Marc* added a little religious houſe in honour of St. Thomas [b]. Inns were then erected, and by degrees was raiſed a town which inſtead of *Roiſia's Croſs* took the name of *Roiſia's town*, or *Roiſton*, to which Richard I. granted a fair and market, now famous for the great reſort of malſters; it being incredible what numbers of theſe and other dealers in grain reſort hither every market day, and what a quantity of horſes loaded with corn are to be ſeen on all the roads round about.

Tharfield. South of Roiſton on the hills is *Tharfield*, the ſeat of the very antient family of *Berners*, deſcended from *Berners.* Hugh de *Berners*, to whom for his valour at the Conqueſt of England the Conqueror gave lands at *Everſdon* in Cambridgeſhire. His poſterity roſe to ſuch reputation that John *Bourgchier* who married the right heireſs of the family upon his advancement to the baronage by Edward IV. took the ſurname of *Berners*.

Nucelles, family of Roffa, Lords Scales. Near to this is *Nucelles*, formerly the ſeat of the family of *Roffa* or *Rocheſter*, though its diſtinction is entirely owing to the lords *Scales* of Norfolk deſcendants of the Roffas, who afterwards enjoyed it. Edward I. gave Robert de *Scales* for his ſervices in the war with Scotland lands to the yearly value at that time of 300 marks, and ſummoned him among the barons to parliament. Their arms, G. 6 eſcallops, Arg. are to be ſeen in many places. They flouriſhed till the time of Edward IV. when the only daughter and heireſs of the family was married to *Wideville* earl *Rivers*, whom his valour and the marriage of his ſiſter to the king advanced to eminence, and the malice of his enemies brought to an unhappy end: Richard III. notwithſtanding his innocence cauſing him to be beheaded. His counteſs dying without iſſue, the inheritance was divided in the reign of Henry VII. between John earl of Oxford, and ſir William Tindale, the firſt being found to be neareſt of kin and heir by the *Howards*, the other by the *Bigods* of *Felbrigge*.

Aſhwell. Lower to the eaſt is *Aſhwell*, q. d. the *Well* among the *Aſh trees*, a large well-built country village, in a low ſituation on the northern edge of the county, where a famous ſpring breaks out from a rocky bank overhung with lofty aſhes, whence flows ſuch a continual quantity of water as preſently being collected in one channel, turns a mill, and ſoon after becomes a river. From this ſpring and theſe aſh-trees it is certain the Saxons gave it this new name of *Aſhwell*; and I once imagined the antient Britans, who, according to Gildas [c], paid divine worſhip to mountains, rivers, ſprings, and groves, from the ſame circumſtances and with the ſame meaning gave it the name of MAGIONINIUM, and that it was the place ſo called by Antoninus. But time has better informed me, nor am I ſo fond of my miſtake as to be aſhamed to alter my opinion on this head. A proof of the antiquity of this place we have, however, in a large ſquare earthwork adjoining, which by the Roman coins frequently dug up ſhews who were its makers, and it is expreſsly called a burgh in the Conqueror's ſurvey of England [d] taken 500 years ago. More to the ſouth in the chalky ſoil we ſee the market town of *Baldocke*, *Baldocke.* of which, any more than of its neighbour *Hitchin*, we *Hitchen.* have no antient account.

Advancing from thence we have in a cultivated and flouriſhing country, *Wimondley*, an antient and famous *Wimondley.* manor held by the moſt honourable tenure among us, Grand Serjeantry, that the lord of it ſhould give the *Grand Serjeantry.* king at his coronation the firſt cup, and be as it were Cupbearer royal: which honour by the poſſeſſion of this manor was held in the earlier Norman times by the *The Fitz Tees.* lords *Fitz Tees*, from whom it paſſed with a daughter to the Argentons. Theſe were the deſcendants of David *de Argenton*, a Norman officer under William I. *The Argentons.* From him they take their name, and in memory of this circumſtance have long borne for their arms G. three cups, Arg. But the male iſſue failing in Henry VI's time, Elizabeth Argenton, who encreaſed the large eſtate brought it in marriage with this honour to ſir William *Alington*, from whom Giles Alington heir of this family is the 7th in deſcent, a youth *The Allingtons.* of moſt amiable and generous diſpoſition, who I truſt will add new ſplendor to this eminent family.

Near this by the road ſide between *Stevenhaugh* *Stevenage.* and *Knebworth*, the ſeat of the famous family of the *Knebworth.* *Littons* [e], I obſerved ſeveral large hillocks of earth thrown up, ſuch as the Romans uſed to raiſe over the ſoldiers ſlain in battle, the general laying on the firſt turf: unleſs any one ſhould rather ſuppoſe them boundaries: ſuch hillocks being formerly caſt up for that purpoſe, having aſhes, coals, chalk, potſherds, &c. mixed with them, as I ſhall ſhow more fully elſewhere †.

* Chron. of Dunſtable.

† See Northamptonſhire.

[a] Which was thought in that age a pious work to put paſſengers in mind of Chriſt's paſſion. Holland.

[b] of Canterbury. Ib.

[c]

[d] P. 135. b. *Eſcewelle. Ibi* xiiii burgenſes;—*de theloneo & de aliis conſuetudinibus burgi.*

[e] Deſcended from Litton in Derbyſhire. Holland.

More

Lea r.

More ſouth riſes the river *Lea*, called by our anceſtors Lygea, which flows at firſt gently through

Whethamſted.

Whethamſted, fruitful in wheat, whence its name, and eminent for its native and nameſake John de *Whethamſted*, a man of great note under Henry VI. and diſtinguiſhed by his literary merit. Thence paſſing by

Brocket hall.

Brockett-hall, the ſeat of the knightly family of the *Brocketts*, and

Woodhall.

Woodhall of the Butlers, who ſprung from the barons of *Wem*, and by marriage acquired the eſtate of the *Gobions*, this river comes near

Biſhop's Hatfield.

Biſhop's Hatfield, at the bottom of a hill, on whoſe top is a houſe now belonging to the king, formerly to the biſhops of Ely, fitted up in a beautiful manner by biſhop John Morton. King Edgar gave the church of Ely 40 hides in this place. Afterwards the Lea paſſes to

Hertford.

Hertford, called *Herudford* in ſome copies of Bede [f], when he ſpeaks of a ſynod held there A. D. 670; which name ſome render *Red Ford*, others the *ford of harts*. This in the Conqueror's time, as appears in Domeſday book [g], defended itſelf (or compounded) for 10 hides, and had 26 burgeſſes. Now it is leſs populous, and famous chiefly for its antiquity. It gives name to the whole county, and is accounted the principal town. It has a caſtle on the Lea, ſuppoſed to have been built by Edward the Elder, and firſt enlarged by the *Clare* family, to whom it belonged. For Gilbert de Clare about the time of Henry II. was entitled earl of this *Herudford*, and Robert Fitz Walter of this ſame family when Stephen was ſeizing into his own hands all the caſtles in England maintained according to Matthew Paris [h] to Stephen himſelf that the keeping of this caſtle belonged to him of antient right. Afterwards it was in the crown, and Edward III. gave to his ſon John of Gaunt, then earl of Richmond, this caſtle, town, and honor of Hertford, where (as the grant expreſſes it), "he might be entertained and "lodged according to his rank and dignity."

Ware.

Hence the Lea proceeds immediately to *Ware*, ſo called from the dams raiſed to ſtop the water, called antiently *Weare* and *Ware*. This town was at firſt of great prejudice to Hertford, and afterwards by its populouſneſs hath in a manner eclipſed it. In the barons wars with king John under the countenance of its own lord *Wake*, the high road was turned through it, whereas before it was but a village *, and no paſſage allowed for carriages; there being a chain acroſs the bridge, the keys of which were kept by the bailiff of Hertford. About this time Gilbert Mareſchal earl of Pembrook, the chief of the Engliſh nobility, appointed here a tournament 1241, evading the royal order againſt ſuch ſports by the name of a *fortuny*. A great reſort of nobility came to it, and he running in it was thrown from his horſe, (which fell by the breaking of the bridle) and miſerably trampled to death. Theſe tournaments were public combats on horſeback between the nobility, and more than mere ſportive encounters, inſtituted, according to Munſter, in the year 934, regulated by laws of their own, which you have in that author; and maintained to a degree of madneſs with much effuſion of noble blood everywhere, but eſpecially in England †, from the time of their introduction by king Stephen, ſo that they were forbidden by ſeveral decrees of the church under pain of denial of Chriſtian burial to thoſe ſlain in theſe encounters [i], and our king Henry III. by the advice of his parliament enacted a law, by which thoſe who engaged in theſe practices forfeited their eſtates, and their children were debarred of the right of ſucceſſion. This bad and deſtructive cuſtom however prevailed long againſt this wiſe law, nor was completely worn out till the time of Edward III.

Tournaments.

Between theſe two towns Hertford and Ware, which are ſcarce two miles aſunder, the Lea receives two little ſtreams from the north called by Aſſer [k] *Mimeran* and *Benefic:* the latter I take to be that on which ſtands *Benington*, where the noble family of *Benſted* had formerly their caſtle; and the other to be that on which is *Puckerich*, which owes its market and fair to Edward I. and William *le Bland*. Behind this town is *Munden Furnivall*, which deſerves to be mentioned on account of lord Gerard de Furnivall [l], from whom it takes its name, younger ſon of Gerard Furnivall of *Sheffield*. But to return to the Lea and Ware, to which the Danes as Aſſer relates [m] came up in their ſingle oared boats, and threw up a fortification, which as Alfred could not force, he turned the river into three channels to prevent the return of the veſſels: ſo that the Lea from that time was of ſcarce any uſe to the townſpeople till it was reduced into its old channel, and made more proper for the carriage of goods and corn. Not far from Ware the Lea receives the little river *Stort* from the eaſt, which firſt runs by *Biſhop's Stortford*, a ſmall town, with a ſmall caſtle on a high artificial hill in an iſland, which William I. gave to the biſhops of London, whence the place had its ſurname; but king John out of reſentment againſt biſhop William deſtroyed it. Thence the Stort runs by *Hunſdon*, which gave title of baron to Henry *Cary* by favour of queen Elizabeth, whoſe chamberlain he was, as being, beſides his deſcent from the family of the dukes of Somerſet, who were of royal blood, couſin to her Majeſty by his mother Mary *Bolen*. Increaſed by this ſtream the Lea proceeds onwards with a freer current to the Thames, and in its way as it were ſalutes *Theobalds* houſe, vulgarly called *Tibauld's*, which, if you conſider the building, is raiſed on the moſt elegant plan, if the gardens and walks cut in the woods, is contrived in the moſt pleaſant manner. It was built by that Britiſh Neſtor the right honourable lord Burghly, high treaſurer of England, to whom the river is eſpecially beholden for its reſtoration to its old bed.

Mimeran. *Benefic.* *Benington.* *Puckerich.* *Munden Furnivall.* *Stort r.* *Biſhop's Stortford.* *Waytmore's caſtle.* *Hunſdon.* *Theobalds.*

But to return to the older and more inland parts of the county; twelve miles weſt from Hertford was VEROLANIUM, antiently a very famous city, called by Tacitus VERULAMIUM, by Ptolomy UROLANIUM ΟΥΡΟΛΑΝΙΟΝ and VEROLAMIUM [n]. This place, ſtill well known near *St. Alban's* in the hundred of Caiſho (undoubtedly antiently inhabited by the CASSII of Cæſar) was called by the Saxons Watlinga-ceaſtep [o], from the high road *Watling ſtreet* and Weolam-ceaſtep. Nor has it loſt its antient name, being ſtill commonly called *Verulam*, though nothing remains of it except ruined walls, teſſelated pavements, and Roman coins occaſionally dug up. It ſtood on the hill ſloping gently to the eaſt, fortified with very ſtrong walls, a double rampart and deep ditches to the ſouth, and watered on the weſt by a rivulet antiently forming a large marſh; whence we may conjecture this to have been the city [p] of Caſſibelan fortified by woods and marſhes, and forced by Cæſar [q]:

Verolam. *St. Alb.*

* Inſpex. H. VI.

† G. Newbrig. V. 4. M. Paris, A. D. 1248.

[f] *Heorutford.* Ec. H. IV. 5. Ed. Wheloc.
[g] P. 132.
[h] P. 146.
[i] M. Par. 137. & 674.
[k] Q. But ſee Sax. Chron. p. 103.
[l] The title ended with his ſon 3 H. III. (Salmon Herts. 223).
[m] Q. See Sax. Chron. 96.
[n] by Antoninus VEROLANIUM.
[o] Bede l. 7.
[p] ἑρυμα. Dio. MS. n. Gale.
[q] B. G. v. 21.

there

there is no other marſh hereabouts. In Nero's time it ranked as a *Municipium* [r], whence in Ninnius' Catalogue of cities it is called *Caer Municip*, and was undoubtedly the *Caer Municipium* which Goltzius met with in an old inſcription. *Municipia* were towns which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens, and derived their name *à muneribus capiendis*, being capable of holding public offices in the ſtate. As to orders and degrees they had *Decuriones*, knights and commons; as to public council, a ſenate and people; as to magiſtrates and prieſts they had their Duumvirs, Triumvirs to adminiſter juſtice, Cenſors, Ædiles, Quæſtors, and Flamens. Whether this was a *Municipium* with a right of voting or without is not eaſy to ſay. The former ſort was allowed to bear honors, which the other was not. Under the ſame emperor when Bunduica or Boadicia, queen of the Iceni, from her violent hatred to the Romans ſtirred up a war moſt fatal to them, this place was deſtroyed, as Tacitus [s] relates by the Britans. Suetonius relates this event thus: "To theſe great calamities occaſioned by "the emperor was added the ill turn of affairs in Bri"tain, where two principal cities * were deſtroyed with "great ſlaughter both of the Romans and their allies [t]." It recovered notwithſtanding, and roſe to the higheſt eminence; and we meet with antient coins ſtruck here as it ſhould ſeem, having on one ſide TASCIA, on the other VER; which the very learned antiquary Dr. David Powel underſtands to be the *Tribute of Verulam: Taſc*, as he informs me, ſignifying in Britiſh *Tribute*, *Taſcia*, Tribute money, *Taſcyd*, chief collector of Tribute. The coin which I have already engraved is inſerted here again. Some will have theſe to have been ſtruck here before the coming of the Romans; but I cannot agree with them. I always looked upon them as tribute money levied yearly on perſons and lands by the Romans; for I can hardly think the Britans coined money before the Romans came among them. I remember indeed that Cæſar [u] ſays they uſed "copper money or iron rings of a certain "weight," where old copies for *annulis ferreis* have *lanceis ferreis*, for which the critics read *laminis ferreis*, others *anulis* †. But to return; not to repeat what I obſerved before; nothing ſo much diſtinguiſhed Verulam as its giving birth to Alban, a perſon eminent for his ſanctity and ſingular ſteadineſs in the Chriſtian faith, who, when Diocleſian laboured by exquiſite tortures to extirpate the Chriſtian religion, was the firſt who with invincible conſtancy ſuffered death for Chriſt in Britain: whence he is ſtyled the Stephen and Protomartyr of Britain; and Fortunatus Preſbyter ſays of him,

Albanum egregia fœcunda Britannia profert.

That fruitful iſland noble Alban bore.

and Hiericus a French writer ‡ 700 years ago ſings thus of the martyr and his executioner, who loſt his eyes by a miracle:

Millia pœnarum Chriſti pro nomine paſſus,
Quem tandem rapuit capitis ſententia cæſi.
Sed non lictori ceſſit res tuta ſuperbo,
Utque caput ſancto, occiderunt lumina ſævo.

A thouſand torments for his lord he bore,
And loſt his head when he could bear no more:
Such fate the executioner could not find;
The Saint his head, the wretch his eyes reſign'd.

To perpetuate his diſgrace and the terror of the Chriſtians (as we read in an old account of his martyrdom) the people of Verulam had it engraved on marble, and fixed in the town wall: but afterwards when the blood of the martyrs overcame the cruelty of tyrants the Chriſtians erected to his memory a church, which Bede [x] ſays was of admirable workmanſhip, and Verulam acquired ſuch a reputation for ſanctity that a council was held here A. D. 429 upon the revival of the Pelagian hereſy among us by Agricola ſon of biſhop Severianus, which had ſo corrupted the Britiſh churches that they ſent for Germanus biſhop of Auxerre, and Lupus biſhop of Troyes from France; who by their confutation of the hereſy made themſelves reſpectable to the Britans; particularly Germanus, who has many churches dedicated to him throughout the iſland, and near the walls of this ruined city remains a chapel called after his name (though now put to prophane uſes), on the ſpot where he preached the word of God, as the antient records of St. Alban's teſtify. He (as Conſtantius his contemporary relates [y]) cauſed the tomb of St. Alban to be opened "and depoſited in it ſome "reliques of Saints, that thoſe whom one heaven re"ceived one tomb might contain," which I mention to ſhew the manners of that age. Verulam came not long after into the hands of the Saxons; but after a long and cloſe ſiege was retaken by Uther the Britan, ſurnamed from his ſerpent-like ſubtilty Pendragon. Upon his death it fell into their hands again. We may collect from the following paſſage of Gildas [z] that the Saxons held it in his time. "God has "lighted up for us the bright lamps of Saints, the "places of whoſe burial and paſſion, if they were "not taken from our countrymen by the lamentable "force of barbarians for our many crimes, would in"ſpire the beholders with no ſmall ardor of divine "love, I mean St. Alban at Verolam, &c." This place being thus ruined by theſe wars, Offa, the powerful king of Mercia, founded over againſt it about 795 in a place called *Holmhurſt* a ſpacious monaſtery in honour of St. Alban, or, according to the words of the charter [a], "of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and St. "Alban the martyr, whoſe remains were diſcovered "by the divine favour as an earneſt both of the pre"ſent proſperity and future bleſſedneſs;" and preſently aroſe a town called from him *St. Alban's*. Offa himſelf and his ſucceſſors kings of England aſſigned it ample revenues, and obtained as ample privileges from the popes; which I ſhall here ſubjoin from our Florilegus [b] to ſhew the profuſe liberality of theſe princes to the church. "The potent king Offa, "ſays he, gave to the protomartyr Alban his royal "vill about twenty miles from Verolam called "*Uneſlaw* §, and other lands round about, as the "king's grant kept in the aforeſaid church now "ſets forth, which church is diſtinguiſhed by "ſuch conſiderable immunities as to be diſcharged "from the Apoſtolic cuſtom and tax called *Romeſcot* ||, "from which neither king, archbiſhop, biſhop, abbot, "prior, nor any one elſe in the kingdom is exempted. "The abbot, or the monk acting as archdeacon of

St. German's chapel.

Holmhurſt.

St. Albans.

* Verulam & Malden.
† See the article of Britiſh coins.
‡ In the life of St. *German*.
§ perhaps *Wineſlow* C. *Vuineſhawue* Cart. Offæ in additam. M. Paris, p. 238.
|| a penny on each houſe.
[r] An. XIV. 33. [s] Ib. [t] Ner. c. 39. [u] B. G. V. 12.
[x] Ecc. Hiſt. I. 7. [y] [z] Hiſt. § 8.
[a] Mon. Angl. I. 176. [b] Additam. M. Paris, p. 237. Math. Weſtm. p. 288.

" the monaſtery appointed under him, has epiſcopal " authority over all the clergy and laity of its eſtates; " ſo that they are ſubject to no archbiſhop, biſhop, " or legate, but to the Pope alone. It is alſo to be " obſerved that the magnificent monarch Offa at the " time when he granted the revenue called Romſcot " to St. Peter's vicar at Rome from his kingdom ob- " tained of the pope licence for the church of St. " Alban the protomartyr of England to collect and " apply to its own uſe the ſaid revenue throughout " Hertfordſhire wherein the ſaid church ſtands. " Thence as the church has its royalties from the " king, ſo the abbot for the time being has the epiſ- " copal ornaments." Pope Adrian IV. who was born in this neighbourhood indulged the abbots of this houſe with this privilege, that (as the Bull ſets forth) " as St. Alban is allowed to be the proto- " martyr of the Engliſh, ſo the abbot of his mo- " naſtery ſhould at all times hold the firſt rank among " the abbots of England." Nor did the abbots ſpare for ought that could be of uſe or ornament to this place; when they filled up with earth a great pool which lay under Verulam. A ſtreet in this town ſtill retains the name of *Fiſhpool*. Some anchors found near it in my time led ſome perſons on the authority of a corrupted paſſage in Gildas to imagine the courſe of the Thames once lay this way. But of this pool or pond take this account from an antient hiſtorian [c]:

Anchors dug up.

" Abbot Alfric bought at great expence the great " and deep pool called Fiſhpole ſo near and hurtfull " to the church. The fiſhery was the king's, and " his ſervants and fiſhermen were troubleſome to the " monaſtery and a burden to the monks. He drained " off the water and laid it dry."

If I ſhould relate what common report ſays of the many Roman coins, ſtatues of gold and ſilver, veſſels, marble pillars, cornices, and wonderful monuments of antient art dug up here I ſhould ſcarce be believed. I will, however, inſert a ſhort account of this matter on the credit of an antient hiſtorian [d].

About A. D. 960.

" Abbot Ealred in the reign of Edgar digging among " the old vaults at Verulam, demoliſhed them all, " ſtopped up the ways with ſubterraneous arched " channels, ſome of them under that water which " antiently ſurrounded the greateſt part of the city. " Theſe he deſtroyed and filled up, as they were the " harbours of thieves and whores. He levelled the " city ditches and certain caverns which ſerved as re- " treats for villains. But all the whole tiles and ſtones " which he found fit for building he laid by. They " diſcovered by the bank certain oaken planks " faſtened with nails and pitched over as ſhips, alſo " ſhip-tackle, ſuch as anchors half conſumed with " ruſt, and fir oars."

A little further he ſays [e], " His ſucceſſor Eadmer " purſued Eldred's work, and in the middle of the " city his labourers dug up old foundations of a " palace, and in the hollow of the wall like a ſmall " cloſet they found books done up in oak boards and " ſilken bandages, one of which contained the life of " St. Alban in Britiſh, the reſt certain rites of hea- " theniſm. Going deeper they found old ſlabs of " ſtone, tiles, and pillars; alſo pitchers and veſſels " of earthen ware neatly worked, alſo ſome of glaſs " containing the aſhes of the dead, &c. With theſe " remains of Verulam Eadmer built the new mo- " naſtery of St. Alban's." So much for the antiquity and dignity of Verulam. Give me leave to add the following poetical panegyrical hexaſtic on it by Alexander Necham, who was born there 400 years ago:

Urbs inſignis erat Verolamia, plus operoſæ
Arti, naturæ debuit illa minus:
Pendragon Arthuri patris hæc obſeſſa laborem
Septennem ſprevit cive ſuperba ſuo.
Hic eſt martyrii roſeo decoratus honore
Albanus, civis, inclyta Roma, tuus.

To antient Verolam that famous town,
Much kindneſs Art, little has Nature ſhown.
Pendragon, Arthur's father's, utmoſt power,
Her haughty ſons did ſeven long years endure.
Here holy Alban, citizen of Rome,
Receiv'd the crimſon crown of Martyrdom.

and elſewhere,

Hic locus ætatis noſtræ primordia novit,
Annos felices, lætitiæque dies;
Hic locus ingenuus pueriles imbuit annos
Artibus, & noſtræ laudis origo fuit.
Hic locus inſignis, magnoſque creavit alumnos.
Felix eximio martyre, gente, ſitu:
Militat hic Chriſto, nocteque dieque labori
Invigilat ſancto religioſa cohors.

Of my firſt breath a witneſs was this place,
My happieſt years, my chearfulleſt of days:
In knowlege here my opening mind increaſt,
And hence I drew of fame my earlieſt taſte:
Renowned ſpot! and bleſt with famous ſons;
She boaſts the Protomartyr's ſacred bones.
Thy holy bands to Chriſtian ſervice train'd
Each day and night the ſacred works maintain'd.

The ſcite of Verulam being now corn fields, St. Alban's, which roſe out of its ruins, is a flouriſhing, large, handſome town. The abbey-church remains, remarkable for its ſize, beauty, and antiquity. After the monks were turned out, the townſpeople gave £. 400. to ſave it from being pulled down, and made it a pariſh church. It has a moſt beautiful braſs font, in which the children of the kings of Scotland uſed to be baptiſed. Sir Richard Lee, maſter of the ordnance, placed it here as part of the ſpoils of Scotland, with this vain inſcription:

CUM LÆTHIA OPPIDUM APUD SCOTOS NON INCELEBRE ET EDINBURGUS PRIMARIA APUD EOS CIVITAS INCENDIO CONFLAGRARENT, RICARDUS LEUS EQUES AURATUS ME FLAMMIS EREPTUM AD ANGLOS PERDUXIT. HUJUS EGO TANTI BENEFICII MEMOR, NON NISI REGUM LIBEROS LAVARE SOLITUS, NUNC MEAM OPERAM ETIAM INFIMIS ANGLORUM LIBENTER CONDIXI. LEUS VICTOR SIC VOLUIT. VALE. ANNO DOMINI MDXLIII ET ANNO REGNI HENRICI OCTAVI XXXVI.

i. e. When Leith, a principal town, and Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, were on fire, Sir Richard Lee, knight of the garter, reſcued me from the flames, and brought me to England. Not forgetfull of this favour, I who was accuſtomed to baptize only the children of kings, now ſubmit to do the ſame office for thoſe of the pooreſt perſons. So has victorious Lee ordained. Farewell. A. D. 1543. 36 H. VIII.

To return: as antiquity conſecrated this ſpot to religious purpoſes, it ſeems alſo to have been made a ſcene of war. Not to mention others, when England almoſt

[c] Math. Par. vitæ abbat. p. 40.

[d] Idem. Ib.

[e] Ib. p. 41.

almoſt ſpent under the houſes of York and Lancaſter, was torn in pieces with civil war, here in the town itſelf were fought two battles between the chiefs of both parties with various ſucceſs. Firſt Richard duke of York gave the Lancaſtrians a heavy blow here, took king Henry VI. priſoner, and ſlew many perſons of rank. Four years after the Lancaſtrians under queen Margaret routed the Yorkiſts, and reſcued the king. 1456.

Without this town (not to mention the fortification commonly called *Oiſter-hills*, which I ſuppoſe was the camp of Oſtorius the proprætor) the abbots piouſly erected a ſmall nunnery at *Sopwell*, the hoſpital of *St. Julian* for lepers, and for diſeaſed women another called *St. Mary de Prè*, near which they had a fine manor called *Goramberi*, where Nicholas Bacon, keeper of the Great Seal of England, built a houſe worthy himſelf. Near this lies *Redborn*, i. e. *the Red brook*, though the water that runs by it [f] is no redder than the Red ſea. The place was antiently famous for the diſcovery of the reliques of the martyr Amphibalus, who inſtructed St. Alban in the Chriſtian faith, for which he ſuffered under Diocleſian. It is now remarkable for its ſituation on the military high way called *Watling ſtreet*, and for a brook in its neighbourhood named *Wenmer* *, which the common people believe never ſwells or riſes without preſaging ſcarcity or ſome misfortune. Near this we have reaſon to think was DUROCOBRIVÆ, a ſtation mentioned by Antoninus; though the diſtance is againſt it. For as *Redborn* in our language ſignifies *Red water*, ſo does *Dur-cob* in Britiſh. And certainly the ſituation of antient places are beſt conjectured from antient inſcriptions roads, etymology and reſemblance of names, and the rivers and lakes in their neighbourhood, though they may not correſpond with the numbers of the Itinerary, which are eaſily corrupted, and the turns of the roads altered. *Durocobrivæ* muſt have been ſituate where that Roman road croſſed this water, that is below Flamſted; for there by the road ſide ſeven miles from Verulam (inſtead of which the number 12 has been introduced by the miſtake of tranſcribers) is a conſiderable ſpring, a ſmall ſtream from which croſſes the road, and though nameleſs here, is called below St. Alban's *Col.* The termination *Briva* added to many names of places I think ſignifies among the antient Britans and Gauls a *bridge* or *paſſage*, it being only found in names of places near rivers. In this iſland were one or two places of the name of *Durobrivæ*, i. e. if I miſtake not, *the paſſage of the water*. In France *Briva Iſuræ*, now Pontoiſe, where they croſſed the Iſere, as at *Briva Oderæ*, the Oder, and at *Samarobrivæ* (for that is the true name) the Some.

Oiſter Hills. Sopwell. Gorhambury. Redborne. Duro-Cobrivæ. Col. Briva what.

A little above on a hill is *Flamſted*, which, in the Confeſſor's time, abbot Leofſtan gave to three knights, Turnot, Waldef, and Turman, on condition they ſhould defend the country from robbers [g]. William the Conqueror took it from them, and gave it to Roger *de Todeney* or *Toni*, a famous Norman, whoſe barony it was, till it paſſed with a daughter to the *Beauchamps* earls of Warwick. Flamſted.

Hence I went ſouth to *Hempſted*, a market town called *Hehan Hempſted* when Offa gave it to the abbey of St. Alban. It is ſituated among hills on a ſmall river, which preſently runs into another that paſſes through *Berkhamſted*. Here the Engliſh nobles who had formed a deſign to ſhake off the Norman yoke by the perſuaſion of Fretheric abbot of St. Albans met, and the Conqueror, as is related in the life of Fretheric [h], came to them apprehenſive "leaſt he ſhould looſe inglorioufly the kingdom he "had acquired with ſo much bloodſhed. And after "much diſputing before archbiſhop Lanfranc, the "king for peace ſake ſwore on all the reliques of the "church of St. Alban and laying his hand on the "holy goſpels, the oath being adminiſtered by abbot "Fretheric, that he would inviolably obſerve the "good, approved, and antient laws of the realm, "which the holy and devout kings of England his "predeceſſors and eſpecially king Edward had "enacted." But he preſently ſtript many of thoſe nobles of their eſtates, and gave this town to Robert earl of Moreton and Cornwall [i], who is ſaid to have fortified a caſtle here with a double ditch and rampart, in which Richard king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall died full of honours and years. His iſſue failing, Edward III. conferred this caſtle and town on his eldeſt ſon Edward, that warlike prince, whom he created duke of Cornwall, whence it is ſtill the inheritance of the dukes of Cornwall. This caſtle is at preſent only a heap of ruins and ſhattered walls, on a hill above which ſir Edward *Cary*, knight, and keeper of the king's jewels, of the family of *Cary* in Devon [k], built a beautiful and pleaſant houſe. In the town itſelf is nothing remarkable except a grammar ſchool founded [l] by J. Incent dean of St. Paul's, who was born here. More to the ſouth is *King's Langley*, formerly a royal manſion, where was born and from whence was named Edmund de *Langley*, ſon of Edward III. and duke of York. Here was a little houſe of Friars Preachers, where the unfortunate Richard II. who baſely loſt his crown and life was buried, but ſoon removed to Weſtminſter, and honoured with a monument of braſs in lieu of a kingdom. Almoſt oppoſite to this is another *Langley*, which belonging to the abbots of St. Alban's was called *Abbot's Langley*, where was born Nicholas ſurnamed *Breakſpear*, afterwards pope by the name of Hadrian IV. who firſt inſtructed the people of Norway in the Chriſtian religion, and checked the ſtruggles of the people of Rome for their antient liberty. For him alſo the emperor Frederic I. held the ſtirrup as he alighted from his horſe. He loſt his life by a fly, which getting into his mouth choaked him. Lower I ſaw the market towns of *Watford* and *Rickmanſworth*, of which I have met with no more antient account than that Offa gave them to St. Alban's; as alſo *Caiſhobury* near Watford, where the learned ſir Richard Moriſon, embaſſador from Henry VIII. and Edward VI. to the greateſt princes, began a houſe, which was finiſhed in an elegant manner by his ſon Charles. Berkhamſted. King's Langley. Abbot's Langley. Pope Adrian IV. Watford. Rickmanſworth. Caiſhobury.

More eaſt the Roman road leads ſtrait from London to Verulam over *Hampſted heath* through *Edgeworth* and *Elleſtre* near which (laſt) at the ſame diſtance that Antoninus places SULLONIACÆ, twelve miles from London, and nine miles from Verulam, are the remains of an antient ſtation, and many ruins dug up on the hill now called *Brockley hill*. When the Roman power ceaſed here, and barbariſm crept in during the confuſion of the Saxon wars this road was Edgworth. Elleſtre. SULLONIACÆ. Brockley hill.

* or *Womer*.

[f] From *Mergate*, ſometime a religious houſe, now a ſeat of the Ferrers out of the houſe of Groſby. Holland.
[g] M. Par. Vit. abb. S. Alb. p. 45. [h] M. Par. vit. ab. Alb. p 48. [i] His half brother. Holland.
[k] and the Beauforts dukes of Somerſet. Id. [l] 33 Henry VIII. Stat. 2 E. VI. No. 59.

like others long neglected, till a little before the coming of the Normans Leofſtan abbot of St. Alban's reſtored it. "He, as we read in his life[m], cut down "the woods which reached from the edge of the The *Chiltern.* "Chiltern to London, particularly by the high road "called Watling ſtreet, filled up the ſloughs, made "bridges, and levelled the inequalities of the roads." But 300 years ſince, this road was in a manner deſerted, and another opened by leave from the biſhop *Barnet.* of London through Highgate and *Barnet*. This laſt place is now grown famous for its market for cattle, but more ſo for the battle during the wars of York and Lancaſter, when England attempted againſt itſelf every crime that ambition and treachery ſuggeſted. 1471. Here was a furious engagement at *Gledeſmore* on Eaſter day, which continued long uncertain by reaſon of a thick fog. At length victory declared for Edward IV. by the death of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, who, being elevated by his good fortune to a pitch of inſolence that made him formidable even to kings, thus by his death delivered England from the horrors of a long civil war.

Earls of *Hertford.* Hertfordſhire had a ſeries of earls of the houſe of *Clare*, who were more frequently from their principal ſeat at Clare in Suffolk called earls of *Clare*. The firſt I know of was *Gilbert*, who witneſſes a charter of king Stephen by the title of earl of Hertford[n]. *Roger* de Clare[o] t. Henry II. is alſo ſtyled earl of Hertford in the Red book of the Exchequer, and in like manner his ſucceſſors, of whom in their place. But having by inheritance and royal favour obtained the earldom of Glouceſter they uſed both titles jointly, and had ſummons to parliament by the title of earls of Gloceſter and Hertford and *Richard* de Clare who died in 1262 is expreſsly called earl of Gloceſter and Hertford by the monk of Weſtminſter[p] when he mentions his epitaph: See earls of *Gloceſter*, &c. in Suffolk.

Hic pudor Hippoliti, Paridis gena, ſenſus Ulyſſis,
Æneæ pictas, Hectoris ira jacet.

which may be thus paraphraſed,

In whom united every heroe's boaſt,
That landed hoſtile on the Trojan coaſt,
Or for his country's ſafety wav'd the ſpear,
Gloceſter and Hertford's earl lies buried here:
Hippolyts' modeſty, and Paris' face,
Ulyſſes' craft, Eneas' pious grace,
And Hector's zeal his country to defend,
In Richard earl of Clare theſe lines do blend.

In the laſt age Henry VIII. conferred the title of earl of Hertford on *Edward de St. Maur* or *Seymour*, afterwards duke of Somerſet, who was ſucceeded in this earldom by his ſon of the ſame name, a nobleman of diſtinguiſhed rank, and a ſingular patron of literature.

This county contains 120 pariſhes.

[m] M. Par. v. Abb. S. Abb. p. 45.
[p] Matth. Weſtm. p. 312.
[n] He died 1151. Dugd. I. 210.
[o] His brother, died 1173. Ib.

ADDITIONS.

Vol.II.p.1.

Fig.11.p.350

Vol. I. Pl. XVII. p. 341.

Fig.13. Vol.II.p.16.

Fig.1.p 341.

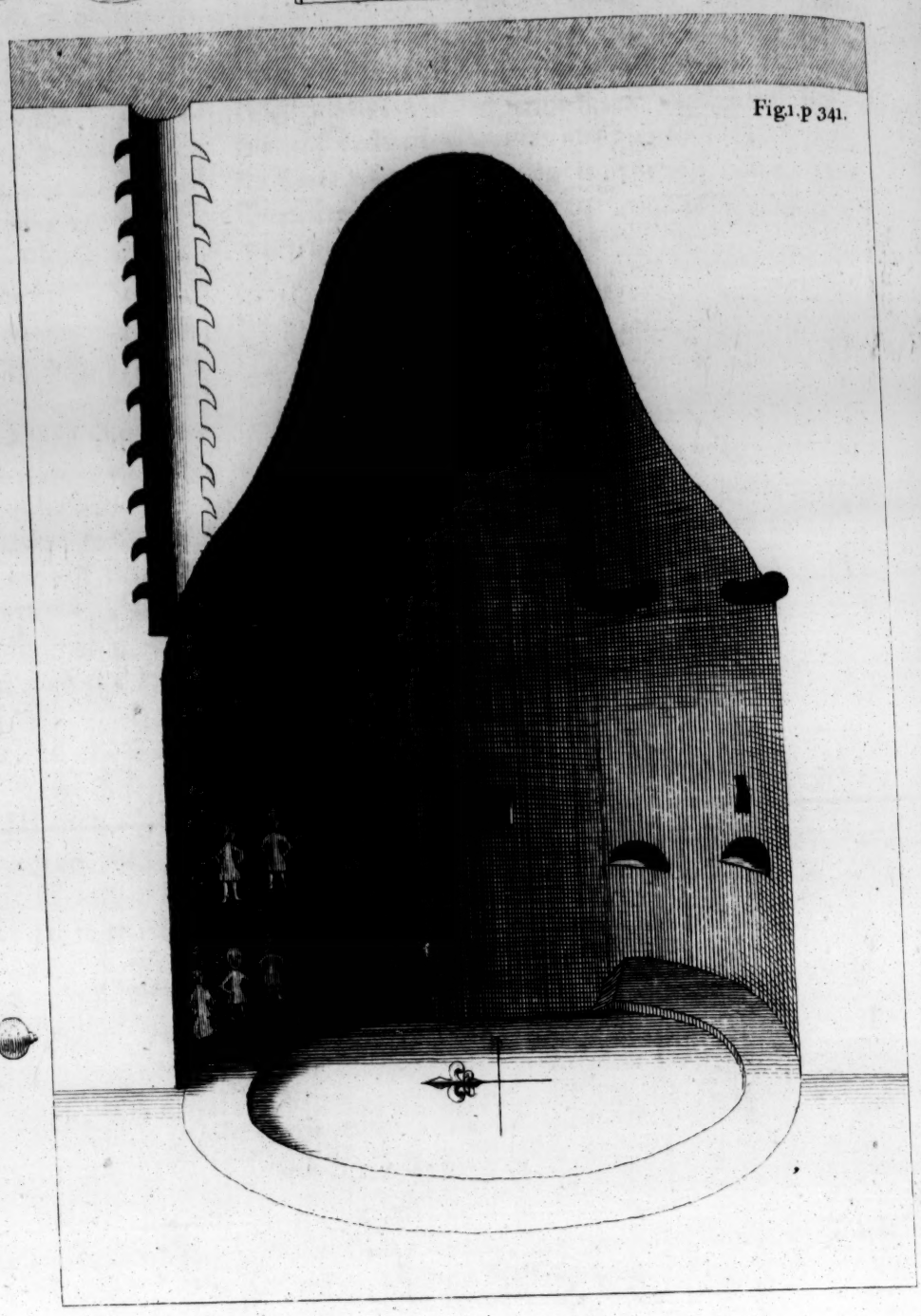


Fig.10. p.347.

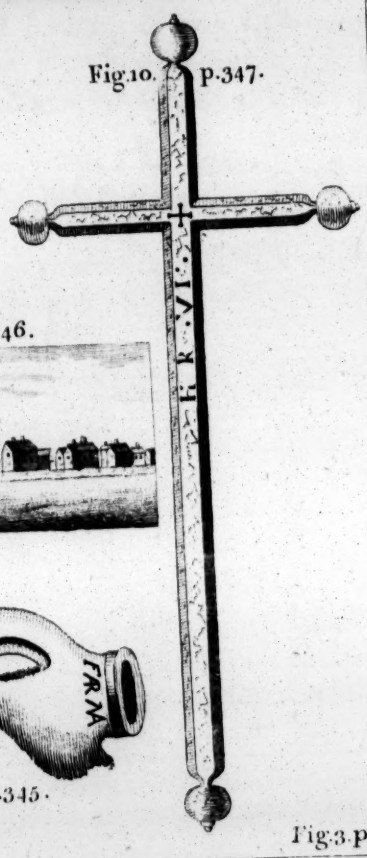


Fig.4.p.346.

Fig.2.p.345.

Fig.9.p.347.

Fig.6.p.347.

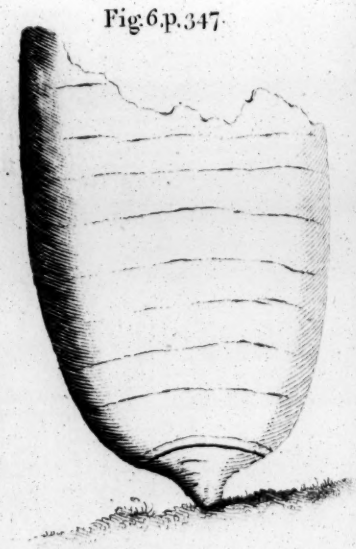


Fig.3.p.346.

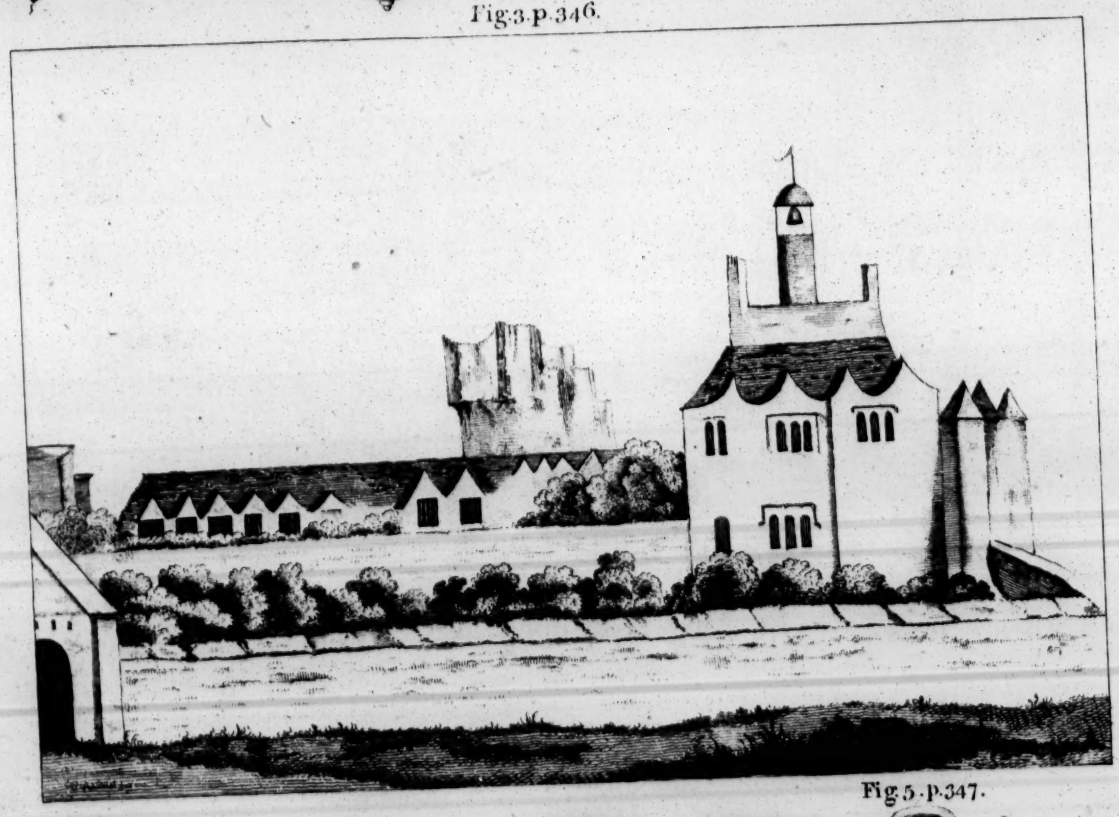


Fig.8.p.347.

Fig.7.p.345.

Fig.5.p.347.

p.337.

p.114.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of HERTFORD is 28 miles from north to south, and about 33 from east to west; so that the circumference amounts to near 130. It is divided into three parts for seffions. It contains eight hundreds, 139 parishes, and 14 market towns. Three Roman roads, Watling, Ikening, and Ermine Street, pass through it, on or near which were anciently four bishops, viz. Amwell, Gravely, Therfield, and St. Peter's steeple at St. Alban's. It first had a sheriff and escheator distinct from Essex 9 Elizabeth. The air is temperate; the soil much improved by culture and dry ditching. Pasture is the least imperfection, and the meadows are cold and moorish, whence the saying that those who buy a house in it pay two years purchase for the air[a]. The considerable streams are 18 in number, and one or two of them rivets: six other streams, among which is the river Thame, owe their rise to this county, but soon quit it[b].

The principal landholders of this county in Domesday, next to the king, were the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of [illegible], London, Bayeux, Lincoln, Chester, the abbots of [illegible], Westminster, St. Alban, the nunnery of Chatteris, the canons of Lonydon and Waltham, Aeric Morton, Alan, Euftace, and Roger, Robert Gernon, Robert and Ralph de Tofny, Hugh de Limoi, Ralph Barnard, Ralph Efpec, Hugh de Grentemaifnel, Hugh de Beauchamp, William d'Ow, William de Ebrancuis, Walter Flamvill, Endo Dapifer, Edward Salisbury, Fulcher de Manneville, Geoffrey de Rock, Guilbert de Bernay, Peter de Valongies, Hardwin de [illegible], &c.

Mr. Camden will allow Jade Rolfa the honour of founding Royston, but thinks the town prior to the æra, and that it owes its flourishing state to the deferting the Watling ftreet, which led through Barkway, and making the prefent poft road. It was deftroyed by fire 2 Henry IV. 2 Henr. VIII. a ftatute paffed for reducing it into one new parish[c]. The priory of Black Canons founded by Euftace de Merc and his nephew Ralph de Rochelle 2 Henry II. was valued at £. 89. *per annum*[d]. A monument of a knight in ftone in the church may belong to one of thefe. Here was alfo a free-chapel or hofpital as old as Henry III. valued at £. 6. [illegible] cave or fepulchre difcovered 1742 in putting down a poft in the market place, was dignified by Dr. Stukeley with the name of Lucy Bonha's oratory, to which fhe retired, and was buried 1167, and he even found her fcull: while Mr. Parkins conceived the its having this defignation for a hermitage long before her time, and that fhe was buried at the priory of Chicklond, as

[a] Fuller, Worth. p. 11.
[b] Page
[c] I. 27. but was daughter of Aubrey de Vere, and widower Geoffry Mandeville earl of Essex.
[d] We have [illegible] valuable [illegible] Vol. I. p. 389.
[e] Dugdale, Monast. [illegible] p. 1. 476.

Dugdale fays[e]. The controverfy was carried on with warmth in two pamphlets on each fide, and the Dr. engraved the rude figures carved on the chalk in it, as he did two plates of what he called a Britifh gymnafium on the fide of a hill juft without the town, certain rectangular balks or furrows ftill remaining on the right hand of the road. Mr. Nichols fhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1744 a draught of a Roman camp, a quarter of a mile from Royfton on the road to Baldock. The Royfton crow is a bird of paffage in England coming in the beginning of winter, and leaving us with the woodcocks, and is the only crow of Shetland. The head, underfide of the neck, and wings are black, glofled over with a fine green; the breaft, belly, and back pale aft: the bottom of the toes broad and flat to enable them to walk on marfhy grounds. They breed in Sweden, the fouth parts of Germany, and on the Danube[f].

The family of Berners was lately feated at *Much Hadham*[g].

At *Therfield*, on a hill weft of the church, ftood one of the four beacons of this county within a mile of the Ikening-ftreet[h]. Here was ftill lately, as at *Braughing*, a fet of kitchen furniture kept to the poor at weddings[i].

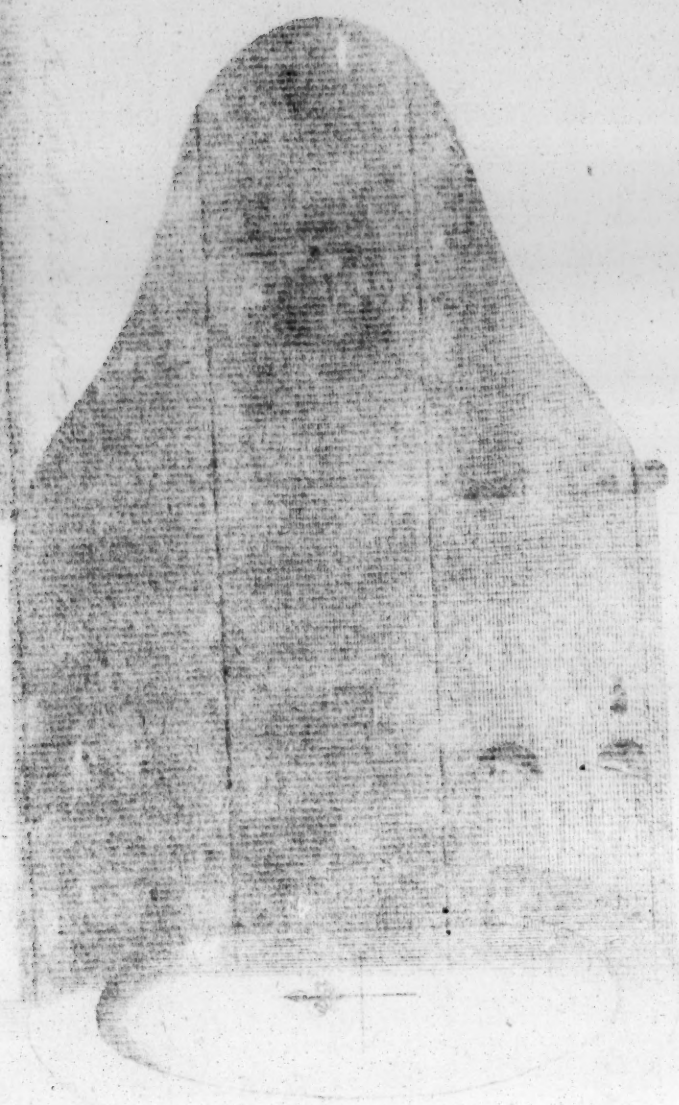
Nucelles in *Barkway* parifh (which has an inn or two on the Ermine-ftreet) was the manor of the Magnavilles, of Endo Dapifer, and of Euftace de la Merc; whofe relation Robert de Nucelles before-mentioned had an heirefs married to Robert d'Efcales or Scales. It is now the eftate of Mr. Jennings. In *Reedley* wood is a high mount within a moat, fuppofed the fcite of the manor. In a chalk pit in this wood were found 1743 feven thin plates, with a brafs handle, and a brafs image of Mars, whole figure was alfo inferibed on five of the plates; with thefe two inferiptions on two of them:

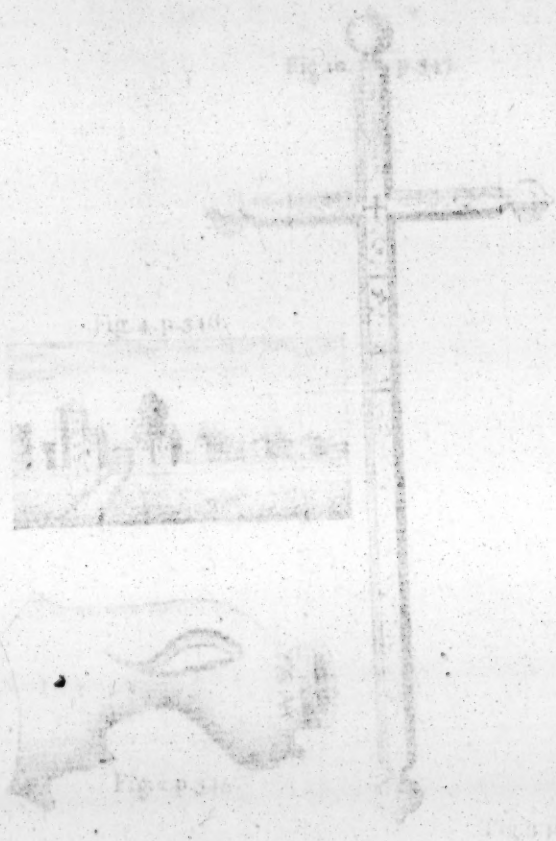
MARTI
IOVIALI
TI CLAVDIVS. PRIMVS
ATTII LIBEA
V. S. L. M.

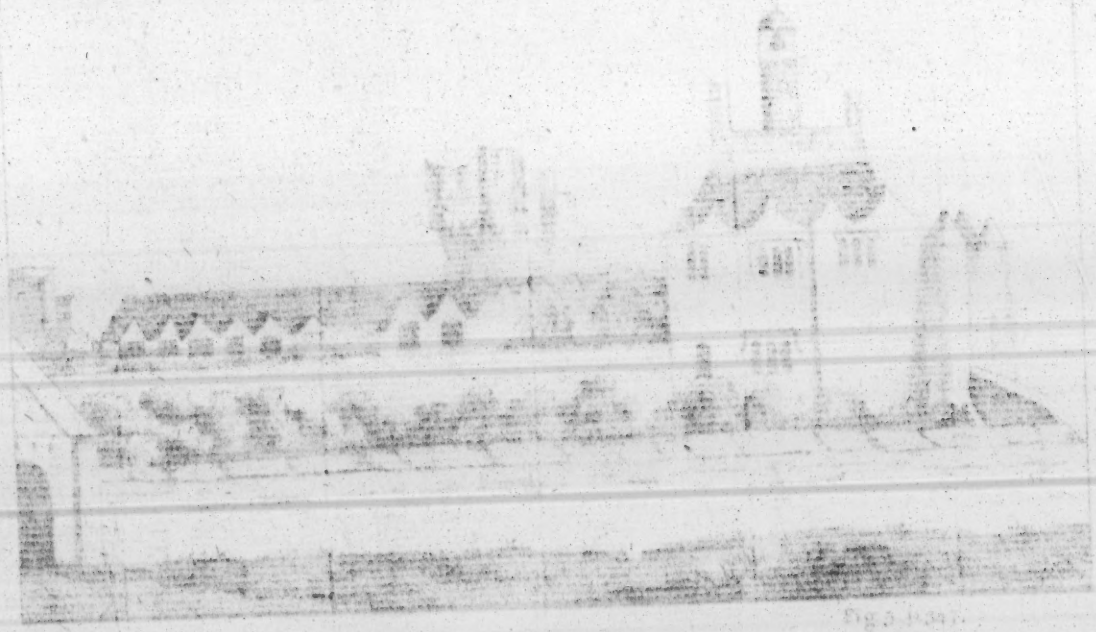
D. MARTI ALATOR
DVM. CENSORINVS
GEMELLI FIL.
V. S. L. M.

and on the 6th and 7th the figure of Vulcan[k]. Mr. Ward refers the word *diabetum* to the *Cafra Aedes* of Pudeary, or Edinburgh, and fuppofes the plates ornaments of a ftatue of Mars about the relief of Diocletian. Near Barkway is *Reedley*, the [illegible] for many the ancient and well-eftated family of the

[f] Turner's Zoology [illegible] Arct. Zool. vol. II. p. 410.
[g] Camd. [illegible] 476.
[h] Barleys [illegible]







ADDITIONS.

THE county of HERTFORD is 28 miles from north to ſouth, and about 33 from eaſt to weſt; ſo that the circumference amounts to near 130. It is divided into three parts for ſeſſions. It contains eight hundreds, 135 pariſhes, and 14 market towns. Three Roman roads, Watling, Ikening, and Ermine ſtreets, paſs through it, on or near which were antiently four beacons, viz. Amwell, Gravely, Therfield, and St. Peter's ſteeple at St. Alban's. It firſt had a ſheriff and eſcheater diſtinct from Eſſex 9 Elizabeth. The air is temperate; the ſoil much improved by culture and dry ditching. Paſture is the leaſt in proportion, and the meadows are cold and moraſſy, whence the ſaying that thoſe who buy a houſe in it pay two years purchaſe for the air [a]. The conſiderable ſtreams are 18 in number, and one or two of them rivers: ſix other ſtreams, among which is the river Thame, owe their riſe to this county, but ſoon quit it [b].

The principal landholders in this county in Domeſday, next to the king, were the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhops of Wincheſter, London, Bayeux, Liſieux, Cheſter; the abbies of Ely, Weſtminſter, St. Alban; the nunnery of Chatteris [c]; the canons of London and Waltham: earls Morton, Alan, Euſtace, and Roger: Robert d'Oili, Robert Gernon, Robert and Ralph de Todeni, Ralph de Limeſi, Ralph Barnard, Ralph Fitz Ilger, Hugh de Grentemaiſnel, Hugh de Beauchamp, William d'Ow, William de Odburguile, Walter Flandrenſis, Eudo Dapifer, Edward Saliſbury, Geofrey de Mannevile, Geofrey de Beck, Goiſbert de Belvaco, Peter de Valongies, Hardwin de Eſcalers, &c.

Mr. Salmon [d] will not allow lady Roiſia the honour of founding *Royſton*, but thinks the town prior to the croſs, and that it owes its flouriſhing ſtate to the deſerting the Ermine ſtreet, which led through Barkway, and making the preſent poſt road. It was almoſt deſtroyed by fire t. Henry IV. 32 Henry VIII. a ſtatute paſſed for reducing it into one new pariſh [e]. The priory of black canons founded by Euſtace de Mere and his nephew Ralph de Rocheſter t. Henry II. was valued at £. 89. *per annum* [f]. A monument of a knight in ſtone in the church may belong to one of theſe. Here was alſo a free chapel or hoſpital as old as Henry III. valued at £. 6. [g] A cave or ſouterain diſcovered 1742 in putting down a poſt in the market place, was dignified by Dr. Stukeley with the name of Lady Roiſia's oratory, to which ſhe retired, and was buried 1167, and he even found her ſcull: while Mr. Parkins contended for its having this deſtination for a hermitage long before her time, and that ſhe was buried at her priory of Chickſand, as Dugdale ſays [g]. The controverſy was carried on with warmth in two pamphlets on each ſide, and the Dr. engraved the rude figures carved on the chalk in it [h]; as he did two plates of what he called a Britiſh gymnaſium on the ſide of a hill juſt without the town; certain rectangular balks or furrows ſtill remaining on the right hand of the road. Mr. Nickolls ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1744 a draught of a Roman camp, a quarter of a mile from Royſton on the road to Baldock. The Royſton crow is a bird of paſſage in England coming in the beginning of winter, and leaving us with the woodcocks; and is the only crow of Shetland. The head, underſide of the neck, and wings are black, gloſſed over with a fine blue; the breaſt, belly, and back pale aſh: the bottom of the toes broad and flat to enable them to walk on marſhy grounds. They breed in Sweden, the ſouth parts of Germany, and on the Danube [i]. Royſton *crow*.

The family of Berners was lately ſeated at *Much Hadham* [k]. Much Hadham.

At *Therfield*, on a hill weſt of the church, ſtood one of the four beacons of this county within a mile of the Ikening-ſtreet [l]. Here was till lately, as at *Braughing*, a ſet of kitchen furniture lent to the poor at weddings [l]. Therfield. Braughing.

Nucelles in *Barkway* pariſh (which has an inn or two on the Ermine-ſtreet) was the manor of the Magnavilles, of Eudo Dapifer, and of Euſtace de la Mere; whoſe relation Robert de Roveceſter beforementioned had an heireſs married to Robert d'Eſcalers or Scales. It is now the eſtate of Mr. Jennings. In *Rockley* wood is a high mount within a moat, ſuppoſed the ſcite of the manor. In a chalk pit in this wood were found 1743 ſeven thin plates, with a braſs handle, and a braſs image of Mars, whoſe figure was alſo inſcribed on five of the plates; with theſe two inſcriptions on two of them: Nucelles. Barkway.

MARTI
IOVIALI
TI CLAVDIVS. PRIMVS
ATTII. LIBER
V. S. L. M.

D. MARTI. ALATOR.
DVM. CENSORINVS
GEMELLI FIL.
V. S. L. M.

and on the 6th and 7th the figure of Vulcan [m]. Mr. Ward refers the word *Alatorum* to the *Caſtra Alata* of Ptolemy, or Edinburgh, and ſuppoſes the plates ornaments of a ſhrine of Mars about the reign of Diocleſian. Near Barkway is *Barley*, that imparted ſurname to the antient and well-allied family of the Barley.

[a] Fuller, Worth. p. 11. [b] Norden. Salmon Hiſt. of Hertfordſhire, 1—6. [c] *Cetriz.*
[d] P. 355. [e] G. [f] Tan. 185. [g] Ib. 189.
[h] I. 225. She was daughter of Aubrey de Vere, and widow of Geofrey Magnaville earl of Eſſex.
[i] We have copied his inſide ſection Pl. XVII. fig. 1. [i] Pennant's Zoology I. 169. 8vo. I. 191. 4to.
[k] Chauncey's Hertfordſh. p. 87. 160. [l] Salm. 349. [m] Ward, Phil. Tranſ. N° p. 343. 476.

Anſty. Barleys; and on this ſide on the Roman road is *Aneſtie*, which was not long ſince the inheritance of the houſe of York, and in older times the caſtle there was a neſt of rebels; wherefore Nicholas de Anſtie, lord thereof, was expreſsly commanded by Henry III. to demoliſh ſo much of it as they had raiſed ſince the barons' wars againſt his father king John: but now time hath wholly razed it all[n]. Euſtace, earl of Bologne, built this caſtle, whoſe keep remains, and an outwork to the ſame, made in the reign of king John. The church was built of the ruins by Richard de Anſty t. Henry III.[o]

Rhee r. The river Rhee riſes from many very cold ſprings in a rock overhung with aſh trees. Half a mile from this ſpot is an earthwork, rather of a theatrical form, conſiſting wholly of an agger, though Roman coins have been found[p]. Stukeley[q] thinks it is a ſquare area of about 12 acres ſingle trenched called *Arbury banks*; and Roman coins have been found about it ſince Mr. Camden's time. But Mr. Salmon ſuppoſes them hid by the Britans, who might have made this fortification againſt the Saxons.

Aſhwell. *Aſhwell* was a market town in Domeſday; and at Weſtby in this pariſh is part of a moated manſion[r]. Between Calcot and Henxworth were found 1720 many urns with bones and aſhes, ſeveral ſkeletons lying to the ſouth-eaſt, ſome pateræ with names, lacrymatories, fibulæ, beads, &c.[s]

Henxworth. Mr. Le Neve and Mr. Degge ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1724, three pateræ, two patellæ of red earth, an ampulla, a ſmall urn of different colours, a glaſs lachrymatory, the handle and neck of a glaſs ſimpulum, ſtone handle of a ſword, braſs fibula, ſundry ſmall green glaſs beads, and a Daniſh or Dutch braſs coin found in Henxworth pariſh near Aſhwell near the Ikening ſtreet[t].

Offeley. *Offeley* adjoining receives its name from king Offa, who reſided and died here. At *Highdowns* in a wood are barrows and dikes, perhaps Britiſh[u].

Hexton. Ravenſborough *caſtle*. At *Hexton* is *Ravenſborough* caſtle, an oval fortification of above 16 acres encompaſſed by a vallum and ſteep hill inacceſſible to an army except on the point of entrance which is by a gradual aſcent of a quarter of a mile. Here Salmon[x] places DUROCOBRIVÆ, MAGIOVINIUM at *Salndy*, and SALENÆ at *Elſtree*. It is very large, lies about ſix or ſeven furlongs S. S. W. of Hexton church on the weſt ſide of a deep valley continued from the chnrch two or three miles up the hill ſouthwards in which is a brook. From this bottom you aſcend a very ſteep hill till you come to ploughed lands riſing pretty ſteep weſtward for three or four hundred yards till you come to the eaſt ſide of the rampart which is there but low, and if it had a ditch that is in great meaſure filled up by the plow which runs cloſe to it. Within the rampart the ground ſtill riſes, but the farther weſt leſs. On the brow of the hill hanging over a deep valley on either hand is a ſtrong vallum, and without that a ditch, the ſoil caſt outwards towards the vale. Here was an entrance from the land weſtward, which at half a mile diſtance is higher than the camp, and hinders any further view that way. This entrance is over an iſthmus between the two vales, which is there ſtrengthened with two other ditches betwixt it and the north vale. From this iſthmus the two vales open either way for about two hundred yards; then turn eaſt, and go down to the rivulet. The vales are ſo wide as to be ploughed at bottom; the ſides ſo ſteep as to make an angle of 60 or 70° with the horizon, and are above 100 feet perpendicular. The vallum on three ſides follows the edge of this precipice, being rounded off at the ſouth-weſt and north-weſt corner, but more at the former: the other two angles are ſquare. North of this camp lies Hexton; a little eaſt of which and near the Iknield ſtreet are two large tumuli. About half a mile weſt of Lillyho where the road from Luton to Bedford croſſes the Iknield this laſt is obliquely interſected by three ridges having two ditches between them, ending northward in the next corn field, running ſouth up an hill very ſtrait for a quarter of a mile called *Grays* or *Graham dykes*. Q. whether this was a road, or for what other uſe: the ridges are very ſteep. Near Ravenſborough on another riſing ground is a ſmall artificial hill called *Wayting* hill, under which bones have been found, which may be Daniſh, when that people poſſeſſed the camp in their wars with the Saxons. Between this place and Luton and Leagrave are ſeveral long barrows together, and coins have been found among them and near the hill[y]. A piece of ground near the camp is ſtill called *Daneſurlong*[z]. Dr. Stukeley[z] deſcribes this camp as ſquare, double ditched, and very ſtrong, landlocked by hills on every ſide but the north-eaſt: under it a very fine ſpring, which runs down to Hexton, where it meets another remarkably fine and ſtrong called St. Faith's well[a].

Great and Little Wimondley.

Welwyn.

Knebworth.

Stevenage.

Baldock owes its origin to the knights templars, to whom Gilbert earl of Pembroke gave it t. Stephen. They founded an hoſpital for lepers here[b]. It is now a conſiderable market town[c]; as is alſo *Hitchen*, where was a houſe of Carmelites founded by Edward II. about 1316, valued at £. 4. *per ann.*[d] now the ſeat of John Radcliffe, eſq. and a ſmall nunnery called *New Bigging* near the church, valued at £. 13. 16s. now the ſchool houſe[e]. In the Sun inn yard is a chalybeat water. In this pariſh was alſo *Temple Dinſley*, a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded t. Stephen[f], and there was once a caſtle[g], now probably ſucceeded by the manſion-houſe, which was left by the ſiſters and coheirs of Benedict Ithel, eſq. to Mr. Harwood, who now enjoys it.

Baldock. Hitchen. Temple Dinſley.

Wilbury hill in Hitchen pariſh is a camp of about ſeven acres, half the vallum defaced; which Salmon[h] ſuppoſes an amphitheatre. A ſilver coin of Fauſtina was found here, reverſe *Sæculi felicitas*. Icknield way paſſes over this hill, which is a mile or more eaſt of Ickleford, and which Stukeley and Salmon ſuppoſe a Britiſh town; but there are little ſigns of it. On the eaſt and north ſides it is level with the field, on the weſt a bank and ditch not large. On the ſouth are ſome ſtrait banks, but ſuch as are in many places made by the plough on declining ground. This is that way pretty ſteep, but there ſeems never to have been any intire fortification. They ſay iron and pieces of ſwords, &c. have been found there.

Wilbury hi

Preſton *caſtle*, the ſeat of Robert Hinde, eſq; in this pariſh, is an old manſion, embattled by the preſent poſſeſſor. On the edge of a hill by the houſe is a camp called *Mount Garriſon*. Near it is the *Hoo*, the ſeat of Mr. Brand, and *Stagenhoo* of Mr. Heyſham; and at *Paul's Walden*, which belonged to St. Alban's

Preſton *ca*

Stagenhoo Paul's Wa den.

[n] Holland. [o] Salm. 292. [p] Ib. 344. [q] Stuk. I. 74. [r] Salm. Ib.
[s] Minute book of the Society of Antiquaries. [t] Ib. [u] Stuk. I. 74. Salm. 157. G. [x] P. 169.
[y] Ib. 169, 170. [z] G. [z] I. 74. [a] Salm. 169. [b] Tanner, 187. [c] Salmon, 178.
[d] Tan. 189. [e] Ib. 187. [f] Ib. 184. [g] Salmon, 166. [h] P. 160.

abbey,

abbey, is a manſion belonging to Mr. Bowes in right of his wife lady Strathmore on the death of her mother.

Great and Little Wimondley.

At *Great Wimondley*, or *Wimley*, behind the church is the ſite of a caſtle. William Allington baron Killard was created 35 Charles II. baron Allington of Wimondley which title expired with his ſon Giles. The eſtate was ſold in chancery to the widow of James Hambleton, and after bought again by the Allingtons[i]. At *Little Wimley* adjoining was an hoſpital or ſmall priory of Black monks, founded by Richard Argenton t. Henry III. valued at £. 30. *per annum*[k], the ſite moated, and the lands compact, granted to James Needham ſurveyor of the woods to Henry VIII.[l] One of this family was falconer to Richard III. an original picture of whom on board, which had been long in this houſe, was lately purchaſed by Mrs. Lane of Gravely. It is very like his other portraits, greyheaded, with a ſquare cap, ſour countenance, one ſhoulder conſiderably higher than the other. It was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries 1770. The eſtate was ſold by the late Thomas Brown, eſq; Garter King at Arms, who married a coheireſs of the Needhams, to Mr. Vanderplank, whoſe daughter, widow of Mr. Joddrell, ſtill holds it. Moſt of the houſe is pulled down, the reſt ſerves for a farm.

Welwyn.

At *Welwyn*, a neat village in a valley, is a chalybeat ſpring at the corner of the rector's garden. Dr. Young, the author of the celebrated Night Thoughts and other pieces, was rector, and buried here 1765.

Knebworth.

Knebworth has long been and is now in the family of the Lyttons.

Stevenage.

Stevenage, written in old records *Stigenhaght*, may have taken that name from the ſix hills on the high way, which, for whatever purpoſe erected or by whatever people, were remarkable enough to give or change the name of the village[m]. Dr. Ducarel and others Sept. 30, 1741, opened one of them, which was 14 feet over, and 15 deep to the ſurface of the ground, but found only wood and a piece of iron; the ſubſtance gravel and fine clay. An old man in the town remembers opening the fourth, and finding nothing.

The memory of the Danes ſeems to be retained in the names of ſeveral places in this county. *Dacorum* hundred is in Domeſday called *Danais*: there are ſeveral *Danes ends* in the county, and the Danes received ſeveral defeats on the adjoining edge of Buckingham and Bedfordſhires.

Lea. Wherhamſtead.

The Lea riſes in *Leagrave* marſh in Bedfordſhire beyond Luton, through which it runs to *Whethamſtead*, a pleaſant village on high ground, which gave birth to John Whethamſted, twice abbot of St. Alban's, whoſe abbey ſtill bears ample marks of his taſte and liberality. He who decorated the tombs of others there lies himſelf under a plain altar tomb, on the canopy of which moſt elegantly adorned within is inſcribed his motto, *Valles abundabunt*, with his arms, both which are in Luton chancel. His family name was Boſtok. He was educated at Glouceſter hall, Oxford, was prior of Tinmuth, elected abbot here 1420, reſigned 1440 on ſome diſagreement with the convent, but on the death of Stoke was re-elected 1451 and died 1464. He expended not leſs than £. 6000. on his abbey. He was a great writer, and beſides extracts from his regiſter printed by Hearne, Oxford, 1732, in two volumes 8vo. compiled 30 volumes of miſcellaneous matter, records, hiſtory of his own life and times; five of theſe he called *Granarium*, a kind of common place[n]. At Whethamſtead the barons aſſembled 1311 againſt Edward II. and his favourite Gaveſton[o].

Brockett hall.

Brockett hall came by marriage from the Brockets to the Reads, baronets, and from them in like manner to the Winningtons[p], baronets, as did *Woodhall* from the Botelers to the Shalcroſs's and Hutchinſons[q]. It has been rebuilt by lord Melborn, whoſe father ſir Mathew Lamb, bart. purchaſed it. Its extenſive park is ſurrounded by a brick wall.

Woodhall.

Hatfield.

Cox, biſhop of Ely, conveyed *Hatfield* to the crown t. Elizabeth. James I. in his fourth year exchanged it for Theobalds with ſir Robert Cecil, who was created earl of Salisbury, and built the magnificent houſe 1611. Though it does not come up to the magnificence of the noblemens' houſes erected in the preceding reigns, it preſents an appearance, and contains a collection of antient portraits worthy a better fate than both experienced by being deſerted by their lord. The preſent earl is repairing the houſe in the original taſte with improvements in all the ſplendor of the antient Cecils. It is built of brick in form of a half H. The ſouth front has two wings with doors of the old Doric, with ſquare turrets at the corners. The centre conſiſts of a Doric colonnade ſupporting a gallery and ſuite of rooms: the portal formed of the three ſeveral Grecian orders one over the other. In the chapel eaſt window are 12 good compartments of ſcripture hiſtory. In the hall and apartments a ſeries of family portraits from the founder to the preſent earl; a finiſhed whole length by Vandyck of Charles I. in the dreſs in which he went into Spain; two portraits of queen Elizabeth (one in a robe of eyes and ears, a rainbow over her head), two of Mary queen of Scots who was confined here (one whole length genuine 1578 engraved); and a ſmall finiſhed painting of a maſking on the Surrey ſide of the Thames. Some traces of the banks round the epiſcopal palace may be ſeen near the houſe in the noble park. In the church over the vault of the Salisbury family is a handſome monument of Florentine ſculpture for the firſt earl in his treaſurer's robes, lying on a table ſupported by the four cardinal vertues, and a ſkeleton below. In the ſame church are buried the Brockets and Butlers.

The ſynod of Hethfeld 680 is generally ſuppoſed to have been held at Hatfield in Yorkſhire in the dominions of Egfrid king of Northumberland, who preſided in it. The rectory is reckoned one of the beſt in England[r]. Biſhop Gibſon mentions a ſeat and park of the earl of Angleſea in this pariſh.

Hertford.

Hertford[s] probably derives its name from the Ermine ſtreet, which paſſed through it to Norfolk, q. d. *Here ford*, the *army's ford*. Whence Dr. Gale[t], adopting the ſenſe of *Hrud* as *red*, places here Durocobrivæ, q. d. *Dwr-coch-briv*, the *ford of the red water*. Edward built a north ſuburb or caſtle, norðan buph, to it 913, and ſoon after another part of the town on the ſouth ſide of the Lea[u]. At the ſurvey it had 146 burgeſſes[x], and 2 churches. It had afterwards five, beſide that of the priory, now reduced to two. Ralph de Limeſie founded a Benedictine priory ſubordinate to St. Alban's before 1093, valued at £. 72.[y] The church was pulled down be-

[i] Ib. 188. [k] Tan. 187. [l] Salm. 189. [m] Ib. 190.
[n] Tan. B. B. 440. [o] Salm. 148.
[p] G. Salm. 213. [q] G. Salm. 211. [r] Salm. 210.
[s] Sax. Þeoptforð. Bed. IV. 5: Sax. Chron. 41. Þeoptforð. Ib. 103. [t] P. 62.
[u] Sax. Chron. 103. [x] P. 132. not 26 as Mr. Camden. [y] Tan. 182.

fore 1669, and the pariſh united to All Saints. A modern brick houſe occupies the ſite of the priory [z]. Here was alſo a houſe of friars ſubject to Mottenden in Kent [a]. The caſtle, in which John king of France and David king of Scotland were confined together, and the duke of Lancaſter kept court at the depoſing of Richard II. [b] was fitted up for a manſion houſe by the Harringtons or Coopers, to which laſt it now belongs. The ſeſſions and market houſe and town hall were rebuilt about 20 years ago, the gaol 1778. Here is a large handſome brick building for the younger children of Chriſt's hoſpital London built 1683; with a handſome ſchool, and another houſe for girls. The caſtle and manor while in the crown have been frequently ſettled on our queens. The manor now belongs to the earl of Salisbury by grant of James I. Queen Mary incorporated the town. It ſent members to parliament till the reign of Edward III. when they petitioned to be diſcharged from that privilege on account of their inability to pay them, and 21 James I. had it reſtored. Here is a grammar ſchool founded by Richard Hall, eſq; of King's Walden [c].

Ware. *Ware* is taken for the ȝeþeoþc be Lyȝan, or fort on the Lea, that the Danes caſt up twenty miles above London A.D. 996 which the citizens having in vain attempted to deſtroy, Alfred encamped near it to protect the harveſt, and after taking a view of the river, and finding where it could be dammed up and the ſhips blockaded, he immediately ſet about making two forts, and the Danes finding they could not draw off their veſſels marched off by land to Quatbridge. The Londoners carried off the beſt of the ſhips, and broke up the reſt [d]. Salmon [e] fixes this ſcene at *Haven end* in *Standon*, and ſouth of it are two barrows [f], and the fortified ground on the other ſide Ermine ſtreet is called *Renneſley:* there has been a caſtle on the hill ſide next Sacomb. A flood 1408 almoſt drowned theſe parts, ſince and before which there was great proviſion made by wayres and ſluices for the better preſervation of the town and the grounds belonging to it [g]. Above Ware is a ford in the river, and on the north ſide a piece of land pointing to it called *Cauſeway acre*, perhaps where the Herming ſtreet parts the river. Q. if it anſwers the hollow way coming from Wades mill. Near Hertford is a private road ſtrait almoſt to Stevenage pointing towards Ickleford. Q. if not antient. Sayer de Quincy earl of Winchester had this manor by marriage with an heireſs of Grenteſmenil, and firſt broke the chain on the bridge, and laid open the town, which brought trade to it, and occaſioned it to be well built. In later times the manor came to the Fanſhaws, of whom ſir Richard tranſlated the Luſiad. His elder brother was created lord Fanſhaw of Dromore, and his ſon ſold it to the Bydes who ſtill inherit it. Thomas Byde, eſq; pulled down the old houſe with the long gallery and chapel, and rebuilt it in a modern form on the ſlope of a hill nearer Hertford. Here was a Benedictine priory, cell to the abbey of Utica in Normandy, founded by Hugh de Grenteſmenil before 1081, farmed at £. 200. *per annum* t. Edward III. [h] It is now a manſion houſe belonging to Mr. Hadſley. In the north part of the town was a Franciſcan priory [i]. In the church, which is large and lightſome, is buried Elizabeth, counteſs of Ulſter, foundreſs of Clare hall, and her ſecond husband Roger Damory [k]. The town ſtands low on a level with the river, but has a marker, and drives a great trade with corn and malt. A ſpring in a meadow behind the town called *Chadwell*, augmented by a cut from the Lea, furniſhes the *New River*, which in a courſe of 38 miles, though its ſource in a ſtrait line is but 20 miles, ſupplies great part of the city of London with water. Sir Hugh Middleton firſt projected this uſeful deſign, which for the time in which it was formed may vie with the aquaeducts of antient Rome. Two acts of parliament had been granted to the city of London 3 and 4 James I. but they finding it too expenſive, ſir Hugh aſſiſted by ſeveral other gentlemen brought it to Iſlington. For completing the deſign and maintaining the river a corporation was erected 17 James I. by the name of "The Governor and Company of the New River." It paſſed in two places in a wooden trough; that near Iſlington was ſucceeded by a bed of earth 1776; and the expence of the whole river is eſtimated at half the revenue, notwithſtanding which the ſhares are exceedingly advantageous [l]. The Lea was made navigable t. Henry V. but the channel ſo obſtructed that a new one was cut t. Elizabeth at the expence of £. 80,000. to the city [m], and this has been abridged 13 miles by another new cut about ten years ago, which, however, has not yet been found to anſwer. South eaſt of Ware in *Wotton* was *Woodhall*, the venerable manſion of the Botelers from Henry I. to the preſent century, a quadrangle built of brick on each ſide of a brick round towered gateway a gallery 300 feet long: one half was deſtroyed by fire 1772. This eſtate was ſold 1775 to ſir Thomas Rumbold, bart. late governor of Madras, who has built a new houſe. It ſtands in a beautiful park, where was felled an oak which ſold for £. 43. and another 24 feet round. In the church are the monuments of the Botelers, who being branched from ſir Ralph Boteler, baron of Wem in Shropſhire, and his wife heir to William Pantulphe lord of Wem, were lords of Pulrebach, and enriched much by an heir of ſir Richard Gobion, and another of Peletot lord of this place t. Edward III. [n] Near this is *Sacomb* the ſeat of the Rolts, now of Mr. Caſwall, who married the heireſs. In great *Mundane* or *Mundane Furnivall*, was at *Rownea*, a Benedictine nunnery, founded t. Henry II. by Conan, duke of Bretagne and earl of Richmond, which by 36 Henry VI. was ſo declined that they reſigned it into the hands of their patron John Fray lord chief baron of the exchequer, who with the king's leave founded a chantry of one prieſt at the altar of the pariſh church. At the diſſolution the lands of the free chapel or hoſpital of Rownea were valued at £. 13. *per annum*. The houſe is turned into a farm: the hall remains, and in its window A a cockatrice in a ton O. The ſite of the chapel may be traced behind [o]. In the church of *Little Mundane* are two antient monuments of unknown knights and ladies on altar tombs with arms: and in this pariſh is a farm called *Haultwic* from its *ſite* or *antiquity* with traces of moating behind it; and at *Dane end* were two or three tumuli or buts laid on the ſurface of the ground, and levelled 1775. In Wellwood between Broomhall [p] and Datchworth pariſh is a deep well,

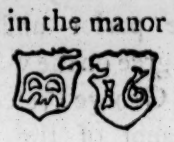
Chadwell. The New River. Wotton. Woodhall. Sacomb. Great Mundane. Rownea. Little Mundane.

[z] Salm. 40. [a] Tan. 189. [b] Salmon, 34. [c] G. Salm. 29. 44. [d] Sax. Chron. p. 96.
[e] P. 243. [f] Salm. 235. 256. 242. [g] Norden. G.
[h] Tan. 187. [i] Ib. 188. [k] Salm. 247.
[l] G. Salm. 246. [m] Salm. Ib. [n] Holland. [o] Tan. 184. Salm. 213. [p] in Watton.

and

and traces of entrenchments ſuppoſed Daniſh; a neighbouring field being called Danesfield where a battle might have been fought between the Danes and Saxons, and the ſlain buried under the Stevenage hills [q].

Walkern. *Walkern* was the ſcene of a ridiculous credulity, where, but for the ſuperior ſenſe of judge Powel, the public juſtice and humanity had been proſtituted to execute a poor old creature as a witch. It would have been happy for the nation had this been the laſt inſtance of ſuch folly.

Buntingford. *Buntingford* is a ſmall market town made up of the four pariſhes of Widial, Layſton, Abſeden, and Throcking, with a brick chapel and an almſhouſe for four poor men and four poor women, built 1688 by biſhop Ward, who was educated at the grammar ſchool. Widial. *Widial* was the ſeat of the Scales, now of the Goulſtons, and in the manor houſe over the door were theſe figures  explained by Mr. Cope to ſignify 1016, but by Mr. Ward better 1000. *John Goulſton* t. Henry VIII. [r] Q. *John Gill*, and the firſt character the oſtrich wing, creſt of Goulſton [s]. A north aile of the church built t. Henry VIII. has remains of good paintings of New Teſtament hiſtory.

Weſtmill. In 1729 two labourers digging a trench to carry off the water in Lemonfield in *Weſtmill*, pariſh near Buntingford ſtruck on two large Roman veſſels of pale reddiſh earth, pointed at the bottom, and having handles with ſome letters on them, containing only dirt and chalk. On the narrow neck of one was ſtamped FÆRNA, Pl. XVII. f. 2. [t]. Many human bodies have been dug up hereabouts. *Roundwood* is an acre entrenched; there is another at *Campwood*.

Burnt Pelham. *Burnt Pelham*, one of the three villages of that name, ſo called from having been burnt t. Henry I. has in the church a monument with a man ſurrounded by ſymbols of the evangeliſts, and at his feet a croſs fleuri and ſerpent; probably a founder or old lord [u].

Beane r. The river *Beane* riſing in Yardley pariſh divides Aſton and Bennington, and paſſing by Watton and Stapleford empties itſelf into the Lea between Hertford and Ware. Mimeran r. The *Mimeran* or *Maram* riſes in King's Walden, and runs by Welwyn and Tewing into the Lea a little ſouth of Hertford [x]. Benington. *Benington* was a palace of the Mercian kings; and Bertulph held a council here A. D. 850 [y]. Some of the Benſteds built the church, and repreſented the county t. Richard II. and Henry VI. but a daughter ſold the eſtate t. Henry VII. It now belongs to the Cæſars. It had a market now diſuſed. The caſtle hill remains deep ditched by the church, in which are two antient monuments of knights and ladies [z].

Standon. *Standon*, a market town by Ware, once belonged to the Clares, Clarences, Edmund duke of York, and ſir Ralph Sadler, who took the Scots royal ſtandard at Muſſelborough affixed to his tomb here. He was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter t. Elizabeth, privy counſellor to three princes, and the laſt knight banneret of England; a man ſo advanced for his great ſervices and ſtayed wiſdom [a]: He built the manſion-houſe 1546, which by his granddaughter came to lord Aſton baron Forfar; and it now belongs to Mr. Plummer, who converted it into a hunting houſe for the neighbouring gentry. Brithmer, abbot of Croyland, built here a ſtately houſe for his entertainment on his way to London [b]. Here was a preceptory of knights hoſpitalers t. Stephen on lands of Richard de Clare; part of which remains in a farm-houſe, and a hermitage, cell to Clare, afterwards the ſecular free chapel at Salburn in this pariſh [c]. Puckeridge. *Puckeridge* is a hamlet in this and Braughin pariſh [d]; but its market and fair have been long diſuſed.

Stanſted Abbot. At *Stanſted Abbot*, ſo called from having belonged to Waltham abbey, is an almſhouſe for ſix poor widows, and a grammar ſchool founded by ſir Edward Baeſhe lord here t. Charles I. [e]. The Rye. Between this place and Hodsdon is *The Rye* *, an antient manor houſe imparked and embattled by Andrew Ogard t. Henry VI. now reduced to a gate ſerving as a workhouſe.

"Nobilitas Andreæ Agard chevalier qui obiit anno "Chriſti 1454 die Sancti Kalixti apud Bokenham." He was buried at Wymondham abbey, which he had made independant of St. Alban's 1447 [f].

"De proporcione & menſura manerii de Rye per "16 milliaria de London in Eſſex. Memorandum, the "utter court at Rye ys 75 ſteppys in length and in "brede 60 ſteppys. The hede of the mote is 20 "ſteppys. Item, from the utter yate to the logge "paled and parked yn every ſide ys yn length 360 "tayllors yardes. Aula continet in longitudine 34 "pedes & in latitudine 24 pedes. Item clauſtri longi- "tudo continet 17 virgas & dimidium, & latitudo "continet 13 virgas. Longitudo unius quadrati princi- "palis curiæ ex parte boriali continet 28 virgas. Item "continet 39 virgas in longitudine ex parte orientali "manerii. Item dictus Andreas per 8 annos in Anglia "exiſtens cuſtodiebat capellam in domo ſua de pres- "biteris, clericis, & choriſtis, qualibet die 16, cum 4 "presbiteris ad expenſas C libr. per annum. Item de- "dit eccleſiæ Wyndham abbey xv capas de panno "auro coloris blodii cum les orfreys cum ſuis armis.

"Perquiſicio manerii de Rye conſtabat 1130 libr. "Item granarium, 16 equi, et 30 vaccæ, cum le "ſtorehows mercandizarum 2000 marcæ.

"Item le byldyng de le inner court edificat. cum "bryke, et cameris cum clauſtro cum reparacionibus "ad ſummam ii m marcarum [g]."

It was the ſcene of a plot to ſhoot Charles II. returning from Newmarket, for which its owner Rumbold ſuffered.

Stort r. The river Stort riſes from two ſprings in the pariſhes of Stanſted Montfichet and Henham, c. Eſſex, which meet before it reaches *Stortford* [h]. Stortford. This town is now much improved, having a good market and inns, particularly one at *Hockerill* its Hockerill. ſuburb in Eſſex. It is built in form of a croſs, in the four roads to which were antiently croſſes. The navigation of the Stort by act of parliament in the preſent reign compleated 1769, has given new life to this town; and it is further propoſed to unite it by a navigable canal to the Cam at Cambridge. William de Maria biſhop of London preſuming to join with two other prelates to lay the kingdom under interdict in

* Rye, or *Rbie*, from the Saxon as in Berks p. 156, and Surrey p. 168.

[q] Chauncey. 334. [r] Phil. Tranſ. N° 430. [s] Salm. 306.
[t] Ward's MS. Additions to Horſley. Salm. Surv. I. 423.
[u] Biſhop Gibſon thought this worth noticing from Weever. Salm. 290. [x] Salm. 2.
[y] Wilkins' Conc. I. 181. ex Ingulpho. It is more likely this council was held at a place of the ſame name in Lincolnſhire, which was within the kingdom of Mercia.
[z] Salm. 196. [a] Holland. [b] Salm. 237. Ingulphus, p. 875. [c] Tan. 184. [d] Chauncey 223.
[e] Salm. 249. [f] Blomf. I. 727. [g] W. Worceſter, p. 86, 87. [h] Salm. 2.

Waytmoor *caſtle.*

obedience to the pope's command, John demoliſhed his caſtle of *Waytmore* here, but was afterwards ſo ſhamefully humbled as not only to reſtore his lands here but to give him the manor of Stoke by Guilford in amends. The biſhops of London have ſince enjoyed the uſual privileges, and receive among other quit-rents caſtle guard from many places in the county [i]. The priſon called Biſhop's hole, or the Convict's priſon, which ſerved as a goal to the pariſhes under the biſhop's bailiffs, and was laſt uſed by the monſter Bonner, is a cellar in the alehouſe below the hill; the walls a yard thick. Roman coins, great quantities of human bones, and an intire wooden coffin have been found in the garden; and they have a tradition that a man was burnt here. Some flint walls remain on the keep.

Hunſdon.

Hunſdon houſe was built by ſir John Oldhall t. Edward IV. at the expence of above £. 7000. and Henry VIII. built a palace here anno regni 23 [k]. Elizabeth granted it to Sir *Henry Carey*, whom ſhe created baron of Hunſdon, which title was borne by his two ſons *George* and *John*, his grandſon *Henry* created by James I. viſcount Rochford and by Charles I. earl of Dover, and his great grandſon *John*, who dying 1677 it paſſed to *Robert* great grandſon of Edmund third ſon of the firſt lord, and from him 1692 to his ſecond couſin *Robert*, and in 1702 to his couſin *William Ferdinand* eighth baron, who died in Holland 1765 aged 82. This eſtate was ſold to the Willoughbys, Blucks, and Calverts. The houſe much reduced is ſtill moated round [l].

Theobalds.

Lord Burghley built his houſe at *Theobalds* for his younger ſon, meaning it at firſt for a little pile. But after he came to entertain the queen, who was frequently there a month or ſix weeks at a time, and received ſtrangers and ambaſſadors there, he was forced to enlarge it rather on her account, and to employ the poor, than for any pomp or glory; for he ever ſaid it would be too big for the ſmall living he could leave his ſon. The gardens were perfected moſt coſtly, beautifully, and pleaſantly, with a walk two miles long [m]. In the gallery was painted the genealogy of the kings of England. From thence you went into a garden encompaſſed with a little moat full of water large enough for a boat to row between the ſhrubs. Here were great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau with its baſon of white marble, and columns and pyramids of wood, &c. up and down the garden. In the ſummerhouſe, whoſe lower ſtory was ſemicircular, were the 12 Roman emperors in white marble, and a table of touchſtone: its upper part was ſet round with leaden ciſterns ſupplied with water by pipes for the purpoſe of keeping fiſh or bathing. In another room for entertainment, joined to the former by a little bridge, was an oval table of red marble. Such is Hentzner's deſcription of the gardens 1598. He was not admitted into the houſe, the family being in London at their lord's funeral. Cecil ſpent at Theobalds £. 80. a week. While he was at London he kept here 26 or 30 perſons: the weekly charge of his houſekeeping was £. 12. Twenty or thirty poor were daily relieved at his gate, and the vicar of Cheſhunt, Mr. Neal, his chaplain, gave from him 20ſ a week to the poor there. The weekly charge of ſetting the poor at work was £. 10. ſo that his weekly expence here when his houſehold was in London was £. 22. and the yearly 144 [n]. James I. by act of parliament 4 anno regni had this houſe in exchange for Hatfield, and the room in which he breathed his laſt was remaining within my memory. An inſide view of this houſe, probably by Steenwyc, with figures of Charles I. and his queen, and William and Philip earls of Pembroke and Montgomery from Van Dyck by Polenberg or Baſſan, is at earl Poulet's at Hinton St. George, c. Somerſet [o]. An outſide view copied by Mr. Tyſon from a piece of tapeſtry at Houghton is engraved Pl. XVII. fig. 3. Fig. 4. in the ſame plate is another view from King's ſheet of views to illuſtrate Camden's Britannia. The royal pictures were brought from hence by order of parliament for ſale [p]; and the houſe 63 years from the finiſhing thereof taken down to the ground for partage among the ſoldiers 1651 [q]. The room abovementioned and the parlor under it, with a cloiſter with the Cecil pedigree on the walls, were ſtanding till about 1765, when George Preſcot, eſq; having purchaſed the whole manor of the late duke of Portland, to whoſe anceſtor king William granted it as Charles II. had before to General Monk, leaſed out the ſite for building, and it is now covered with gentlemen's houſes, and the only remains of its antient grandeur are a walk of abeles between two walls, a circular ſummerhouſe, and the traces of the park wall nine or ten miles round built by James I. who enlarged it [r]. The curſe of royalty or the inferiority of this houſe to the other of the ſame family in this county, as Wolthorp in Lincolnſhire, brought on its ruin. In the ſame pariſh of *Cheſhunt*, formerly a market town, and on the ſame river, was a nunnery founded before 1183, valued at £. 13. ſ. Here Salmon places Durolitum, from diſtance and the ſuppoſed traces of a camp in Kilſmore field: but this is only a ditch on two ſides of a ſquare rampart, which tradition ſays was intended as a channel for the New river. He tranſlates it *Water of the Lea*. Q. if not rather at *Durnford*, vulgarly Turnford, lately a wathway in the high road here. Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Sawyer ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1724, coins of Hadrian, Claudius Gothicus, and Conſtantine, found at Cheſhunt. In this pariſh was the boundary of the kingdom of Mercia from that of the Eaſt Saxons, a bank not now remaining, though the lands have been ſo ſet out on each ſide that the elder brother inherits on one ſide and the younger on the other. The manor belonged to Alan Rufus and his ſucceſſors earls of Richmond and Bretagne, making part of their honor; and ſince to the Monſons, of whom it was this year purchaſed by Mr. Preſcot. Another manor here, now Mr. Shaw's, was granted to Cardinal Wolſey, who frequently reſided at Cheſhunt houſe. In this town Richard Cromwell, the abdicated protector, paſſed the laſt years of his life in a very private manner. Here he died 1712 in the arms of —— Coe then gardener to baron Pengelly, ſince church clerk, who died bedridden 1770. The church, a handſome building, was built t. Henry VI. by Nicholas Dixon, rector here 30 years, and buried in the chancel. Here is at the turning down to Waltham a croſs erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, whoſe body reſted here, though it is not eaſy to account for her progreſs hither from St. Alban's to London, when the high road from St. Alban's

Cheſhunt.

Waltham *croſs.*

[i] Salm. 270.
[k] Chauncey, p. 197.
[l] Salm. 252.
[m] Life of lord Burghley in Peck's Deſid. Cur. B. I. c. 16—18.
[n] Life, Ib.
[o] Walp. Anecd. of Paint. II. 103.
[p] Ib. 66.
[q] Fuller, Worth. 17
[r] Salm. 10.
[s] Tan. 186.

to

to Hertford, which alone could lead hither, is but very lately opened: yet the ſimilarity of this croſs to the reſt is an argument in its favour.

Hodſdon. Broxborn.

Hodſdon, a great thoroughfare on the London road, is a chapelry to *Broxborn*, and has an old manſion houſe lately rented by the champion of England. The manor of the Baſe here belonged to the Says, who built a new chapel to Broxborn church. Broxborn houſe has been the ſeat of the lords Monſon ever ſince Elizabeth.

Verulam.

The ruins of *Verulam* afforded much more to the conſideration of the curious in Mr. Camden's time than at preſent; yet a harveſt of Roman coins and bricks has not been wanting to the lateſt inquirer. Mr. Routh, who retired from London and died here about 1770, had made a large collection of the former, now in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Affleck, at Colcheſter. Mr. Whiſton and Mr. Webſter had many more, with variety of other antiquities found here. Some have thought that the name of a colony remains in the *Coln* and *Colney* ſtreet, and even *Colerbrook*, but quere, if not rather all theſe from the *Colne* river than that from *Colonia*. The ſite underwent ſuch a rummage in the times of the early abbots, that we muſt not expect any inſcriptions, except worked into the church among the many Roman bricks employed there. The place anſwers exactly to the idea of a Britiſh oppidum. On the ſouth are ſtill woodlands, and Holmhurſt was a foreſt on the north. It is of an irregular form, defended on the eaſt by a ſingle immenſe ditch and bank with a large terrace on the inſide of the wall; on the ſouth by a double and even a treble bank, on the outermoſt of which ran the Foſſe way: on the weſt by a ſingle bank; and on the north by the river Coln, and Fiſhpool. On the eaſt ſide are conſiderable remains of the wall, and at the north-eaſt corner is a piece three yards and half thick, called *Gorham block*, compoſed of flints with layers of brick. The bricks meaſure 12 or 11 by 16, 17, and 18 inches, and are an inch and half or quarter thick. They are either of a fine red and cloſe texture probably ſunburnt, or red over a black vitrification as if baked in the fire[t]. Under part of the ſouth wall is a kind of ſewer. The field on the eaſt ſide abounding with potſhards may have been the Pomærium or Eſquiline. Numbers of bricks with angles as for channels, and others ſtriated croſsways, are turned up by the plough within the walls. The urn engraved in our plate of urns, fig. 12. was found 1719 a little without the walls of Verulam towards the river. It was 17 inches deep, ſix feet four inches in circumference, and kept in the veſtry of St. Michael's church there: 12 lacrymatories like that Pl. XVII. fig. 5. were found ſet round it. Another large long urn in form of a jar ending in a point, Pl. XVII. fig. 6. like one from Count Caylus's Collection VI. Pl. II. 1. copied fig. 7. was found at the ſame time and place, but broken to pieces: alſo ſeveral ſmall veſſels, paterae; ſome coins and bones in the urns. George Scott, eſq. exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries, 1767, a very curious ſmall Roman vaſe or two handled cup of very elegant make of black earth, very perfect, found in the ruins of Verolam; the ſpot he pointed out in the plan. The following night he ſhewed ſome elegant Roman and Etruſcan vaſes ſaid to be found there[u]; and drawings with an account of the principal remains of the antient Benedictine monaſtery at St. Alban's ſhortly intended to be taken down[x]. Mr. Kettle, a grocer at St. Alban's, had an intaglio on cornelian, with a helmeted head from Verulam 1740. We have engraved in Pl. XVII. Fig. 7. a knife handle, found 1743 in a field within the walls of Verulam, by a poor woman picking up ſtones, and ſold to Mr. Kettle for a pound of ſugar. It was obtained of him by a gentleman of Bedfordſhire, under pretence of ſhewing it to queen Caroline, and loſt; on which an action was brought for £.100. which was paid with coſts by the party borrowing it; and the handle is ſaid to be now ſhewn in a gold box in the Pope's cabinet at Rome. It had four equal ſides, and on every ſquare two lines of a kind of poetry, ſetting forth that it was a deed of gift from an abbot of St. Alban's, by the Pope's leave, granting liberty and land to endow the monaſtery of Croyland in Lincolnſhire. Hearne has engraved a curious inſcription on an ivory whip handle found in the abbey ruins, commemorating a donation of four mares, from which the monks bred palfreys[y]. Fig. 9. is a fibula of pure gold, weight 20 guineas, found in the grounds of Caleb Lomax, eſq. of Park-ſtreet, 1744. Fig. 10. an iron croſs found in a garden behind the abbey, wrapt in linen, between two large ſquare ſtones which had been cemented together by mortar; in one of which had been made a cavity ſufficient to bury it in its wrapper. Mr. Willis ſuppoſed it was an hand ordeal, and that the deceaſed had been found innocent, and the croſs was buried with him in token thereof. When it was firſt found the letters H. R. VII. were perfectly legible, but ſoon obliterated by the flaking off of the ruſt. It was in the hands of Dr. Stukeley, who ſuppoſed it a charm to preſerve the deceaſed from the power of the devil. It might have been ſome favourite family croſs buried with its owner.

The abbey founded by Offa, as a poor atonement for the murder of his ſon-in-law Ethelbert and uſurpation of his kingdom, was raiſed out of the ruins of the old town, whoſe bricks inconteſtibly appear plentifully in it, though we ſhould allow that many in the newels of ſtairs, &c. were made on purpoſe by the builders. The north ſide of the eaſt end of the nave retains the maſſy rude pillars of the original ſtructure. The tranſepts and tower with the upper half of the north aile of the nave are of the Norman ſtyle of Henry I. The beautiful weſtern arches of the nave, with its ſouth aile, and the reſt of the north aile and the weſt porch probably built by abbot Roger[z], are of the time of Edward I. the choir of Henry III. and the Lady chapel, converted into a ſchool, was built by abbot de la More in the reign of Edward III. The whole fabric was greatly beautified by abbot Whethamſted t. Henry VI. and Edward IV. The rich front of the high altar was the work of abbot Wallingford t. Henry VII. His ſucceſſor Ramridge, who died 1524, has an elegant light chapel and tomb on the north ſide of the altar oppoſite to the plainer one of Whethamſted; near which laſt is a moſt rich braſs that formerly lay over abbot Ramridge, half another for abbot Stokes 1462, four mitred abbots braſsleſs, and ſeveral others leſs perfect. Humphry the good duke of Glouceſter, who died 1446 not without ſuſpicion of poiſon, was buried here

[t] Mr. Webſter, Archæol. II. 184.

[u] The larger one of them had the rape of the Sabines enamelled on the bottom: a ſmaller had an iſland, on which was a lizard and two fiſh ſwimming round it: the ſides adorned with foliage, ſhells, frogs, and a dragon; and a written inſcription paſted on it, ſetting forth that it came from the monaſtery of the Holy Sepulchre at Jeruſalem in the year MCC - - -, and was given to the abbey by Sir John Mandeville, knight; and that the other was found by one Selby in a ſmall paved vault with a braſs cheſt containing writings dated 1236 ſold to B. Willis.—"Sir J. Maundeville who was a native of St. Alban's, a phyſician, on returning from his travels gave to the high altar there a ſort of patera brought from Egypt, now in the hands of an ingenious antiquary in London." Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, I. p. 102. k.

[x] A.S. min. [y] Ann. de Dunſt. p. 836. [z] Salm. 73.

under

under a coſtly tomb erected by Whethamſted. His corpſe was found in the beginning of this century in perfect preſervation embalmed in a kind of pickle incloſed in coffins of lead and wood; but now only the bones and lead are left, and a crucifix painted at the feet of the vault. Here is a braſs for Anthony ſon of Edmund Grey duke of Kent who died 1480. Here was buried Robert de Mowbray earl of Northumberland beheaded by Rufus [a]: and the Lady chapel was filled with the bodies of the ſlain in two battles fought here, among whom were Edmund duke of Somerſet, grandſon of John of Gaunt [a], Henry earl of Northumberland, ſon of Horſpur [b], and John lord Clifford [c], whoſe memorials if they ever had any are periſhed with them. The large bones of the earl of Northumberland were ſuppoſed to be taken up before the altar by the preſent ſexton. The ſhrine of St. Alban, which ſtood behind the high altar where the ſix holes mark its pillars, was moſt richly adorned with gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones by Offa and others. A wretched daubing of this prince is on the wall over the arch of the north aile of the choir. The font from Leith was embezzled in the civil war. At the end of the ſouth tranſept is a curious and very antient charnel houſe or chapel, or perhaps part of the old cloyſter and door. The rich arches of the cloiſters remain againſt the ſouth ſide of the church; but the cloiſters, with every remain of the monaſtery, have been long ſince gone, except the north gate of the precinct now a gaol. This abbey was valued at £. 2102. *per annum*, and a great part of the ſite granted to the mayor and corporation, and the church bought by the townſpeople for £. 400. and made a rectory; the exempt diſtrict of St. Alban's, which owned no ſuperior in ſpirituals but the Pope, is now reduced to the more regular and primitive juriſdiction of its dioceſan under an archdeacon, and the living ſcarce worth £. 70. *per annum*. Cardinal Wolſey held this abbey in commendam eight years [d]. St. Peter's in the north-eaſt end of the town is a handſome church, with a tower ſomewhat like that of the abbey, and ſome remains of good painting in the windows. St. Michael's church has the monument of the great ſir Francis Bacon lord Verulam, erected by his friend and ſervant Thomas Meautys. A croſs in memory of queen Eleanor in the centre of the town was taken down 1720. In St. Stephen's pariſh without the walls was St. Julian's boſpital for lepers founded by abbot Jeffrey t. Henry I. [e] St. German's and St. Mary Magdalen's chapel adjoining built in the Saxon times are now entirely razed [f]. Abbot Warine about 1190 founded St. Mary Magdalen's hoſpital for infirm women, made afterwards a Benedictine nunnery, and ſuppreſſed by Wolſey [g]. Sopwell nunnery was founded by abbot Geoffrey about 1140, valued at £. 40. [h] In its chapel Henry VIII. is ſaid to have been married to one of his wives. It was the ſeat of the Grimſton family, but is now ruined. At the bottom of the hill is Holiwell, a ſeat of earl Spencer.

Verulam had the honour of giving title of baron, and St. Alban's that of viſcount, to the great Bacon 1620, who died 1626. *Richard de Burgh* earl of Clanricard, was created earl of St. Alban's 1628, but the title expired with his ſon *Ulric* 1659 [i]. It was revived 1660 in the perſon of *Henry Jermin* baron of St. Edmundbury, who was ſucceeded 1683 by his nephew *Thomas*. Charles II. created his natural ſon *Charles Beauclerc* baron Heddington and earl of Burford, duke of St. Albans 1683. He was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake 1726, and he 1751 by his ſon *George*, third and preſent duke.

Oiſter hills are ſuppoſed to take their name from a camp of Oſtorius the Roman proprætor. Oiſter hills.

Kingſbury caſtle which ſtood on the north ſide of the fiſhpool ſhews conſiderable earthworks on the north and eaſt ſide, the latter double trenched. It is called *Tinker field*. Kingſbury caſtle.

Gorhambury was granted by Henry VIII. to ſir Nicholas Bacon, who was lord keeper t. Elizabeth, and here his ſecond ſon ſir Francis built, lived, and ſtudied. On his diſgrace he conveyed it to ſir Thomas Meautys, who had been his ſecretary, and whoſe kinſman and heir ſold it to ſir Harbottle Grimſton, maſter of the Rolls, whoſe grandſon left it to William Luckyn his ſiſter's ſon, who took the name of Grimſton. His ſecond ſon William was created viſcount Grimſton 1719, and dying 1756, was ſucceeded by his ſon James, and he 1773 by his ſon Harbottle, third and preſent lord. The houſe taken down by its preſent owner, though his grandfather preſerved it in its original ſtate, with lord Bacon's ſtudy, a venerable long gallery over a cloiſter, out of reverence for the founder, contained a good collection of portraits and buſts of the Bacon family and their contemporaries, and of the Grimſtons. A new houſe is juſt finiſhed not far from the old ſite. Gorhambury. King's Langley.

Redburne ſeems to have taken its name from the *Road bourn*, or brook by the ſide of the road, which was probably made by the Saxon abbots of St. Alban's as a nearer way [k]. The church is dedicated to St. Amphibalus, and a well retains his name corrupted to St. *Affable*,—if indeed he was any thing more than St. Alban's *Cloak*. Here was a cell to St. Alban's before 1195 [l]. The brook mentioned by Mr. Camden is called *Womer*, and in Magna Britannia I. 490, *Woborne Mere*, q. d. the brook or mere of woe, and, like that at N. Tanton, Devon, and that before-mentioned in Bedfordſhire, preſages calamity. It particularly did ſo in the reign of Edward IV. when it burſt out, and run from Feb. 14 to June 14; from which Norden fancies the neighbouring *Market ſtreet* hath its name corrupted from *Mer-gate*, q. d. an iſſue or out gate of water. Redburne.

The river *Verlam* (now called the *Mure*) riſing in the Dunſtable road, runs through *Flamſted*, contracted perhaps from *Verlamſted*, and thence to Redborn. It formed the fiſhpool between St. Alban's and Verulam, but is at preſent confined in a very ſmall channel, and falls into the Colne at Colney ſtreet [m]. Flamſted came to the crown on the death of Richard earl of Warwick at Barnet, and is now private property. At *Woodchurch* or *Beechwood* in this pariſh Roger de Tony founded t. Stephen a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £. 30. *per annum* [n]. The valuable MSS. collected by Humphry Lluyd with others are in the library here belonging to ſir John Sebright. Verlam. Flamſted.

Hemſted, Sax. *Hean* or *High* Hemſted, called in Domeſday *Henameſteda* and *Hamelameſtede*, was lately the greateſt corn market in the county, and had 11 pair of mills within four miles of it [o]. Hemel. Hemſted.

Berkhamſted or *Berghamſtede*, q. d. the *fortified Hamſted*, is a market town, and was till the civil war a Berkhamſte

[a] Dugd. II. 124.
[b] Ib. I. 180.
[c] Ib. 342.
[d] Weever.
[e] Tan. 183.
[f] Salm. 81.
[g] Tan. 185. Salm. 82.
[h] Tan. 183. Salm. Ib.
[i] Dugd. II. 450.
[k] Salm. 94.
[l] Tan. 185.
[m] Salm. 3. 140.
[n] Tan. 183. Salm. 142.
[o] Salm. 116.

corporation,

corporation, eſtabliſhed by James I. to which Mr. Camden as Clarencieux granted arms. The caſtle built by earl Moreton was razed for his ſon's rebellion againſt William II. Henry II. kept his court in it, and gave it to Geofrey Fitzpiers earl of Eſſex. Edmund earl of Cornwall had it after Richard king of the Romans, and after him Piers Gaveſton, John of Eltham, and the Black Prince. From this laſt it came to the crown. Richard II. allowed Robert de Vere, duke of Ireland, to live in the royal palace here. Queen Elizabeth granted it to ſir Edward Carey, who built out of its ruins a large houſe beautifully ſituated on the hill, but two thirds of it were burnt when lord treaſurer Weſton lived in it. John Sayer, eſq; chief cook to Charles II. bought and repaired it. It now belongs to Mr. Roper. The manor houſe was a nurſery for James's children Henry and Charles. The council fixed here by Spelman under Withred, king of Kent, was really held at *Burſted* near Maidſtone. The caſtle is fortified with a double moat, the firſt incloſing four or five acres, the ſecond to the ſouth about two, and a high keep to the north falling into the great outer moat[p]. Here were in the reign of John, hoſpitals of poor ſick and lepers dedicated to St. John Baptiſt and Evangeliſt and St. Leonard, and one of St. James, whoſe well remains[q]. Incent's freeſchool ſtill ſubſiſts. Biſhop Ken of Wincheſter was born here 1637, and died 1711.

King's Langley.

King's Langley takes its name from the houſe which Henry III. built near the church, where its ruins remain. It was ſucceeded probably by the houſe of friars preachers founded by Roger ſon of Robert *Helle*, an Engliſh baron, ſuppoſed to be Roger Lacy, ſo called becauſe he *played the devil* with the Welſh; *a Vallenſibus ita cognominatus eo quod eoſdem Wallicos regi Angliæ rebelles* tanquam inferni *undique devaſtavit*[r]. By the munificence of the four Edwards, of whom the ſecond is ſuppoſed to have refounded it, it exceeded all the houſes of this order in England, being valued at *£.* 122. *per annum.* Mary reſtored it for a prioreſs and nuns. It was diſſolved by Elizabeth[s]. Mr. Houlke t. Charles I. pulled it down[t]. Edmund de Langley was not only born but buried here, with his wife Iſabel, under a plain altar tomb with his arms. Here is another with a knight and a lady at his right hand; aſcribed to Piers Gaveſton, who was buried here. The arms on the tomb and the armour are on a croſs five mullets with a creſcent for difference: on the lady, a ſaltire engrailed and a creſcent; ſingle, and the croſs with the mullets impaling the ſaltire. They belong to the Verneys, one of whom had the adjoining manor of *Penley*. The palace, park, and manor were granted by James I. to his ſons Henry and Charles ſucceſſively, and by the latter to ſir Charles Monſon. It has frequently changed hands.

In this church hangs up a printed proclamation appointing two yearly times for bringing perſons afflicted with the king's evil to be touched by James II. The times are from Allhallows to Chriſtmas and from Lady day to Midſummer[u]; the parties to bring certificates that they had never been touched before. The deſign of this appointment is that none may preſume to approach his Majeſty *for fear of infection*; ſigned William Lloyd[x], dated 1683. At bottom is a notice to all parſons, vicars and curates, "that the feſtival of St. Mathias is to be celebrated (not upon the 25th of February as the common almanacks *boldly* and *erroneouſly* fix it), but upon the 24th of February for ever, whether it be Leap year or not, as the kalendar in the liturgy confirmed by the act of Uniformity appoints and enjoins. Given at Lambeth houſe, February 5, A. D. 1683. W. C."

This was a remarkable edict of archbiſhop Sancrofts, for which his grace afterwards ſtood corrected by Dr. Wallis the famous mathematician at Oxford, and it is certainly a miſtake according to the old verſe of Bede, who ſpeaking de Biſſexto ſays,

Poſteriore dei celebrantur feſta Mathiæ.

Abbots Langley.

At *Abbots Langley* was lately found a gold coin of Claudius: TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM TR. P. IIII. Rev. The *Caſtra Prætoria* with a ſoldier ſtanding in them, and on the cornice of the building IMPER. RECEPT. This coin is the more curious as it was ſtruck the ſame year with that which we have engraved in our plate of Roman coins relating to his ſucceſs in Britain. Claudius' acknowledgments to the Pretorian cohorts who firſt proclaimed him emperor[y], appear on the coins of his five firſt years.

Nicholas Breakſpere.

North-eaſt of Abbot's Langley is a farm ſtill called Breakſpere. Nicolas Breakſpere, according to Mr. Camden[z], was of the antient family of the Breakſperes in Middleſex, but according to M. Paris, ſon of Robert de Camera, who turned monk at St. Alban's, into which abbey his ſon had not learning enough to obtain him admiſſion, but was admitted canon of St. Rufus near Avignon in Provence, created Cardinal biſhop of Alba 1146, pope 1154; but held the papacy only five years, being poiſoned 1159 by a Roman citizen whoſe ſon he refuſed to conſecrate biſhop[a]. He was a good friend to the abbey of St. Alban's, ſupporting its rights againſt the biſhop of Lincoln[b]. He ſent Henry II. a bull authorizing the Conqueſt of Ireland[c]. He put the city of Rome under interdict 1155 for inſulting one of his cardinals in their ſtruggles for reſtoring the ſenate, and excommunicated William king of Sicily[d], who invaded his territories becauſe he refuſed him his confirmation. The feuds and parties which agitated Rome in his time made him confeſs to his friend and countryman John of Saliſbury whom Henry II. ſent over about Ireland, how much happier he was when ſimple monk of St. Rufus[e], and John himſelf could not help giving him a faithful picture of the complaints made againſt the avarice of the court of Rome[f]. As to the ceremony of holding the ſtirrup he required of the emperor no more than had been done by the emperor Lothario to Innocent II. about 20 years before; but he died juſt on the point of excommunicating him for after-quarrels. He is ſaid to have accumulated

[p] Salm. 119. 124. Mr. Weſt ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1736, a grant of lands in Berkhamſted from ſir Thomas More, chancellor of the Exchequer, Thomas duke of Norfolk, &c. to Gertrude marchioneſs of Exeter. More's ſeal was a fine antique head, ſuppoſed of the emperor Adrian; the duke of Norfolk's, the arms of England under a label of two points in a garter, his name written over it.

[q] Tan. 186.

[r] Mon. Ang. I. 860. Salm. 113.

[s] Tan. 118.

[t] Salm. 115.

[u] q. d. ſpring and fall.

[x] Q. the biſhop of St. Aſaph, afterwards of Lichfield and Coventry, and of Worceſter.

[y] Suet. Cl. c. 10. Occo. p. 82.

[z] Middleſex, Vol. II. p. 2.

[a] Vit. Ab. St. Alb. 70. Newbrig. II. 16.

[b] Vit. Ab. 74.

[c] Rymer, Fœd. I. 155. M. Paris A. D. 1153. Gir. Camb. Hib. expug. II. c. 6. & Diceto inter X Scr. 529. Rap. III. 53. G. Lyttelton's Hiſtory of Henry II. V. 56. 371.

[d] Platina in vita.

[e] Sariſb. Polic. viii. 23.

[f] Ib. VI. 24.

ſo little for himſelf that he left his mother to the church of Canterbury to maintain. He was buried at St. Peter's at Rome [g].

Watford. Caiſhobury.

Watford is a market town. *Caiſhobury* houſe came by marriage with a granddaughter of Richard Moriſon to Arthur lord Capel, whoſe ſon Arthur was created earl of Eſſex by Charles II. and it has been the ſeat of that noble family ever ſince.

Rickmerſworth.

Rickmerſworth is alſo a conſiderable market town. It gave birth to ſir Thomas White, founder of Gloceſter hall and St. John's college Oxford. *More park* here belonged to George Neville, archbiſhop of York t. Henry VI. and his ſucceſſor Wolſey, who built here. Thomas, earl of Oſſory, eldeſt ſon of the duke of Ormond, had it, and was ſummoned to parliament 18 Charles II. as lord Bullen of More park. The late duke of Monmouth bought it, and built the preſent houſe, an admirable piece of brickwork, and ſir William Temple commended the garden as the beſt laid out of any he had ſeen. The dutcheſs ſold it to Mr. Styles who rebuilt the ſouth front of ſtone with a colonnade [h]. His heir ſold it to lord Anſon, and his heirs to the late ſir Lawrence Dundas, who fitted it up in a moſt elegant taſte. The hall and ſtaircaſe were painted by F. Sleter of Venice 1722.

Sullonia-cæ. Brockley *hill.*

All our antiquaries agree in placing *Sulloniacæ* at *Brockley hill*, where coins, urns, and Roman bricks were dug up when Mr. Napier built his houſe, and in ſeven or eight acres round it [3]. Norden was ſhewn the place where fragments of the ſituation of ſome decayed buildings appeared, and Roman coins had been taken up, eaſt of Watling-ſtreet [i]. Burton places it at *Elleſtree*, which in Rymer's Fœd. xv. 225. is called *Idel ſtreet*, q. d, *noble ſtreet*, or as Salmon *Ill ſtreet*, as the Roman way decayed. Gale [k] at *Shenley*. Salmon makes it the ſame as Ptolemy's *Salenæ*, Σαληναι, and places it at Brockley hill [l]. Watling ſtreet quits Verulam at St. Julian's and paſſes through Ellſtree (about two miles from which is the 14th mile ſtone) and retains its name in Colney *ſtreet*, *Radley* and Park *ſtreet*.

Tittenhanger.

Between St. Albans and N. Mimms is *Tittenhanger*, an antient and ſtately ſeat of the abbots of St. Alban's, begun by abbot More 1405, and adorned by Whethamſted; rebuilt by ſir Henry Blount the famous traveller [m]; now the ſeat of the Yorks. At *North Mimms* was the ſeat of the Coningsbys, deſcended to them by Frowick from the Knolles, antient poſſeſſors thereof [n], now of the duke of Leedes. Lord Somers, who had an eſtate at *Brookmans*, and a houſe built by ſir Andrew Fountain 1682, is buried in this church with a handſome monument, a figure of Juſtice over the marble door of the veſtry, erected by his ſiſter, wife to ſir Joſeph Jekyll, Maſter of the Rolls.

N. Mimms.

Gobions.

Here alſo was *Gobions*, the ſeat of ſir Thomas More, which on his death was confiſcated, but came again to his great grandſon and his ſon, and ſince by purchaſe to the Sambrooks and Freemans, of which laſt it was bought by Mr. Hunter, who has in great meaſure rebuilt it.

Northaw. Nyn *houſe.*

At *Northaw* was *Nyn*, a handſome and ſpacious houſe, built by Ambroſe Dudley, whom Elizabeth created earl of Warwick; pulled down 1775 by the late Mr. Leman, who preferred a modern houſe on higher ground.

Barnet.

Barnet, from its market called *Cheping* Barnet, is a chapelry united to Eaſt Barnet, though it has a much better church. It has a freeſchool founded by queen Elizabeth, and ſix almſhouſes by Mr. Ravenſcroft 1672.

Battle of Barnet.

The battle between the houſe of York and Lancaſter was fought on Eaſter day 1471 on a ſpot where the Hatfield and St. Alban's roads meet, called by ſome *Gladeſmere* heath, by others *Monkeymead plain*, which is rather more to the north on Enfield chace. Hadley church ſeems to have been the chapel erected (where the hermitage ſtood) by Edward IV. to pray for the ſouls of the ſlain, and the date 1494 ſided by a roſe and wing over the door verifies the conjecture. The late Sir Jeremy Sambrook, bart. 1740 erected a pillar by the road to commemorate the battle. Fuller mentions an aluminous medicinal ſpring here [o].

See Pl. XVI fig. 11.

Earls of Hertford.

The title of earl of Hertford, like that of Bedford, ſeems rather taken from the town than the county. It was firſt conferred ſingly by Henry VIII 1537 on *Edward Seymour*, whoſe ſiſter Jane he had married, and whom his nephew Edward VI. created duke of Somerſet 1546-7, and afterwards beheaded. His ſon *Edward* was reſtored to the title of earl of Hertford 1 Elizabeth. He died 1621, and his three ſons dying before him, he was ſucceeded by his grandſon *William*, created marquis of Hertford 1640, and duke of Somerſet 1659, who died 1660. His third ſon *Henry* had the title of marquis, but dying in his father's life time both the titles devolved on his ſon *William*; and on his death without iſſue 1671 to his uncle *John*. On his death without iſſue 1675 the title of earl of Hertford reverted to *Francis* baron of Troubridge, grandſon of Francis third grandſon of Edward earl of Hertford, and next brother to William the ſecond duke of Somerſet. This Francis was aſſaſſinated in the Genoeſe 1678, and ſucceeded by his brother *Charles*, and he 1748 by his ſon *Algernon*; who dying without iſſue 1749-50, the title of Hertford went to the deſcendants of ſir Edward Seymour, ſecond ſon of Edward firſt duke of Somerſet, the fourth deſcendent from whom, ſir *Edward*, had by his ſecond wife Lætitia Popham ſix ſons. The eldeſt and ſecond Popham and Francis took the name of Conway, and the latter's ſon *Francis Seymour Conway* was created earl of Hertford 1750; which title he at preſent enjoys.

[g] Hiſt. des Papes III. 18—36. Biog. Brit. in v. [h] Salm. 110. [3] G. [i] Hertfordſhire, p. 23.
[k] P. 63. [l] P. 60. [m] Salm. 60. Warton's Life of ſir Thomas Pope, p. 167.
[n] Holland. [o] Worth. p. 18.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Hertfordſhire.

Anemone *ranunculoides*. Yellow wild Anemone or Wind-flower; in woody places and in hedges: near *King's Langley*.

Athamanta *oreoſelinum*. Mountain Stone Parſley; in dry paſtures and meadows: between *St. Alban's* and *Stoney Stratford*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in the lime pits on *Northaw* common plentifully, near the park wall between *Welwyn* and *Temsford* mills, and in *Moorpark* near *Rickmanſworth*.

Campanula *hybrida*. Leſſer Venus Looking-glaſs or codded corn-Violet; in the cornfields about *Verulam*.

——— *rotundifolia* β. A variety of the leſſer round leaved Bell-flower; in an old gravel pit at *Rickmanſworth*.

Carpinus *Betulus*. Hornbeam or Hardbeam-tree, Horſe or Hornbeech-tree; in woods and hedges: about *Broxburn*.

Ciſtus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Ciſtus, or little Sun-flower; on the ruins of *Verulam*, and on the bank between *Hertford* and *Amwell*.

Convallaria *majalis*. Lily-convally or May-lily; on woods and heaths: near *Caſhiobury*.

Dipſacus *piloſus*. Small wild Teaſel; in watery places and hedges: at *Moor hall*, and near *Wotton Wood hall* park.

Digitalis *purpurea*. Fox-glove; in ways and hedges: about *Broxburn*.

Euphorbia *hyberna*. Knotty-rooted Spurge: in corn-fields: near *Otterspool*.

Gentiana *Amorella*. Autumnal Gentian or Fellwort, in dry paſtures: not far from *Old Verulam*.

Heracleum *ſpondylium* β anguſtifolium. Jagged Cow Parſnep; in hedges, meadows and paſtures: near *Tring*.

Hieracium *murorum*. French or Golden Lung-wort; on the walls of *St. Alban's* abbey church.

Hieracium *ſabaudum*. Broad-leaved buſhy Hawk-weed; in woods and hedges: about *Welwyn*.

——— *ſabaudum* γ. A variety of the laſt; on a dry bank at the edge of a wood in a lane leading from *Hornhill* to *Rickmanſworth*.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan or Park-leaves; in moiſt woods and hedges: at *St. Paul's Walden* and on *Bacher heath*.

Iris *fœtidiſſima*. Stinking Gladdon or Gladwin; in woods and by hedges: between *St. Alban's* and *Dunſtable*.

Lichen *vulpinus*. Gold Liverwort; on trunks and branches of trees, on branches of heath on hilly heaths: at *Totteridge*.

Lonicera *Periclymenum* β. A variety of the Common Honeyſuckle; in hedges: at *Hitchin* in the way to *Wimondly*.

Lyſimachia *thyrſiflora*. Tufted Looſeſtrife; on bogs and banks of rivers: near *King's Langley*.

Malva *Alcea*. Vervain Mallow; in hedges and on the ſides of fields: at *Broxburn*.

Medicago *falcata*. Yellow Medick; in the footway between *Watford* and *Buſhy* hill.

Melica *nutans*. Melic-graſs; in woods and hedges; at *Puckeridge*, and in the lane leading from *Harefield* to *Rickmanſworth*.

Mentha *piperata*. Peppermint; in moiſt places and near rivers.

Nepeta *Cataria*. Nep or Cat-Mint; in paſtures and hedges of a chalky ſoil: about *Moor hall*.

Ophrys *apifera*. Bee Orchis; about the ruins of *Verulam*.

——— *muſcifera* β. Fly Orchis; in meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil: near *Welwyn*.

——— *paludoſa*. Marſh Twayblade: on the wet grounds between *Hatfield* and *St. Alban's*.

Origanum *vulgare*. Wild Marjoram; in ſhady places and hedges of a limeſtone ſoil: at *Puckeridge*.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus; in the boggy field near *Caſhiobury* park.

Peziza *cornucopoides*. Cornucopia Peziza; in a wood at *Welwyn*.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. Great Biſtort or Snake-weed; near the rivers at *Rickmanſworth*.

Polypodium *criſtatum*. Creſted Polypody; on a bog near *Moor hall*.

Prenanthes *muralis*. Wall Lettice, Ivy leaved Sow-thiſtle or Wild Lettice; on ſhady walls and in ſhady woods: at *Welwyn*.

Saxifraga *granulata*. White Sengreen or Saxifrage; in dry meadows and paſtures; at *Rickmanſworth*, and in moiſt meadows near *Moor hall*.

Scrophularia *Scorodonia*. Balm-leaved Figwort; near the lime pits on *Northaw Common*.

Sedum *daſyphillum*. Round leaved Stonecrop; upon the houſe and the walls at *Market-Eit* near *Market-Street*.

Serapias *longifolia* β. A variety of the broad leaved baſtard Hellebore; in woods and buſhy places: near *Diggeſwell*.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurrey or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage; on *Rickmanſworth* church yard wall.

Stratoites *Aloides*. Freſh water Soldier or Water Aloe; in the ditches at *Hatfield*.

Teucrium *Scorodonia*. Wood Sage; in woods, buſhy places, and on heaths: at *Broxburn*.

END OF VOL. I.

INDEX TO THE FIRST VOLUME.

A

AB, cx.
Ab-Adams, 60, 263.
Aballava, 113.
Abbendon, 155.
Abbenus, a hermit, ib.
Abberbury caſtle, 397. — Sir Richard de, 150.
Abberley hill and lodge, 372.
Abbey at Briſtol, 64, 83. — of Lewes, 188. — barn, 277.
Abbot George, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 173. — Robert, biſhop of Saliſbury, ib. — Sir Maurice, lord mayor of London, ib.
Abbots, cxxxix. — Parliamentary barons, ib.
Abbots Langley, 339, 349.
Abbotſbury, 53. — caſtle, 53, 54.
Abbotſton, 135.
Abel, John, architect, 460.
Aberdugleđiau, 46.
Abingdon, 155, 156. — Hiſtory of, ib. — St. Nicholas church, 156. — Hoſpital, ib. — Croſs, ib. — St. Helen's gild and hoſpital, ib. — Earl of, 157.
Abinger, 174.
Abulci and Abulæ bands, where placed, 223.
Abury, 111.
Ac, cx.
Acantium, 218.
Acglea, 100.
Achard, Robert, 150.
Achebran, St. 15.
Achelei ſtones, 276.
Acknel way, 319.
Aclea, 168.
Acman's bottom, 267.
Acton in Glouceſterſhire, 263. — iron works, 275. — family of, 263. — manor held by the tenure of feeding one gerfalcon of the king's, 315.
Adam, biſhop of Hereford, his ſlineſs, 262.
Adderbourn river, 89.
Adderbury, 298. — baron, ib.
Addington, 177, 231.
Addingrieve caſtle, 327.
Adeliza, wife of Henry I. daughter of Godfrey Barbatus, duke of Lorrain, 186.
Adelſtow, 19.
Adelſton, ib.
Ad lapidem, 117, 124.
Adle, cx.
Admiralty, court of, cxlvi.
Adrian, the emperor, xlviii. — his verſes, ib.
Adrian iv. pope, 339, 349.
Adur river, 199.
Adurni Portus, 186, 188, 186, 199.
Adwell, 309.
Ædith, St. 314.
Æglea, 100.
Æilward, 46.
Ael, what, cviii.
Aelf, what, ib.
Ælfric, archbiſhop, 319.
Ælfwide, king Alfred's wife, 119.
Ælianus and his coin, lxxii.
Ælla, the firſt Saxon that erected a kingdom in Suſſex, 185, 208.
Æſewin, biſhop of Dorcheſter, 319.
Ætheling, cxxxv.
Æthelmar founds Einſham abbey, 285.
Æthelwulf though in orders, by a diſpenſation from the pope, ſucceeded his father in his kingdom, and defeated the Danes at Ockley, 168.
Æthicus falſely ſaid to have been tranſlated by St. Jerom, 2.
Æthiopians, whence deſcended, vii. — why ſo called, xvii.
Affable, St. 348.
Affpiddle, 54.
Agaſæus canis, 118.
Agelocum, 252
Agned Cath-Regernion, 67.
Agricola Calphurnius, xlix.
——— Julius, his ſucceſſes in Britain, xl. — xlv. — the firſt Roman that entered Caledonia, xlii. — made the roads in Britain, xlvii.
Agricola, a Pelagian heretic, 337. —
Agriculture, a peculiar method of, in Cornwall, 2. — in Devonſhire, 32.
Ailburton, 268, 275.
Aileſbury, 314, 319, 320. — vale of, ib. — earls of, 314, 320. — William of, ib. — family, 168, 314, 320.
Aileſford, 213, 231, 232. — earl, 232.
Ailward Meauw, 46.
Ak, cx.
Akemanceſter, 61, 287.
Akeman-ſtreet-way, lxxv, 287, 296.
Al, cx. — what, cviii.
Alabaney, xcviii, xcix.
Alan river, 6, 19, 46, 89.
Aland, family, 204.
Alanus river, 89.
Αλαινς ποτ εκϐολαι, 127.
Alarm how given, 120.
Alatorum, what, 341.
Alaun river, 115.
Alaunus miſplaced, 127.
Alba longa & regia, 117.
Alban, xcviii.
——— St. the Britiſh protomartyr, 337. — martyred, liv.
—— hall, 304.
Alban's, St. 336, 337, 348. — built out of old Verulam, 337. — two battles fought there, 338, 339, 348. — abbey, ib. — abbots' monuments, 347. — burials, 348. — St. Peter's church, ib. — St. Michael's, ib. — croſs, ib. — St. Julian's hoſpital, ib. — St. Germain's chapel, ib. — St. Mary Magdalen's hoſpital, ib. — viſcount, ib.
Albeniaco, Nicholas de, 263.
Albin, xcviii. — what, xcv.
Albinus, general of the Britiſh army, li. — artfully made emperor by Severus, and ſlain, ib.
Albion, i.
Ἀλϐίων, i.
Albridge, 395.
Albrighton, 2, 419.
Albuger, Sir Thomas, 223.
Albury, 111.
Alcannings, 75.
Alcheſter, 287, 299.
Alcock, John, biſhop of Ely, 133.
Alcuinus, a learned Engliſh monk, cvii.
Ald, cx.
Aldbury, 174.
Aldelmeſberig, 87.
Alderley, 262, 273. — Judge Hales born there, ib.
Aldermaſton, 150, 160.
Alderſley, 273.
Alderton, 96.
Aldfriſton, 201.
Aldhelm, abbot of Malmſbury, 87, 97. — the firſt Saxon that wrote in Latin, ib. — taught to compoſe Latin verſe, ib. — tutelar ſaint to king Athelſtan, 88. — his bell, 87, 97. — pſalter, works, and robe, ib.
Aldhelmertone, 97.
Aldin, the laſt king of the South Saxons, whom ſlain, 208.
Alditch, 308.
Aldrich, 317.
Aldrington, 199.
Aldworth, 149, 159.
Alemans, xcvi.
Alexander the Great never in Britain, xxiv.
Alexander de Hales not educated at Hales abbey, 278.
——— I. Pope, grants a pall to Litchfield, 227.
Alford, 84, 430.
Alfred, 27. — recovered of a ſickneſs at St. Guerir's, as he was at his devotions, 5. — fixed the limits of Devon, 9. — founded a nunnery at Shafteſbury, 52. — obliged the Danes to take an oath to depart from his dominions, and ſtood godfather to Godrun, king of the Danes, 56. — defeated by the Danes, and forced to abſcond in Athelney, 57. — had a viſion of St. Cuthbert, after a victory over the Danes, and from thence eſteemed him as his tutelar ſaint, 70. — his camp, 74. — defeated the Danes at Edindon 80. — founded Newminſter, 119 — his bequeſts, 60, 120. — where buried, 136, 137. — built Hide abbey, 137. — defeated the Danes with few forces at Farnham, 167. — his cruel treatment, ib. — where born, ib. — relieved Rocheſter when beſieged by the Danes, 232. — founded Univerſity College, 289, 302. — tranſlated Boëtius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ, 296. — after the Daniſh wars reſtored the muſes to Oxford, and built three colleges there, 287, 289, 299. — his coin, cxv. — divided England into hundreds, cxxxii. — his will, 27, 28.
Alfred of Beverley, 140, 150, 188, 217.
——— junior, 173. — betrayed, and his eyes put out, 168.
Alfric, earl of Leiceſter, ſlain by Hubba the Dane, 226.
Alfrith, couſin to king Alfred, 148, — abbot of St. Alban's, 338.
Alfritha, queen, murdered king Edward, 44. — aſſumed the habit of a nun, 134. — built a nunnery at Ambreſbury, to expiate her crime, 93, 109. — at Whorwell, 117. — and at Ingelfield, 150.
Alice, daughter of Thomas earl of Sarum, 91. — of Hugh le Brune, 171. of Thomas Chaucer, 308.
Alien priory, 134.
Alierot, 203.
Allectus, ſlew his friend Carauſius, and

INDEX.

and uſurped the government, liii, 299,320.—lay in wait for the Romans in the Iſle of Wight, 124.—defeated and ſlain by Aſclepiodotus, liii, liv. —his coins, lxxii.
Allen, Thomas, cii, 303.—William, the player, 178.
Allingham, 115.
Allington, ib. — caſtle, 213, 231.—family, 335. — Sr. William, ib. — Giles, ib. — William, baron Wimondley, ib.
Allobrogæ, why ſo called, xiv.
All ſouls college in Oxford founded by Henry Chichley, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 289, 303. — received great benefactions from colonel William Codrington, 303.
Almans, when firſt heard of, xcvii.
Almondbury camp, 274.
Almſhouſes, 177, 211, 226.
Alms knights, 152.
Alney, 270.
Alnwick, biſhop, his works at Lincoln cathedral, 260.
Ἀλγίων, i.
Alphage, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 270.
Alpine dogs, xcix.
Alre river, 117, 135,
Alresford, 117, 135. — pond, 135. — river, ib.
All Ridge, 308.
Alroron, 16.
Alta ripa, 196.—family, ib.
Altar of Bacchus, inſcription on, 104. —inſcribed to Carinus, lii.—of Cæſar, 220.
Altar piece, 126.
Altars, Roman, 238, 272, 308.
Alton, 135.
Altwick, 344.
Alum-works, 46.
Alveſton, 274.—camp, ib.
Alvington, 268.
Alvitheley, 418.
Alwerton, lords of, 3.
Alwin, biſhop of Wincheſter, 293.
Amais, 113.
Amand, St. 100.—barons, 88, 100, 149.
Ambacti, who, xi.
Amberley, 186.
Amboglanis, 113.
Ambresbank, not the ſcene of Boadicea's defeat, xxxvii.
Ambresburgh camp, 109.
Ambresbury, 93, 108.
Ambro, what, xcix.
Ambrones, ſwarmed into Italy with the Cimbrians, ib.
Ambroſe, St. cited, 120.
Ambroſe wood farm and dock, 132.
Ambroſius Aurelius, 126.—his monument, 92, 93. — fought ſeveral battles with the Saxons with various ſucceſs, 116, 132.
Ambroſden, 299.
Amerſham, 314, 318.
Amicia, daughter of William earl of Glouceſter, 265.
Amnite, xii.
Amphibalus, St. the Britiſh protomartyr, 339. 348. — the firſt that inſtructed St. Alban in the Chriſtian faith, 339.
Amphitheatre, 281.—Corniſh, 14, 15. —Roman, 50, 141, 242.—at Cheſelbury, 109.
Ampthill, 324, 328, 329.—honour of 324.—baron, 329.—croſs, ib.
Amyntas, coin of, 162.
Anca ites, 309.
Ancaſtle, 157.
Anchorage, 433.
Anchors, where dug up, 338.
Ancon, what, 3.
Ancones and Ancona, ib.
Andaoreon, 134, 141.
Andarta, Britiſh victory, lxvii.
Andates, or Andraſte, goddeſs of victory, lxvii.
Andea Fanan, 117.
Anderesis, 201, 248.
Anderida, 179, 201, 202, 223, 248. —ſylva, 191, 212.
Andewell, 142.
Andover, 117, 134.—viſcount, 134.
Andragathius ſent in a cloſe chariot by Maximus, under the pretence of being Gratian's wife, leaped out and murdered Gratian, as he came with a deſign to receive her, lx. — threw himſelf into the ſea, after Maximus was put to death, lxi.
Andrata, Britiſh victory, lxvii.
Andreda ſylva, lxvii.
Andredſceaſter, 201, 223.
Andredſwald, 192, 223.—foreſt, 179.
Andrews, Lancelot, biſhop of Wincheſter, where buried, 179.
Angervil, Richard, biſhop of Durham, 289,302.—his library, 303.—founds Durham college, 289, 302, 303.
Anglcynne, cviii.
Angle land, cviii.
Angles, who, c, cii.—king of, cvi.
Angli, cii.
Anglia, cviii.
Anglo-Saxons, c.—converted to Chriſtianity, ib. — their religion, cvi.—their doctrine, cvii.—return to Germany, ib.—names, cviii.
Ankalites, 292, 309.
Ἀνκελσα, 157.
Ankerwike, 318.
Anlaf, king of Northumberland, his coin, cxiv.—the Dane, 117.—adopted by king Ethelred, to free his people from ravages, but in vain, ib.
Anne, queen of James I. entertained, 161.—counteſs of Huntingdon, 318.
Anneſley, Arthur, baron of Newport Pagnel and earl of Angleſey, 321.
Anſelm, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 26.—the firſt that probibited marriage to the clergy, ib.
Anſtie, 342.
Anſtie bury, 176.
Antis, Mr. his copies of inſcriptions, 12.
Ant river, 116, 117.
Anthony, town of, 6.—St. 15.
Antibacchium, 3.
Antibarrium, ib.
Antiocheis, a poem, 36.
Antiochus called a thunderbolt, 169.
Ἀντιξέσιον, 3.
Antiques at Wilton, 104.
Antiquities, Roman, 78. 240, 241, 263, 268 — at Reculver, 235. — found at Chartham, 241.—at Aſh, 243, 244.
Antirrhium, 3.
Antiveſtæum promontorium, 3.
Anton river, 116, 117.
Antona river, 96.
Antoninus Pius, xlix.—his coins, lxxi. —made all within the bounds of the Roman empire citizens of Rome, xlix. — chaſtiſed the Brigantes for making inroads into Genounia, ib.
——— Caracalla proſecuted the war in Britain by his captains, and was ſo vain as to ſtyle himſelf Britannicus Maximus, lii.
——— Philoſophus, xlix.
——— Itinerary of, lxx, lxxx.—Dr. Maſon's remarks on it, and an account of ſuch as illuſtrated the Britiſh part of it, lxxxi.
Antport, 116, 117.
Anturat, lxvii.
Ἀπωκταυίδας, xiv.
Apollo, head of, found at Bath, 79. figure of, on a teſſelated pavement, 296.—on Britiſh coins, lxvii.
Apoſtolical earl, 64.
Apotheoſis, what, lii.
Appenine mount, 314.
Appeninus, xiii.
Appledore, 223, 249.
——— caſtle, 248.
Appledrecomb, 144.
Apples, 209.
April, called Eoſter month, cv.
Apſham, 37.
Aquæ ſolis, 61.
Aquila, who, 45 —his prophecy, ib.
Aquinum, 260.
Aquitani, 3.
Arar, xv.
Archbiſhops in England, cxxxii.
——— of Canterbury, their coin, cxiii. — ſuffragan, 219. — palace, 212 —caſtle, 216.—of York, their coins, cxiv.
Archdeacon, family, 27, 35.
Archdeaconries, cxxxiii.
Arches, court of, cxlvii.
Architrenius, a poem, 3.
Arcol, 298.
Ard, what, cviii.
Arden, what, 267.—of Faverſham, his murder, 234.—family, 439.
Ardern family, 430.
Ardley, 299.
Arec, lxviii.
Aremoricæ, who, xiv.
Argathel, xcvi.
Argenton, family, 335.
Arian hereſy in Britain, lvii.
Ariani, who, lix.
Arianiſm, firſt in England, lvii.—by whom favoured, ib.
Arimathea, Joſeph of, his tomb, 73. —ſearch for his body, ib.
Armada of Spain, where firſt engaged by the Engliſh, 48.
Armagnac, earl of, defeated, 47.
Armed knight, a rock, 12.
Ar-môn, 46.
Armorica, xiv. xv. lxxviii. lxxxvii.
Armorici, lxxxviii.
Armorican Britans, lxxxvii, lxxxviii.
Arms and inſtruments of braſs, where found, 4.
Arms, why branches of the royal family bore them different, 8.—of Godolcan, 4. — Arundel, 6. Boſcreaux, 7.—Condor and Richard earls of Cornwall, 8, 10. — Trevylian, 12.—Mohun, 17.—Holland, 28.—Stourton, 89.—Eſturmy, 93.—Quincy, 119.—Blewet, 122.—Bainard, ib.—Cuſanz, ib.—earls of Surrey and Warren, 171.—Bohun, 187.—D'Aubeny, 191.—Erpingham, 245. —Vere, 285.—Ayleſbury, 315.—Elnſtow abbey, 328. — Allington, 335.—Verney, 349.—at Rownea priory, 344.—De Scales, 335.
Arondel, what in French, 6.
Arrelate, xv.
Arreton priory, 144.
——— down, ib.
Arrow-heads, where found, 277.
Arſic, barons, 285, 294.
Arthur, king, always ſet the Corniſh in the front of the battle, 4.—ſlain, 6.—where born, 7.—ſaid to have been begotten by Uther Pendragon, ib.—his laſt battle, 19.—his palace. 56.—ſlew great numbers of the Saxons at Badon-hill, 59, 62.—his body and tomb found, 59, 73, 74.—verſes on him, 59.—his Britiſh name, 59.—camp at Camalet, 59, 67.—his round table, 118, 136, 438.—where crowned, 121.—where inaugurated, 154.—defeated ſome rebels at Dover, 219.
Arthur, prince, ſon of Henry VII, born, 138, 162.
Artificial ſtones, 92.
Artur, meaning of the name, 41.
Arvandus, petty king of the Iſle of Wight, his brothers baptiſed and murdered, 117, 124.
Arvennah, 4, 15.
Arvington, 139.
Arviragus, when he flouriſhed in Britain,

tain, xiv. 116.—fortified Dover caſtle againſt the Romans, 219.—ſaid to have married the daughter of Claudius, 261.
Arun river, 186, 187, 196.
Arundel, a knightly family, 6, 19.—called the Great, 6.—Sir John, eminent for his ſervices to king Charles I. created lord Trerice, 9.—John de, 46.—John, lord Wardour, made a count of the empire by Rodolph II, 89, 109.—lady defended Wardour caſtle a week with twenty-five men againſt 1300, 103.—earl of, traces Roman roads, 173, 175.—the dignity of earl annexed to the lordſhip of, 186, 187.—earls of, 186, 191, 197.—earls of Surrey, 171.—foreſt, 191.—rape, 186.—ring of belis, 238.—marbles, 305.
Arundell an horſe, 186, 196.
Arundi portus, 186, 188, 196, 199.
Arundinis vadum, 117.
Aſcomering camp, 198.
Aſcot, 321.—heath, 164.
Aſh, 18, 38, 244.
Aſhburnham, 190, 203.—lord, ib.
Aſhburton, 34.
Aſhbury park, 155.
Aſhdown, 155.—foreſt, 191.
Aſher, meaning of the name, 41.
Aſheridge, 314, 319.
Aſhford, 215, 240.
Aſhley, 6.—family, 53.—Sir Anthony, ib.
Aſhmole, Elias, 304.—his muſeum and MSS. 305.
Aſhton, Sir Robert, his tomb, 245.
Aſhwel-thorp, 335, 342.—ſpring, 335.
Aſhwell, 335.
Aſſer, or Aſſerius, cited, 5, 55, 287.—reads lectures at Oxford, 287.—his account of Oxford univerſity conteſted, 299, 300.
Aſtal bridge, 299.
Aſtally, 299.
Aſtarte, inſcription to, 104.
Aſtbury, 195.
Aſterius comes Pictorum, xciii.
Aſtley, family, 46.—Sir Jacob, 161.—baron Aſtley of Reading, 161.
Aſton, 158.
Aſton Steeple, 295.
Athanatos, 216.
Athel, what, cvii,
Athelfled, wife of Edgar, 120.
Athelm, nephew to king Alfred, 186.
Athelney, 57.—a jewel ſuppoſed to have been loſt by king Alfred found there, ib.
Athelſtan, king, made St. Burien's a ſanctuary, 12.—his palace, 36—conquered the Scilly iſlands, 12.—and the Danmonii, 7.—gave great privileges to Adelſtow, 19.—fixed the boundary between the Corniſh Britans and the Engliſh, 7.—drove the Britans out of Exeter, 28.—built Exeter cathedral in honour of St. Peter, ib.—founded Muchelney monaſtery, 56.—inaugurated at Kingſton, 168. called a council of wiſe men, and made ſeveral good laws, 242.—overthrew the Danes in a ſea-fight at Sandwich, 242.—founded Milton abbey, 45.—his tomb, 97.—king of Kent, his coin, cxiii. cxv.
Athelwold, earl, ſlain by king Edgar, for tricking him of his miſtreſs, 117.
Athelwolf rebelled againſt his brother Edward the elder, 121.
Athol, David de Strathbolgy, earl of, 215.—John earl of, ib.
Atkins, Sir Robert, knight of the Bath, and lord chief baron of the Exchequer, 273, 280.
Attacotti, lviii, xcix.
Attal-Saraſm leavings of the Saracens, 2.
Atteula, lxvii.
Atterbury, biſhop, 321.
Attila the Hun, ſaid to have martyred 11000 Britiſh virgins, 151.
Attle, cx.
Attrebates, 309.
Attrebatii, ib.
Attrech, what, ib.
Avalon, 58.—viſcount, ib.
Aubrey, John, his deſign for a hiſtory of Wiltſhire, 98.
Audience, court of, cxlvii.
Audley, Hugh de, earl of Glouceſter, 265.—James de, one of the firſt knights of the garter, 152.—Sir Thomas, founds a college, 133.
——— family, 263, 398.
Avebury, 112.
Aveline deprived of the Iſle of Wight, 125.
Aufona, 133, 165, 173.
Auguſtine the monk. See Auſtin.
———'s St. croſs, 218.—hoſtel, 134.
Auguſtus, whether ever in Britain, xxix.
Aulerci Cenimagni, 141.
Aulre, 56.
Aulton, 120, 135.
Aulus Plautius led the Roman army into Britain, xxx.—received the Dobuni under his protection, 259.—obtained a victory over Caractacus, Cunobeline's ſon, xxx, 320.
Aunſbury, 168.
Aurelius Conan, lxxxix.
Avon, 133.
—— river, 61, 96, 115.
Avone, 268.
Avranches, Henry of, poet-laureat to king Henry III. 2.
Auſt, 262.—Clive, ib.
Auſtin (the Engliſh apoſtle) ſent hither by Gregory the Great, 215.—where he landed, 217, 240.—converted the Engliſh to Chriſtianity, 216.—fixed an epiſcopal ſee at Canterbury, ib.—his burial place, ib.—epitaph, ib.—monument,—croſs, 218, 241.
Auſtle, St. 16.
Autona, 133.
Awns, 330.
Ax river, 29. 38.
Axminſter, ib.
Axbridge, 76.
Axes of flint, 159.
Axmouth, 29.
Axones, a people of Gaul, ci.
Ayleſham, 110.
Azores, 3.

B.

BAA, Auſtin de, 28.
Babham's end, 151.
Bablac, 285.
Bacchium, 3.
Bacchus, figure of, on a teſſelated pavement, 296.
Bachodie, xiv.
Bacon, lord, his monument, 348.—Sir Nicholas, 225, 339.—friar, his ſtudy, 305.
——— piece, what, 293.
Bacſeg, his burying place, 155.
Bacutun, 30.
Badbury, 46, 53.—hill, ib.
Baddanbyrig, 46.
Baddeley. 424, 435.
Badeſley, South, 135.
Badilſmere, Bartholomew, baron, 213, 214, 241.—hanged for treaſon againſt Edward II 213.—Guncellin de, 214.—beheaded 231.
Badiza, 61.
Badminton, Great, 276.
Badon, 62.—hill battle, 62.—valley, ib.
Baeſh, Sir Edward, 345.
Bainard family, 122.
Bake, 18.
Baker, Sir Richard, 249.
Bald, what, cviii.
Balder, or Boldre, water, 132.
Baldock, 335, 342.
Baldred, 210.—his coin, cxiii.
Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 38.—built Lambeth palace for himſelf and ſucceſſors, 170.—earl of Devonſhire, 40.—chief juſtice, 315.—his benefactions, 319.
Baliol, John, 289, 301.—founder of Baliol College in Oxford, ib.—Sir John, ib.—college, ib.
Ballard, John, 278.—George, ib.
Bam, cx.
Bampfield, family, 27.
Bampton, 30, 40, 296.—Fulco de, 30.—John de, a learned Carmelite monk, the firſt that read Ariſtotle publicly at Cambridge, 40.—family, 30.
Ban, xcix.
Banbury, 52.—camp, ib.
Banbury, 286, 297.—cheeſe, 286, 298.—battle of, 286, 297.—earl of, 286, 298.
Bancroft, archbiſhop of Canterbury,
Banks, Sir Ralph, 53.—family, ib.
Banna, 113.
Bannerets, why ſo called, and when this title was firſt uſed in England, cxl.
Banneſdown, 62.
Banſtead downs, 178.
Banwell, 75, 77.
Bapchild, 231.
Baramdown, 219.
Baraugi, cxxvii.
Barbarians overrun Britain, lxiii.
Barbour, Geofrey, 156.
Barbury caſtle, camp, 112.—battle of, 297.
Bards, who, among the ancient Britons, x.—a Britiſh one by his ſong diſcovered king Arthur's burial place, 59, 73, 74.
Bardocucullus, xiv.
Bardus, ib.
Barfreſton, 243.
Barham downs, 219, 246.
Barker, John, monument of, 278.
Berkley, 262, 273.—earl, ib.—pariſh, ib.—caſtle, ib.
Barksbury camp, 134.
Barkway, 349.
Barley, 341.
Barlow, biſhop of Lincoln, 157, 304.—library, 304, 350.
Barlowena, 13.
Barn, abbey, 277.——monaſtic large, 132.
—— at Cholſeley, 158.
Barnet, 339, 350.—battle of, 341, 350.
Barnſtaple, 29, 39.
Baro, cxxxvii.
Baron's cave, 175.
Barons, cxxxvii. —— parliamentary, cxxxix.—of the realm, ib.—honorary, ib.—baronage of England, cxxxviii.
Barow Gurney, 75.
Baroccian library of MSS. 304.
Barrigena, xii.
Barrium, 3.
Barrow, 100.—camp, 157.—hedges, 178.
Barrows, 18, 35, 48, 54, 93, 110, 127, 137, 142, 155, 164, 178, 201, 234, 240, 241, 243, 244, 248, 272, 274, 279, 295, 341.—at Stevenage, 335, 343.—various ſorts of, 110.—ſeven, 155.—about Stonehenge, 108.
Barrs Court, 274.
Bartholemew, William, his tomb, 277.
Bartholomew's, St. gate, 240.
Baſe, manor of, 347.
Baſildon, 160.
Baſing, 120, 140.—battle of, 140.—baron, ib.—John de, ib.

INDEX.

Baſinghouſe deſtroyed, its remains, 140
Baſingſtoke, 120.
Baſon, ancient, enamelled, 347.
Baſſet, family, 87. — Thomas baron of Hedindon, 289, 299. — Alan, 314.
Baſſo, a Saxon, 215.
Baſtard, Thomas, 53.
Batavi, 3.
Batavia, cleared from the Franks, liv.
Batavodunum, 43.
Batchelors, cxliii.
Batterſea, 178.
Bath, city of, 61, 78.—burnt by Robert Mowbray, 62.—earls of, 62, 79, 81.—waters, 61, 79.—cathedral, and ſchool, 79.—ancient monuments, 61, 78.—nunnery, 62.—biſhopric, and biſhops, 62.—abbey, 61, 79.—baths, croſs, 61, 78, 79.—hot, 61, 78.—king's, 61, 78, 79.—queen's and leper's, 79. ſeaſons, 79.—antique, 79.—Roman, 100, 268, 296.—benefactors, 79, 81.—freeſtone, and ſtoney ſoil, ib.—natives, ib.
Baths, 217.
Bathford, 81.
Bathonia, 61.
Bathſtone, 62.
Bathurſt, Dr. Ralph, 303.—earl, his ſeat, 281.—Laurence, 282.—Sir Benjamin, 336.—Allen, baron of Battleſden, ib.
Battle hill camp, 177.
Battle, between the Britons and Saxons at Camelford, 6.—near Stratton, 20.—at Vennyton bridge, 37.—at Brunaburg, 29.—at Bindon, 37, 44. of Cliſt Heath, 37.—Bremaldown, 38.—near Pen, 52.—in Gillingham foreſt, 52.—at Wittingham, 46.—Rundway, 99.—Wimbledon, 170.—Maidſtone, 230.—Burford, 293. Danes Moor, 52.—Arthur's, and his laſt, 9.—between the Saxons and Danes, 20, 132.—between the royaliſts and parliament, ib.—Landſdown, 81.—between Wulfere and Eſcwin, 109.—between Henric and the Britans, 112.—of Cerdicsford, 126.—Baſing, 140.—between Saxons and Danes at Abingdon, 157.—between Harold and William the Conqueror, 189, 190, 203.—at Tewkſbury, 269.—Merdon, 248.—Burford, 293.—Barbury, 297.—Caerdicſlega, 315.—St. Alban's, 338, 339.—Barnet, 340, 350.
Battle abbey, 189, 203.
——— bury, 74.—camp, 102.
——— edge, 293.
——— field 417.
Battleſden, 330.—baron, 330.
Bavord caſtle, 234.
Baxter, Mr. how far he illuſtrates Antonine's Itinerary, lxxxi.
Bayeux tapeſtry, 193, 202, 203.
Baynham, family, 274.
Baynton, family, 98.
Beach, 189.
Beachwood, 348.
Beachy point, and head, 201.
Beacnian, what, 122, 132.
Beacon, what, 122, 132.
Beaconhill camp, 142.
Beacons, 341.
Beaconsfield, 318.
Beads, 241, 244, 295, 342.
Beaksbourn, 243.
Beam, cx.
Bean river, 345.
Bear Garden, 179.
Beare Ferris, 33.
Beatrix, daughter of John king of Portugal, 148, 187.
Beauchamp, viſcount, 57.—family 57, 323, 324, 327, 332.—Henry, earl of Warwick, 125.—William de, 323.—Pagan de, 323, 324, 326.—Simon de, 326.—Hugh de, 324.—Roger de, ib.—William de, lord St. Amand, 149.—Thomas, earl of Warwick, and one of the firſt knights of the garter, 152.—John, ib.—Henry de, crowned king of the iſle of Wight, 125.—Richard, earl of Worceſter, — barons Bedford and almoners to the kings on the coronation-day by inheritance, 326.
Beaucliff, 201.
Beaufort, Thomas, earl of Dorſet and duke of Exeter, 89.—family, 28. John de, earl of Somerſet and marquis of Dorſet, 46, 64.—Edmund, tomb of, 269.—duke of, his ſeat, 276.
Beaulieu, 116.—abbey, 132.
Beaumont palace, 301.
Beauvois of Southampton, 92.—engaged the Normans at Caerdiff, 122.
Becco, xv.
Beche, family, 159.
Bechworth caſtle, 168, 175.
Beckeſhill, 204.
Becket, Thomas, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 216.—martyred, 238.—his ſhrine, 216, 238.—his crown, 238.—ſtones ſtained with his blood, ib.
Becketsbury, 276.
Bed, Sir Francis Drake's, 273.
Beddington, 177.
Bedford, 323, 326, 327.—dukes, earls, and barons of, 323, 325, 332.——caſtle beſieged, 323, 326, 327.——level, 332.—John, the famous duke of, 332.
Bedfordſhire, 323.—produce, ib.—plants, 333.—extent, 323, 326.—ſoil, ib.—Domeſday, 326.
Bedwin, Great, 109.
Bee, cx.
Beech trees, 159.—large, 318.
Beigham, 205.
Bekesbourn, 240.
Bekington, Thomas, biſhop of Bath and Wells, 61, 77.
Bellbury caſtle, 32.
Belenuntia, lxvii.
Belerium, promontory of, 3.
Beleſme, Roger de, earl of Shrewſbury, 400.
Belgæ, 54.
Belhe, ib.
Belineſbury hill, 319.
Belinus, 313.—caſtle, 319.—Apollo worſhipped by the Gauls under this name, lxvii.
Belke, what, 55.
Belknape family, 263.
Bellaſis, John Worlaby, 278.
Bellin, 313.
Bellotucadrus,
Belloſitum, 287.
Bells 238.
—— of Oſney, 301.
Beminſter, 54.
Benedictine nunnery, 134, 135, 137.
Benefica river, 336.
Benenden, 223, 249.
Bengar, 77.
Bengebury, 249.
Benham Valence, 149, 159.
——— caſtle, 176.
Bennington, 345.—council of, ib.
Benſbury, 170.—camp, 178.
Benſington, 292, 308.
Benſon, 292, 308.
Benſted family, 345.
Bentinck, William, earl of Portland, 49.—William, duke of Portland, ib.
Beormiric, king of Weſſex, his coin, cxiv.
Beornulf founded Glouceſter abbey, 270.
Beorwulf, king of Mercia, 89.—defeated by Egbert, king of the Weſt Saxons, ib.—routed by the Danes, when he came to relieve the city of London,
Beranbiniz, 112.
Bercheria, 147.
Bere, 45, 51, 120.
Berewood, 37.
Berengarius of Tours, 166.—his opinions about the euchariſt condemned by a ſynod at Rome, ib.
Berie Pomery, 26, 34.
Berien, St. 12.
Berinerbeſt, 40.
Berkhampſtead, 339, 348.—council, hoſpital, and freeſchool, 349.
Berkley, family, 64, 273.—Charles, baron Bottetort, viſcount Fitzharding, and earl of Falmouth, 14.—Sir John, baron of Stratton, 77.—barons of, 64.
Berkſhire, 155.—name, domeſday, extent, air, manufactures, and produce, ib.—plants, 165.—earls of, 164, 165.
Bermondſey, 170.
Bernard, Dr. born, 419.
Berner, family, 42, 335, 341.—Hugh de, ib.—title, ib.
Bernwin, 124.
Bern wood, 314.
Bernulf, king of Mercia, his coin, cxv.
Berrie Pomerey caſtle, 26.
Berroc, 147.
Berry hill, 299.
Berry grove, 162.
Bert, what, cviii.
Bertha, wife of king Ethelbert, 216.
Berthwald, 293.
Berton, 63.
Bertie, Montague, earl of Abingdon, 157.
family, ib.
Bertulf. See Bernulf.
Berwick St. John, camp, 103.
Bery, 398,
—— Pomery, 26, 34.
Beryl windows, 278.
Besbicus, 220.
Beſſes, family, 148.
——— Lee, ib.
Betchworth, 175.
Bethlem, 169.
Bethesley, 262.
Betulla, xiv.
Beverſton, 277.—caſtle, 263.
Bevis, 122.—mount, 134.
——'s tower, 196.—horſe, 186, 196.
Bibracte, 151.
Bibroci, 151.
Bibury, 282.
Biddiford, 29, 39.
Biggleſwade, 324, 328.
Bigod, how they came to be ſo called, cxxii.—earl marſhal of England, 148.—Hugh, 171.
Bigods, who among the French, cxxii.
Bilagines, in Daniſh, what, 110.
Bilarica, 248.
Billingbere, 162.
Bilſington, 248.
Binbridge iſle, 123.
Binbury camp, 155.
Bindon, 44, 50.—earl of, 44, 52.—abbey, and viſcount, 44, 50.—battle, 44, 52.
Bingham, Robert, biſhop of Sarum, 106.
Binnomay, 20.
Bircot, 308.
Bird lip hill and camp, 281.
Birds' bones found, 126.
Birinus, baptized Cinegils king of the Weſt Saxons, 290.—founded a ſee at Dorcheſter in Oxfordſhire, 290, 306, 307.—called apoſtle of the Weſt Saxons, 306.—great adoration paid to his ſhrine, ib.—his ring, 307.—his body miſtaken, 308.
Birkenhead, 438. 440.—Sir John, ib.
Birling, 213.
Biſcawwoune, 3.
Biſchopeſton, 56.
Biſh, Sir Edward, 303.
Biſham, or Biſtleham, 154, 162.

INDEX.

Biſhops Britiſh, lvi.—in England, cxxxii.—ſuffragan, 219.—ſees tranſferred from little towns, 185.
Biſhops-Teignton, 27.—Chue, 75.—Waltham, 138.—Clive, 228.—Cleeve, 279.—Hatfield, 336, 343.—Stortford, 336, 345.—bourne, 240.—court farm, 307.
Biſhopric at St. Germans and Bodmyn, 17.
Biſley, 272.
Biſiter, 281, 299.
Biſſemed, 324, 328.
Biſſet Manaſſer, or Manſer, 89, 101, 102.
Bithrick, a Saxon lord of Glouceſter, 265.
Biting-muſtard, 260.
Bitleſden, 315, 320.
Bittern, a Roman ſtation, 133, 134.
Bitton, 274.
Bixbrand, 309.
Black aſſize, 300.
Blackbury camp, 32.
Black canons, 135.
Blackdown camp, 198.
Blackheath, 175, 226.
Blackenhurſt-hundred, 434.
Blackmeer, 419.
Blackmore, ſociety of tinners, 2.——foreſt, 45, 51.
Blackneſ, 221.
Black prince's palace, 318.——field, 319.
Blackwell, 74.
Bladon river, 96.—downs, 319.
Bladdown, 32.
Blaiſe, St. 16.
Blanche, daughter of Henry duke of Lancaſter, 196.
Blanchminſter, 419.
Bland, William le, 336.
Blandford, 46. 52.—fire, ib.
Blanket manufactory, 293.
Bleachley, 321.
Blanleveney, lords of, 260.
Blecheley, 321.
Blechingly, 175.
Blechington, 298.
Bledlow, 319.
Blenheim caſtle, 296.
Bleſenſis, Petrus, 90.
Bleſſelles Legh, 157.—family, 157.
Bletſoe, 323, 326.—baron of, ib.
Blewet, family, 122.
Bleyden-Cloyth, or the magician, 61.
Blood of Chriſt, a relique, 278.
Blood hound, xcix.
Blois, Henry de, biſhop of Wincheſter, founds the hoſpital of St. Croſs, 119, 137.
Blubery, 158.
Bluberdon, 158.
Blundel Peter, 35.
Blunt, family, 30.——Sir J. 472.—Charles, baron Montjoy, and lord deputy of Ireland, 30.—created earl of Devonſhire for his ſervices, 31. Montjoy earl of Newport, 143.
Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, xxxvii. 337. — vanquiſhed by Suetonius Paulinus in a ſet battle, xxxviii. xxxix. — poiſoned herſelf, xxxix. — called a treacherous lioneſs by Gildas, ib.—buſt of, 326.——her coins, lxviii.
Boadbury camp, 110.
Bocton-Malherb, 213, 231.
Bodiam caſtle, 191, 205.
Bodiham, 191, 204.
Bodincomagus, 257.
Bodiontii, 257.
Bodleian library, 304.
Bodley, ſir Thomas, 36.—ſtatue of, 303, 289.
Bodmin, or Bodman, 5.
——— biſhopric, 16, 17.
——— cathedral, 17.
Bodmyn, 16, 17.
Bodo, what, 257.
Bod-Owyr, 61.
Bodun, what, 257.
Bodunni, 257.
Boduo, lxvii.
Bogo, earl of Southampton, 122.
Bohun, family, 187, 316.—lords of Midhurſt, 187.—king's ſpigurnels by inheritance, ib.—Humphry, 61.—earl of Hereford and Eſſex, 316, 444.—Ingelricus de, 187.
Bolebec, Hugh de, 315.—caſtle ib.—Oſbern de, earl of Buckingham, ib.—viſcount, ib.
Bolerium, promontory, 3.
Bolleit, Geffrei de and Clarice, 12.—tenement, ib.
Bollen, family, 110.
——Thomas, earl of Wilts, 94.—viſcount Rochford, ib.—Geoffrey, 190.—James, uncle to queen Elizabeth, 110.—Anne, the daughter of Thomas earl of Wilts, and wife of Henry VIII. ib. — her portrait 227.
Boleyn, Thomas, his tomb, 230.
Bolingbroke lord, where buried, 178.
Bologne, William of, 56.—Faramuſius of, ib.—Philip, earl of 221.
Bolton's hotel, 134.
Bolus Armenus, 75.
Bond, George, lord mayor of London, 70.
Bonebury, 95, 429, 434.
Bones dug up, 243.—filled with lead, 40.—human, 51, 111.——of birds found, 126.——of elephants, 112, 198.—of horſes, 277.—foſſil, 241.
Bone well, 443.
Bonoſus, emperor, lii.
Bonhommes, 102, 314, 319.
Boniface, pope, 27.
Bonium, 429.
Bonner, biſhop, 304.
Bononia, 221.
Bonvill, family, 29.—William, baron, 60, 75.
Borde, Andrew, where born, 202.
Borden, 234.
Borden's hoſtle, 134.
Borſtal, 319.—Nigel de, ib.—horn, ib.
Boſcaſtle, 720.
Boſcawen circle, 12.
Boſmanna, 17.
Boſkednan, ib.
Boſco, Ernald de, 315.
Boſenham, 185, 192.
Boſſens, 14.
Boſphorus, 287.
Boſvenna, 5.
Botallek, 17.
——— Henry, ib.
Botercaples, cxxvi.
Botereaux caſtle, 75.—family, 20. William, 56.—lord, 7, 56.
Boteville, family, 89.
Botley, 138.
Botreaux, family, 67.
Botle hill camp, 177.
St. Botolph's hoſtle, 134.
Bourn, cx.
Bouſtrophedon inſcription, 104.
Bowditch camp, 75.
Bowyer, family, 318.
Boxgrove, 155.—priory, 196.
Boxhill, 175.
Bovium, 429.
Bounds of the colonies, 230.
Bourchier, family, 30.—monuments, 39.—earls of Bath, ib. 62.—John, baron Fitzwarin and earl of Bath, 62.—Henry, 81.—John, baron Berners, 335.
Bourdeaux, Richard de, created duke of Cornwall by charter, 21.
Bourn added to other names, 240.
Bourton, 279.
Box, 168.
Boxley, 213, 232.
Boxworth, 129.
Boy biſhop of Sarum, his monument, 105.
Boyle, Mr. 54.
Bracton, 38.
——— Henry, ib.
Brad, cx.
Brachæ, xiv.
Bradenham, 314.
Bradenſtoke, 98.
Bradfield, abbey, 160.
Bradford, 89, 101.
Brading, 123, 144.
Bradſole, 246.
Bradſtone, 263.—family, ib.
Bradwardin, Thomas, archbiſhop of Canterbury, for his knowledge in abſtruſe learning ſtyled Doctor profundus, 301.
Bradwell, 321.
Bradwinch, 35.
Braines, 35.
Brage, 117.
Brakeſpear, 339.
Brakes, what, 217.
Brambles, rocks, 123.
Brambley, 205.
Bramber, 188.
Bramſhill houſe, 142.
Brance, xiv.
Bran, cx.
Branch of Jeſſe, 307.
Brancroft, 396*.
Brander, Mr. his collection of Hampſhire foſſils, 127.
Brandon, Charles, viſcount Liſle, 148. and duke of Suffolk, 148.
Brandon ferry,
Brannodunum, 97.
Braſs weapons, where found, 4.
Braſs work manufactory, 163.
Bratton, 38.—caſtle camp, 100.
Braugham, 341.
Braunton, 40, 140.
Brawerdine, 26.
Braymounts, 200.
Bray, 163.
Bray, family, 163.—Margery, 121.—John, 124.—Reginald, 121, 125.—farmed the Iſle of Wight for 300 marks of Henry VII. 125.—town, 151.
Brazen noſe college in Oxford, built by William Smith, biſhop of Lincoln, and William Sutton, 289, 304.—endowed by Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, ib.
Brazen doors, 328.
Breach made by the Thames, 211.
Breakſpeare, Nicholas, planted Chriſtianity in Norway, for which he was made pope under the name of Hadrian, where born, 339.
Breaut, Falco de, 323.
Breede, 203.—its privileges, 203.
Breden wood, 87, 98.—foreſt, ib.—ſtone, 245.
Bredenſtone, 245.
Brember caſtle, 188, 199.
Brenkſey iſland, 44, 49.
Brennus, xxiv.
Brent Knol, 60, 74.—Merſh, 60.—Torr, 32.
Breoſa or Breos, William de, lord of Brecknock, 188, 199.—family, 56. 26, 188.
Bretene, 9.
Bretania, i.
Bretanike, i.
Bretagne, i.
Bretene, i.
Breton, William, poet, 6.
Bretta, iv.
Brettin, iv.
Brettwell, 148.
Breulais, St. 268.
Breviodurum, 43.
Brian, Guy de, tomb of, 269.
St. Briavel's caſtle, 268.
Bricks, Roman, 242, 347, 350.——Britiſh, 247.—inſcribed, 281.
Bricolls, what, 324.
Bridan, iv.
Bridge at Burford, 156.—at Culham, 156.—at Newbury, 159.—at Maidenhead, 163.—at Rocheſter, 214, 233.

I N D E X.

233.—at Tewkſbury, 269.—Henley, 292, 309.—Tetbury, 277.—Harnham, 106.—Briſtol, 64, 83.—wooden, 174.—at Enſlow, 298.—Oxford, 305.—whereon flocks of ſheep feed, 168.—St. Edward's, 49.—King's, ib.

Bridges, Lewis de, lord of Gruthuſe and prince of Steinhuſe, made earl of Wincheſter, 119.—Giles, baron of Chandos, 278.

Bridgewater, 57, 70, 71.—earl of, 57, 71.—duke, 57, 71.—William Bruer, firſt lord of, began a ſtone bridge, which was finiſhed by Triveth, 71.—cattle, ib.—St. Saviour's chapel, an hoſpital of St. John, ib.—admiral Blake born there, ib.

Bridgman, family, 271.

Bridle Britiſh, 110.

Bridport, 43, 48.—Giles de, biſhop of Sarum, 48.—daggers, 43, 48.

Brienſton, held by the tenure of ſending a man before the king's army 40 days when he warred in Scotland, bareheaded and bare-footed in his ſhirt and linen drawers; in one hand a bow without a ſtring, in the other an arrow without feathers, 46, 52.

Brien, Guido de, 44, 46.—barons, 46.

Brieu, St. 224.

Brieut, family, 46.

Brig, cx.

Brightley, 38.

Briewer, William de, 56.—barons, ib.

Brige, 117, 135.

Brighthelmſted, 188.

Brighthelmſtone, 199.

Brightric-top, 63.

Brile camp, 196.

Brill, 299, 314, 319.

Brimesfield, 263.

Brimpsfield, 279.

Brimpton, 68, 159.

Briſiana miſtaken for Britain, l.

Briſtleton, 82.

Briſtol, 63, 82.—ſewers, 63.—St. Stephen's church, 64.—the quay, ib.—caſtle, ib. 82, 83.—St. James's priory, 64.—bridge, ib. 83.—green, 64, 82.—freeſchool, 64, 82.—croſs, 64, 83.—Gaunts, 64, 82. abbey, ib.—diamonds, 64, 83.—churches, 64, 82.—temple, 64, 83.—religious houſes, hoſpitals, and almſhouſes, ib.—haven, ib.—ſiege, ib.

——— earls of, 64, 83.—natives, ib.—hot well, ib.

BRITAIN, its antient name, i.—form, i. dimenſions, i.—whence derived, i. iii. iv.—firſt inhabited, vi.

——— its firſt inhabitants, iii.—xvi. to 16.—its cuſtoms and manners, xxi, &c.—form, i.—commodiouſneſs for trade with the whole world, i.—ſuppoſed to have been anciently joined to the continent, i.—dimenſions, i.—fabulous ſtory of fruit growing there without kernels, ib.—antiently the granary of the weſtern empire, 2.—its plenty, iii.—made it paſs for one of the Fortunate iſlands, ii.—its religion, government, and language the ſame with thoſe of the Gauls, viii.—climate, and temperature, ii.—late known to the Romans and Greeks, xxiv.—its ſeveral names whence derived, xvii.—joined to Gaul, 221.—plan of its government under the later emperors, lvi.—overrun by the Barbarians, lxiii.——deſtruction, lxxxv.—diviſion, iii. xvi. cxxviii.—ſituation. vii.—diſcovered to be an iſland by the Romans, xlv.—made a province, xlvi.—a Præſidial province, ib.—legions in, ib.—government, x.——manners, xxi.—language, xi. xii.—Ulyſſes, Alexander the Great, and Hannibal never in Britain, xxiii. xxiv.

Britans, derived from the Trojans, and how, iii. xvi—compared with the Gauls, xxi.—accounts of by Cæſar, xxi. xxii.—Strabo, ib.—Diodorus, Mela, Tacitus, Dio, Herodian, ib.—Pliny, Solinus, xxiii.—houſes, xxii.—divination, ib.—dreſs, ib.—ſhips, xxiii.—religion, ib. joined in expeditions with the Gauls, xxiv.—invaded by Julius Cæſar, xxvi. xxviii.—took names from colours, xxi. ſmeared their bodies with colours, xxii.—fought in chariots armed with hooks and ſcythes, xxi. xxii.—abandoned by the Romans, lxiii.—invited the Saxons over to ſuccour them againſt the Picts and Scots, lxxxv. lxxxvi.—inſlaved by the Saxons, ib.—ſome of them retired, into Armorica, to avoid the Saxon cruelty, lxxxvii.—ſome of them went into Wales and Cornwall, lxxxix.—thoſe of Cornwall trade greatly in tin, 2.—entirely defeated by Keniwalch, the Weſt Saxon, at Selwood, 58.—defeated in two ſignal battles by Claudius, 60.—ſkilful in magic, 62, xxiii.—defeated Ceaulin, king of the Weſt-Saxons in a bloody battle, 62.—cloſely beſet Veſpaſian, 115.—cut off, with their commanders, by Hengiſt, 210.—defeated by Kynric, in Banbury, 286.—had a ſharp engagement with Cerdic, 115. 126.—beaten and forced to ſurrender up ſeveral towns by Cuthwulph, 323.

Britaniſiani, lxxxviii.

Britannia Armorica, lxxxviii.—Ciſmarina, ib.

——— magna & parva, cxxviii.—inferior & ſuperior, cxxviii. cxxix.—prima & ſecunda, ib.—Maxima Cæſarienſis, ib.

Britannica, an herb, 211. 226.

Britannicus, title given to emperors, xlix. li. lii.

Britenden, 121. 223.

Brithin, iv.

Britiſh bridle, 110.

——— bricks, 122. 248.

——— language, xi. xii.

——— biſhops, lvi.

——— diamonds, 2. 10.——dogs, 117.—ſalt, 120.—money, 337.

Brithmer, abbot of Croyland, 345.

Brithric, where buried, 51.

Britomarus, a Gauliſh champion, fought with T. Manlius Torquatus, xxiv.

Britones, 9.

Britons, Welch and Corniſh, lxxxix.

Brittia, ciii.

Briva, what, 339.

Briva Iſariæ, ib.

Briva Oderæ, ib.

Brius-river, 58.

Britweales, lxxxix.

Briwer family, 26.

Brix, cx.

Brixham, 34.

Brixton, 178.

Broad-chalk camp, 103.—lands, 135.

Broadgate-hall, 304.

Broadſtairs, 240.

Broadwater, 188. 198.

Broad-well down, 74.

Brocket, family, 336.—hall, 343.

Brockley, 225.

Brockley-hill, 339. 350.

Brodwell grove, 299.

Broken-bridge, 87.

Brome, Adam de, 302.

Bromfield, 271. 405.

Bromflet, Henry, baron Veſcy, 116.

Bromhale, 164.

Bromhill, 248.

Bromley, town of, 225.—William, ib.—ſir Thomas, lord chancellor of England, 418.

Brompton, 233.

Broneſcombe, Walter, biſhop of, Exeter, founded a college at Penryn, 15.

Brooke, prophecy, 39.—hall, 100.

———, Ralph, his monument, 236.

———, Thomas, 212.—Henry, baron Cobham, 212.

Broke-houſe, 88. 100.—barons, 88.—family, ib.—place, 227.

Bronze figure, 199.

Brookmans, 350.

Broughton, 117. 135. 286. 298.

Brown, cx.

Brown family, 168.—Anthony, viſcount Montacute, 56, 76, 168.—ſir Charles, 298.

Brownlow family, 251.——viſcounts Tyrconnel.

Broxburne, 347.

Bruce, pedigree, 110,—horn, ib.

Bruel, what, 319.

Bruer, what, 319.—family, 27.

Bruern, 296.

Bruger, family, 275.

Brun, ſir Humphry le, 320.—Hugh le, 171.

Bruiton, 58.

Brunham, 326. 88.

Brun, cx.

Brunaburgh, battle of, 29.

Brutus, queries about, iv. v. vi.—founder of the Britiſh nation, where he landed, 26.

Brytene and Brytrar, 9.

Bubwith, Nicholas, biſhop of Bath and Wells, 61.

Bucken, what, 313.

Buckfaſtre abbey, 34.

Buche, Capdal de, one of the firſt knights of the garter, 152.

Buckingham, 315. 320.—earls of, 322.—houſe, 21.—duke of, 321.—ſtabbed, 139.

Buckinghamſhire, 313, 317.—name, 313, 317.—Domeſday, ib.—air and ſoil, 317.—plants, 322.

Buckland Abbas, 50.

Buckland Sororum, 71.—abbey, 40.

Buckland caſtle, 132.

Budley, 29. 37. 138.

Bulchobaudes killed, lviii.

Bulga, xv.

Bullbarrow camp, 51.

Bull, biſhop, 77.

Bullet ſtone, 276.

Bulley hill, 232.

Bull ring, 281.

Bulſtrode, 318.

Bulverhithe, 204.

Bunduica. See BOADICEA.

Buntingford, 345.

Burceſter, 287. 299.

Burford, 285, 293.—bridge, 156.—battle, 285, 293.—council of, 296.

Burgred, king of Mercia his coin, cxv.

Burgh Walteri, 57.—what, 122.

Burgh, 398.

Burgheriſte, 57.

Burgo de, or Burgh, family,.—Edward, 171.—Thomas, baron, ib.—Hubert de, 219.——conſtable of Dovercaſtle, 219.—founded an hoſpital, 245.—earl of Kent, 223.

Burghcleare, 122.

Burgherſh, or Burghwaſh, family, 191.—Bartholomew de, baron, and one of the firſt knights of the Garter, 152.

Burgundians, by whom tranſplanted into Britain, lii.

Buriana, or Beriana, a religious Iriſh woman, 3.

Burien's, St. 3. 12.

Burleigh, lord, his houſe-keeping at Theobalds, 346.

I N D E X.

Burg,
Burgh,
Burh,
Burn,
Burrough,
Burrow, } cx.
Burne, what, 46.
Burnel, family, 230.
Burnham, 317.—barons, 230.
Burning of the hill, what, 74.
Burnt Pelham, 345.
Burials, 162.
Burial-place Roman, 244.—in leather, 162.
Burril camp, 276.
Burrough clere camp, 142.
Burrows, 93.
Burport famous for hemp, 43. 48.
Burton, 198.
Burton, William, how far he illuſtrates Antoninus' Itinerary, lxxxi.
Buryhill camp 103.
Bury-wood hill, 82. 96. 134. 275. 277. 314.—camp, 82.
———— Richard de, alias Angewille, biſhop of Durham, 489, 302.
Buſt, antique female, 81.
—— of alabaſter, 141.
—— of Boadicea, 328.
Butleigh, 35.
Butler, family, 336. 344.— of Wem, 263. 397.—James, earl of Wiltſhire, 94.—and Ormond, 94.—Ralph, baron of Sudley, 263.—Eleanor, the wife of Edward IV. 266.
Butſerhill camp, 140.
Button, biſhop of Wells, his body found, 76.
By, Bye, and Byan, their ſignification, 110.
Bye, cx.
By-laws, what they ſignify, 110.
Byng, 39.
Byng, admiral, his epitaph, 330.
Byrig, its ſignification, 90.

C.

CADBURY, 56.—North, 56, 67.
Caddington, 232.
Cade, Jack, his inſurrection and defeat, 226, 227.—his mob murdered biſhop Edindon, 100.
Cadex, 21.
Cadoc, 8.
Cadogan, William, baron Reading, viſcount Caverſham, and earl of Cadogan, 161.
Cadurcis, de, or Chaworth, family, 57, 91.—Sibylla, 91.
Cæling, 5, 17.
Caer, what, 27.
Caer Andred, 223.
Caeratic, lxvii.
Caer Badon, 61.
Caer Bladon, 87, 96, 97.
Caer Brito, 63.
Caer Calemion, 56.
Caer Cei, 185.
Caer Celemon, 67.
Caer Cori, 263.
Caerdurburge, 87.
Caer Gloui, 261.
Caer Glow, ib.
Caer Gwent, 117.
Caer Iſk, 27.
Caer Kent, 215.
Caer Megwad, 212.
Caer Oder Nant Badon, 63.
Caer Palladur, 45, 52, 61.
Caer Paris, 27.
Caer Penſavelcoit, 201.
Caer Ruffayne, 27.
Caer Salem, ib.
Caer Segont, 121.
Caer Uth, 27.
Caer Vember, 287.
Caer Vortigern, 287.
Cæſar Julius, his invaſion of Britain, xxvi, xxviii, 219, 244.—where he paſſed the Thames, 168, 174.—his ſuppoſed coins, 188, 216.—encountered the Britans and defeated them, xxvi, xxix, 215.—where he landed, and why he attempted Britain, 215, 219.—what day, and what time of it, he landed, 215, 244.—dedicated a corſlet of Britiſh pearls to Venus Genitrix, at hi return from the conqueſt of Britain, xxviii, 219.—his altar, 220.—works, 244.—camps, 164, 216, 225, 328.
Cæſar Auguſta, or Saragoſſa, 104.
Cæſaris burgum, 104.
Cæſars, why ſo called, cxxxv.
Cahayne family, 315.
Cainc, what, 209.
Cainſham, 63, 82.
Caiſhoe, 313.
Caiſhobery, 339.
Caiſhow hundred, 313.
Caius, Thomas, 305.
Calais, ſtreight of, 220.
Caldſhore, 132.
Caldwell, 308, 327.
Caledonia invaded by Agricola, xlii.
Caledonii, why ſo called, and how this word was uſed by the Romans, cxxviii.
Caligula, Caius, made a mock expedition into Britain, xxx.
Calle, xvii.
Calleva, 157.—not Oxford, 301.
Callidromos, 261.
Callipolis, ib.
Calliſtratia, ib.
Calne, 88, 98.—council, 88.—accident at, 88.
Calſhot caſtle, 116.
Calveley, 434, 437. — family, ib. — Hugh de, a great ſoldier, 435.
Calvert, family, 130.
Calvo monte, de, family, 7.
Calx, 93.
Cam, what in Daniſh, 153.—what in Britiſh, 6.
Camalet, 56, 67.
Camalodunum, xxxvii.—coin of, controverted, lxx.
Camb alan, 6.
———— river, 19.
Camber eaſt, 204.
Camberwell, 178.
Camblan, 6.
Camborn, 14.
Cambrè, coins found at, lxvii.
Cambrenſis, Giraldus, 150.
Cambri, vi, 130.
Cambria, vi.
Cambridge, 262.
CAMDEN, Mr. how far he illuſtrated Antonine's Itinerary, lxxxi.—his prebend, 40, 106.—educated at Chriſtchurch 304.—his lecture, 290.—his reſidence, 225.—his death, and monument, ib.
Camden, 263.—viſcount, ib.—church, ib.—place, ib.
Camel river, 6.
Camelford, 6.
Camois, barons, 188. — John, ib. — Ralph, ib.
Camp, Daniſh, 14, 51, 112, 155, 226, 246.
—— Roman, 20, 32, 38, 155, 176, 244, 282.
—— Hampden hill, 68.
—— of Alfred, 74.
—— Dolbyri, ib.
—— Bowditch, 75.
—— Churchill, 76.
—— Smaldon, 77.
—— Maſbury caſtle, ib.
—— Walcot, 80.
—— Meaſeknoll, 82.
—— Harelane, ib.
—— Bury, ib.
—— Yaneſbury, 89, 102.
—— Wanborough, 95.
—— Ebdown, 96.
—— Bury wood, ib.
—— Oldbury, 98, 99, 102.
—— Northwood, 99.
—— Roundway caſtle, ib.
—— Snertwood, ib.
—— Rybury, ib.
—— Clayhill, 100.
—— Bratton caſtle, ib.
—— Mere, 102.
—— Oldcaſtle, ib.
—— Bartleſbury, ib.
—— Scratchbury, ib.
—— Dunſhot, ib.
—— Waldſbury, ib.
—— Knocke caſtle, 103.
—— Oakley wood, ib.
—— Weſt Kington, ib.
—— Berwick St. John, ib.
—— Winkelbury, ib.
—— Broad Chalk, ib.
—— Bury hill, ib.
—— Chiſelbury, ib.
—— Longford, 105.
—— Clerebury, ib.
—— Whichbury, ib.
—— Clarendon, ib.
—— Okebury, or Ogbury, ib.
—— Clorendon, ib.
—— Dunford, ib.
—— Frippſbury, ib.
—— Figbury ring, ib.
—— Chlorus camp, ib.
—— the Walls, 109.
—— Ambreſbury, ib.
—— Sidbury, ib.
—— Chidbury, ib.
—— Ludgerſhall, ib.
—— Chiſbury, ib.
—— Caſtle Copſe, ib.
—— Howildike, ib.
—— Caſterley, 110.
—— Boadbury, ib.
—— Martinſall hill, 112.
—— Barbury, ib.
—— Liddington, ib.
—— Godſhill, 126.
—— Godmaneſcap, ib.
—— Withybeds, ib.
—— St. Catherine's hill, 127.
—— Barksbury, 134.
—— Buryhill, ib.
—— Winclesbury, ib.
—— Egbury, ib.
—— Quarley, ib.
—— Woolbury ring, ib.
—— Dunbury, ib.
—— Tidbury, ib.
—— Dunwood, 135.
—— Butſer hill, 140.
—— Winclers barrow, ib.
—— Chilton Candover, ib.
—— Burroughclere, 142.
—— Sidmonton, ib.
—— King'sclere, ib.
—— Wallborough, ib.
—— Cornhill, ib.
—— Beaconhill, ib.
—— Inglefield, 150, 161.
—— Hardwell, 155.
—— Binbury, ib.
—— Serpenhill, 157.
—— Barrow, ib.
—— Hinton Walridge, ib.
—— Wantage, ib.
—— Sinodun, ib.
—— Cæſar's, 164, 216, 225, 328.
—— Haſcomb, 174.
—— St. George's hill, 174.
—— Homebury, ib.
—— Batle hill, 177.
—— Botle hill, ib.
—— St. Roch's hill, 196.
—— Gonſhill, ib.
—— the Brill, ib.
—— Blackdown, 198.
—— Highdown, 198.
—— Aſcomerius, ib.
—— Poor man's walls, 199.
—— White hawk, ib.
—— Hollingbury, ib.

INDEX.

Camps.
——— Poynings, ib.
——— Selſcumb, ib.
——— Pidingho, ib.
——— Miching, ib.
——— Wallins, 200.
——— Mount Caburn, 201.
——— Stockbury, 205.
——— Keſton, 225.
——— Greenſted, 227.
——— Henton hill, 276.
——— Little Sodbury, ib.
——— St. Vincent, 275.
——— Wick, ib.
——— Weſtridge, 276.
——— Meen hill, 277.
——— Willerſley, ib.
——— Cheſter, ib.
——— Caſtle bank, 278.
——— Cleyns weſt, ib.
——— Birdlip hill, 281.
——— Cerney North, ib.
——— Trewsbury, 282.
——— Dunteſborn, ib.
——— Norbury, 279.
——— Salemansbury, ib.
——— Winderedge, ib
——— Caſtle Godwin, 272.
——— Alveſton, 274.
——— Almonbury, ib.
——— Bury hill, 275, 277.
——— Cromhall, 275.
——— Burrill, 276.
——— Caſtles, ib.
——— Church pannell, 330.
——— Mount Garriſon, 342.
——— Arbury banks, ib.
——— Ravensborough, ib.
——— Round wood, 345.
——— Campwood, ib.
——— Cheſhunt, 346.
Camps, two at Lewes, 199, 200.—noticed only by Mr. Aubrey, 99.—by Abingdon, 46, 157.—in Glouceſterſhire, 268.—chain of, on Severn, 275.
——— the, 231, 274, 279.
Campion, Edmund, 305.
Campton, 328.
Campus Lapideus, xv.
Camu, lxvi, lxviii.
Camulodunum, coins of, lxvi.
Canal navigable, 298.
Cancelli, what, 307.
Canditch, 301.
Candor, the laſt earl of Cornwall of Britiſh extraction, 8.
Canford, 46, 53.
Cangani, 209.
Cangi, a Britiſh people, 60, 75.
Canings hundred, 60.
Canninges, William, 63, 83.
Cannington, 67.
Cannon foundery, 132.
Cantæ, 209.
Cantbridge, 273.
Canterbury, 215, 236.—archbiſhops of, ſtyled by a decree of a ſynod primates and metropolitans of all England, 217.—archiepiſcopal ſee, 216.—St. Auſtin's monument, ib. — archbiſhop's caſtle, ib.—Chriſtchurch, ib. —ſee transferred to Mercia, 216, 227. —— gates, 236, 237. —— hoſpital, 236. — religious houſes, 236, 237.—cathedral, 236.—cloſe, ib.—Roman gate, 237.—ſynagogue, ib.—dungeon hill, ib.—inſcription on Worthgate, ib.—St. Martin's church, ib.—St. Auſtin's abbey, ib. —Ethelbert's tower, ib.—cathedral burnt by the Danes, 238.—a ſecond time, ib.—rebuilt by Lanfranc, ib. —Conrad's choir, ib.—Bell Harry ſteeple, ib.—Bell Dunſtan, ib.—Oxford ſteeple, ib.—Arundel ſteeple, ib. — painted windows, ib.—Becket martyred, ib.—his crown, ib.—his ſhrine, ib.—ſtone ſtained with his blood, ib. — martyrdom, ib. —tranſepts and chapels, ib.—William of Sens, an architect, ib.—curious capitals, ib.—crypt, ib.—monuments of archbiſhops, &c. ib. —cloiſter, ib.—charter houſe, ib.—monaſtery, 239. — deanery, ib. —ſtranger's hall, ib.—almonry, ib.—mint yard, ib.—grammar ſchool, ib. —green yard, ib.—dormitories, ib. —Bell Jeſus, ib.—archbiſhop's palace, ib.—parochial churches, ib.—St. Andrew's church, ib.—conduit, ib. town hall, ib.—ſilk manufactory, ib.—Swift's monument, ib.—St. Auſtin converts the Britains, ib. —St. Dunſtan, where buried, ib.—natives, ib.
Canterbury college, in Oxford, founded by Simon Iſlip, archbiſhop, 289, 302.
Cantir, what, 209.
Canton, what, 209.
——— Mr. 272.
Cantium, 209.
———promontory of, 218.
Cantroed, xv.
Canute, king of England, cxxi.—his coins, cxxii. — gave Stoke Canons to the church of Exeter, 37.—fought a ſingle combat with king Edmund at Alney, 261.—his pertinent reply, 117.
Cap of maintenance, 37.
Capel, 174.
——— Arthur, lord, 350.
Car, cx.
Caracalla, took upon him the command of the army after his father's death, and made peace with the Caledonii, lii.—his coins, lxxi.
Caractacus, his policy againſt the Romans, xxx, xxxii, xxxiii.—his valour and behaviour, juſt before a battle, ib.—defeated by Aulus Plautius, xxxiii, 320. — his wife and children made priſoners, xxxiii.—delivered up to the Romans by the treachery of Cartiſmandua, ib.—his ſaying upon ſeeing the magnificence of the city of Rome, ib.—brought before Claudius in chains, and his undaunted behaviour at the tribunal of Claudius, xxxiii.
Caradock, a family of Welch extract, now Newton, 56.
Carantokes toun, 66.
Caranton, 55.
Carauſius, a Menapian, made governor of Bononia, liii.—poſſeſſed himſelf of Britain as emperor, ib.—ſlain treacherouſly by his boſom friend Allectus, liii, 299, 320.—his coins, lxxii.
Cardinal college, 304.
Careg cowſe in clowſe, what, 12.
Caregroyne, 14.
Caren an Peale, what, 12.
Carentocus, 55.
Carenton, ib.
Careſwell, 34.
Carew, family, 6, 149, 177, 193.—Richard, 6, 8, 19.—his hiſtory of Cornwall, 19.—George, lord, 34.—George, dean, 34.—Nicholas, a baron, 34.—Sir Francis, 177.—John, 190.—Sir George, 302.—Raleigh, 19.
Carey family, 27, 336, 346.
Carfax, 305.
Cargaul, 7.
Carinus, emperor, liii.
Carion, corruptly for Cantium in Diodorus Siculus, 209.
Cariſbrook, 123, 143.—caſtle, ib.
Carmelites, firſt in England, 232.
Carmouth, 43, 48.
Carn, 9.
Carn bre, 9.—Boſcowen, 12.
Carn chy, 9.
Carn Innis, 9.
Carn margh, 9.
Carn ulac, 9.
Carnon, or Carna, 9.
Carnton, 66.
Carpenter, John, biſhop of Worceſter, 275.
Carpet worked from a pavement, 113.
——— Margaret counteſs of Richmond's, 326.
Carr, Sir Richard, earl of Somerſet, 84.
Carr river, 43, 48.
Carre, Thomas, 64.
Carteret, George, baron Hawnes, after the deceaſe of his mother, viſcount Carteret and earl Granville, 330.
Cartha, the Phenician name of Corſica, 9.
Carthage, called Cartheia, 27.
Carthaginians, never in Britain, xxix.
Cartheia, 27.
Cartiſmandua, queen of the Brigantes, delivered up Caractacus to the Romans, xl.
Carvilius, his tomb, 108.
Carus, emperor, liii.
Carykrood, 14.
Caryll, Joſ. 302.
Carſhalton, 170.
Caſhiobury, 337, 350.
Caſſii, 313.
Caſſibelinus, 313, 336.—his ſubjects, xxvi.—territory, 313.—city, 336.
Caſſy, family,
Caſtgrove, 161.
Caſques found, 105.
Caſtel, de, a French pirate, who burnt Plymouth, cut off, with his whole party, by ſome Devonſhire peaſants, 26.
Caſtel, Edmund, his labours and epitaph, 330.
Caſterley camp, 110.
Caſtle Andinas, 19.
Caſtle bank camp, 278.
Caſtle camp, 276.
Caſtle copſe camp, 109.
Caſtlecomb, 88, 96, 99.
Caſtledore, 16, 20.
Caſtle Clum, 15.
Caſtle field, 98.
Caſtle Garde, a tenure, 26.—changed, 219.
Caſtle Godwin camp, 272.
Caſtle mill, 327.
Caſtle Ruff, 234.
Caſtle ſtreet, 98.
Caſtle Thorp, 320.
Caſtle at Barbury, 155.—Badbury, ib. —Calſhot, 116.—Hurſt, ib.
Caſtle of the Rhe, 156.
Caſtles, Danes, 32.
Caſtor, cx.
Caſtleton, 295.
Catabathmos, 259.
Catamanus, or Kadran, a man's name, 1.
Catſtoke, 49.
Cateia, xiii.
Caterva, xiii.
Cateſhill, held by the tenure of being marſhal of the laundreſſes when the king came there, 167.
Cathari, who, lxii.
Catharine, daughter of William Herbert, 224.—widow of Thomas lord Berkley, 276.
Catharine's hill near Wincheſter, 136. 144.—chapel, 175.
Catharine, queen, reſided at Ampthill, 329.—croſs to her memory, ib.
Cathbregion, 56.
Cathedral of Bodmyn, 17.—Exeter, 28.
Cathuellani, 313.
Catichludani, 313.
Catigern, 213.—his grave, ib.
Catti, 313.
Catin, 20.
Cattidudani, 313.
Cattieuchlani, 313.
Cativellani, 313.
Catton, Hamo de, 167.
Catuellani, 313.
Caun, 75.
Caunos, 234, 235.

INDEX.

Cauſeway Acre, 344.
Cave, 15.
—— at Royſton, 335, 341.
Cave, barons, 175.
Cavendiſh, Mr. 33.—William, baron Hardwicke, marquis of Hartington and duke of Devonſhire, 40.
Caverns, 175, 274, 317.
Caverſfield, 299, 320.
Caverſham, 161, 310.
Cawſhot caſtle, 132.
Caxton, 129.—William, 228.
Ceadwalla, 194—poſſeſſes the Iſle of Wight, 124.
Ceardicſlega, battle of, 315.
Ceaſter, what, 213.
Ceaulin, king of the Weſt Saxons, defeated the Britans at Deorham, 62, 263.—and ſlew three of their princes, 263.—routed by the Britans at Wodenſdike, and forced to fly his country, 87.——defeated by king Ethelbert, with great ſlaughter, at Wimbledon, 170.—took the city of Cirenceſter, 264.—took Benſon from the Britans, 292, 308.—died miſerably in exile, 87.
Cecil, Robert, viſcount Cranborne, 46. earl of Salisbury, 91.—baron of Eſſendon, ib.—ſir Thomas, 170.—family, 28.—pedigree, 346.
Cecily, daughter to W. baron Bonevill, 29.—daughter to Jordan Fitz Stephens, 27.
Celeba, 309.
Celibacy, when firſt injoined prieſts, 25.—debate on and accident, 88, 99.
Celtæ, xv.
Celtiberians, 209.
Celts, 13, 132, 144, 164.
Cenia, 14.
Cenimagni, 140.
Cenio, 14.
Cenionis oſtium, 4.
Centoner, 124.
Cenulf, king of Mercia, his coin, cxiv.
Ceolred, 87.
Ceolwulph, king of Mercia, his coin, cxv.
Cerdeford, 115.
Cerdic, firſt king of the Weſt Saxons, 95.—defeated the Britons at Chardford, 115, 126.—the firſt Saxon that ſubdued the iſle of Wight, 124.—engaged the Britans ſharply at Cherdſley, 315.—where he landed, 126.
Cerdic's ford, 115.—battle of, 126.
Cerdicſand, 126.
Cerdicſhore, 126.
Cerealis, xl.
Cereviſia, xv.
Cerne abbey, built by St. Auſtin, 44, 50.—giant, 44, 50.
Κερνεαλις, 9.
Cerney North, 44.—camp, 281.
Ceroti inſula, 167.
Cethilon, what, 313.
Cetius, Jupiter, 88.
Cetos, xiii.
Chaddleworth, 159.
Chadham, 109.
Chadwell, 344.
Chagford, 27.
Chair, antient, 138.
Chaloner, Dr. Robert, 318.
Chalybeate water, 164.
Chamber, in the foreſt, 434.
Chambers, Robert, 62.
Chamberlane family, 309.——name changed to Tankerville, 292.
Champernoun family, 26, 34.
Champernulph family, 26, 34.
Champreys family, 249.
Chancery, cxlvi.
Chandos, barons, 263, 278.—John, one of the firſt knights of the garter, 152.
Chapel den, 8.—on the heath, 294, 295.
Chapel, antient, 294.
Chapman, 88.
Char, cx.
Charcoal, 192.
Chard, 69.
Chardford, 115, 126.
Chardſley, 315.
Charingham, 132.
Chariot fighting, xxi.
Charlbury, 296.
Charnel houſe, 246.—antient, 348.
Charnley, 212.
Charles I. church, dedicated to, 14, 33.
———— concealed, 138.—his ſpurs, 143.—and Elizabeth's portrait, 343.
Charles II. his eſcape, 48.—married, 139.—plot to ſhoot, 345.
Charles IV. emperor, 169.
Charlton, his plan of Stonehenge, 107.
Charlton, 98, 110.—Walter, 77.
Charmouth, 43, 48.—cliffs, ib.
Charnwood foreſt, 211.
Chartham, 241.
Chartney, 157.
Charud, 186.
Chatham, 214, 233.—dock, 233.—cheſt, ib.
Chatillon, 320.
Chaſe, Micklewood, 274.
Chatelet little mountain, old town diſcovered on, lxviii.
Chaucer, family, 160.—Thomas, 292, 309.—his monument, ib.
——— Geoffrey, 150, 160, 286, 297, 308.
——— his oak, 160.
Chaumond family, 7.
Chaworth, or de Cadurcis, family, 57, 315.—Sybilla, 91.
Cheap, cx.
Cheapen, 88.
Cheardeſley, 315.
Cheddar famous for cheeſe equal to Parmeſan, 77.
Cheddar cliffs, 77.
Chedder, lord, 74.
Chedingſtone, 230.
Chedworth, 281.——John, biſhop of Lincoln, ib.
Chegford, 27.
Cheeſe, the art of making it, ſuppoſed to have been brought hither by the Romans, 267.
Chelſham, 177.
Cheltenham, 279.
Chenerotes, xxiii.
Cheney, family, 50, 88, 324, 330.—monuments of, 330.
Chenkbury, camp, 188.
Chenock, Eaſt, 69.
Cheping Barnet, 350.——almſhouſes, and freeſchool, ib.
Chequers family, 241.
Cherbury caſtle, 157.
Cherchefelle, 175.
Cheren in Phœnician, what, 9.
Cherington, 277.
Cherries, when firſt brought into England, 209.—gardens, 234.
Cherwel river, 286, 298.
Chertſey, 167.
Cheſelbury, an amphitheatre, 109.
Cheſelton, 48.
Cheſham Boyce, 318.
Cheſhunt, 346.—nunnery, ib.
Cheſil bank, 49.
Cheſle money, 277.
Cheſnut trees, 53.—great, 276.
Cheſt at Chatham, 233.
Cheſter, cx.
Cheſterton, 130, 280.
Cheſtles camp, 277.
Chettlehampton, 29.
Chetwood, 320.
Cheyneis, 314, 318.
Cheynel, 301.
Chicheley, Henry, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 303.—founded All Saints and St. Bernard's colleges, 289.—family, 130
Chicheſter de family, 30.
Chicheſter, 185, 186, 193, 196.—inſcriptions, 185, 193.—abbey, 185, 194.——church, 185, 195.——tower, 185, 165.—earl of, 185, 196.
Chickſand, 324, 328.
Chidbury camp, 109.
Chidley, 27.—barons, 27.—mount, 71.—family, 27, 35.
Chief ranger, and his power, 153.
Chilcombe, and camp, 54.
Child, William, 83.
Child, his death, 34.
Children, drawn through holes in ſtones, 13.
Childrey, 158.
Chilham, 241, 215.—caſtle, ib.
Chil Ockford, 52.
Chillingworth, William, 306.—his epitaph, 194.—where educated, 303.
Chilmarſh, 104.
Chilt, 279.
Chiltern, 313, 317.—hills, 340.—ditch, 103.
Chiltern Candover, 135.—camp, 140.
Chilworth, 175.
Chimligh, 29.
Chinkbury, 188, 198.
Chinting caſtle, 201.
Chip, cx.
Chippenham, 88, 98.
Chipping, cx.
Chipping Sodbury, 476.—Wardon, 402.—Norton, 295.
Chiſbury camp, 109.
Chiſelborough, 68.
Chiſelbury camp, 103.
Chiſelhurſt, 225.
Chiſelhampton, 295.
Chiſill bank, 37, 43, 48.
Chlorus' camp, 106.
Cholſley, 158.—farm, and barn, ib.
Choir Gawr, 92, 108.
Chriſt Church, town of, 115, 126.—college in Oxford, built by cardinal Wolſey, 290, 304.
Chriſt's blood, a relique of, 278.
Chriſtianity, when firſt in Britain, biſhop Stillingfleet's opinion on it, xlix.
Chriſtiana, wife of Cogan, 30.
Chryſanthus, lxii.
Chryſoſtom's works publiſhed, 290.
Chronicle, Parian, 305.
Chue magna, 74.
Chumleigh, 29, 39.
Churn river, 95. 263.
Church, firſt Chriſtian, 245.
Church pannell, camp, 330.
Churches, pariſh, appropriated, cxxxiii.
Churchill, 40.—John, duke of Marlborough, 38, 113.—ſir Winſton, 54.—Charles, his tomb, 245.
———— camp, 76.
Chute foreſt, 122.—cauſeway, 189.
Chuton, 60, 75.—baron, ib.
Cia, lxviii.
Ciceſtria, 185.
Cilla, ſiſter to king Cadwalla, 148.
Cimbri, vii.
Cimbrians, vii.
Cimen, 188, 192.
Cimen ſhore, 188, 192.
Cimia, 48.
Cinegils, king of the Weſt Saxons, defeated Penda, the Mercian, 264.—baptized by Birinus, 290.
Cinque ports, 190.—wardens of the, 222.
Cinulph ravaged Kent, 222.
Cinvil, a Daniſh prince, where ſlain, 262.
Circles of ſtones, 13, 17, 81, 112.
Circuits, xiii.
Cirenceſter, 263, 279, 280, 281.—abbey church, 280.—Roman antiquities, 280.—pottery, 280, 281.—caſtle, 280, 281.
Ciruſius, 16.
Ciſſa, viceroy to a king of the Weſt Saxons,

INDEX.

Saxons, built Ciſſe caſtle, 188.—built an abbey at Sheoveſham, from whence it was called Abbendon, 148.
Ciſsbury, 188, 198.
Ciſſe caſtle, 188.
Ciſtercian abbey, 134, 228.—ſchool, 306.
Cities, very often roſe out of garriſons, 46.
City, meaning of the word, 52.
Citizens, cxliii.
Civil wars, when firſt begun among the Saxons, 170.
Ciule, 100.
Clandon, Eaſt, 320,
Clandon place, 173.
Clapham, 178, 327.
Clare de, family, 340.—earls of Glouceſter, 264.—Margaret, 214.—Gilbert, earl of Glouceſter, 260.—Richard, earl of Hertford, 265, 340.
Clare family, 212.
Clare St. family, 189.—pariſh, 5.
Clarence, duke of, his tomb, 269.
Clarendon, printing-office, 305.--lord, his hiſtory of the rebellion, 305.
——— library, &c. burnt, 177.
——— 106.—earls of, 52, 106.—park, 92. 106.—camp, 106.
Clarke, Mr. his conjecture on Britiſh coins, lxvi.
Claſianus, xxxix.
Clatford, 112.
Claudia, 261.
Claudh, what, 116.
Claudius attempted Britain, xxx.—reduced and diſarmed the Britons, xxxi.—had a triumph decreed him from the Roman ſenate, ib.—from whence he ſet ſail into Britain, 221. his name inſcribed on a pig of lead, 60.
Claudius Contentus had a great ſum of money at intereſt in Britain, 218.
Claur, what, 133.
Clauſentum, 116, 133.
Clay hill, 100.—camp, ib.
Cleeve, Biſhop's, 279.
—— Cloud, 279.
Cledian, 46.
Clemens Maximus, ſaluted emperor by by the ſoldiery in Britain, ſlain Gratian, and was afterwards ſlain himſelf, 218.
St. Clere, 5.
Clerebury camp, 106.
Clergy, celibacy among, firſt introduced, 25.
Cleveland, duke and ducheſs of, 142.
Clevum, 261.
Cleyns, Weſt, camp, 278.
Cliefden, 317.
Cliff, at Hoo, 156, 228.—council, 212.
Cliff, 67, 200, 212.
Cliffs, at Cheddar, 77.—at Hordwell, 127.
Clifford, family, 35, 442, 446.—ſir Thomas, 35.—baron Chudleigh, ib.—Roſamund, concubine to king Henry II. 286.
Clifford caſtle, 442, 446.
Cliffs on fire, 48.
Clifton, 44, 54, 275.—hot well, 275.
Clink, 179.
Clinton, family, 213.—Geoffrey de, chamberlain to king Henry I. 315.—baron Clinton, 168, 173.—Oſbern de, 315.
Clito, earl of Wincheſter, 119.—Ethelwald waſted Breden foreſt with his Danes, 87.
Clive, lord, 174.
Clock, 58.—at Glaſtenbury, 73.
Clodius Albinus, proprætor in Britain, obliged ſoon to reſign, for ſpeaking too freely againſt the emperor, xlix.
Clorendon camp, 186.
Cloth manufacture firſt brought into England, 223.—by the Flemings, on the invitation of Edward III.
Clovelly harbour, 38.
Cloveſhoo, 156.—three councils at, 156, 228.
Clum caſtle, 15.
Cluniac monks, 234.
Clyſt heath, 37.—river, ib.
Clyto, cxxxv.
Cneben, 170.
Cnebenſbury, 170.
Cnegumi, 14.
Coal mines, 417.—money, 49.
Coals, where plentiful, 81, 82.
Coat, cx.
Cobb of Lyme, 43, 48.
Coberley, 281.
Cobham, town of, 173, 228.—John de, lord, 171, 228.—Eleanor, 171.—lords, 212, 228.
Coccus, xiv.
Cochlearia, 211, 226.
Cockington, 27.
Cockles, 196.
Cockthorp, 294.
Cod fiſhing, 38.
Coderington, 276.
Codrington, colonel William, a great benefactor to All Souls College in Oxford, 303.
Coed Andred, 179. 185.
Coeling, 5.
Coeur de Lion, Richard, 288.
Coffin, 274.—leaden, 18.—ſtone, 272, 295.
Cogan family, 30.
Coges, 285.
Cogidunus, 193.
Coining of money, not uſed by the Britans in Julius Cæſar's time, 65.
Coins, 228.—of Henry II, cut, 133.—gold 133, 226.—Roman, lxx.—lxxv. 12, 15, 18, 20, 35, 44, 50, 52, 53, 56, 58, 78, 79, 95, 96, 99, 110, 122, 141, 144, 151, 157, 162, 168, 175, 176, 226, 228, 242, 244, 268, 272, 273, 274, 276, 279, 281, 282, 286, 296, 299, 306, 314, 317, 318, 328, 335, 336, 346, 349, 250,—Greek, 228, 233.—of Edward IV. 273.—gold of Henry VI. 329.—Daniſh or Dutch, 342.—of Fauſtina, 342.—of Claudius, 349.—Britiſh, lxv. lxviii. 52, 231, 277, 328. of Cunobeline, deſcribed by Mr. Pegge, ib.—of Camulodunum, given for Britiſh by biſhop Gibſon, lxvi.—found at Carnbre, lxvii.—Gauliſh, lxviii.—Saxon, cxiii.—cxix.—Saxon, where found, 159, lxx.—of archbiſhops of Canterbury, cxiii. and York, cxiv.
Coitmaur, 58, 78.
Coker, John, 299.
Coke, ſir Thomas, 303.
Colbrook, 339.
Colbrand, a Daniſh giant, 119.
Colcheſter, Britiſh coins found at, lxv.
Cold Aſton, 274.
—— Norton, 295.
Cole, and river, 314.
Colebrook, 314.
College of Vaux, 106.—Morden, 226.
Colleges in Oxford, 289.—firſt endowed, 302.
Collwell, 308.
Colerbrook, 347.
Colgruneſmore, 132.
Colmore, 135.
Colne, 347.
Colne brook, 314, 318.
Colney ſtreet, 347.
Colonia Gevum, 261.
Colrane, earl, 106.
Colton field, 281.
Columb river, 27.
Columba, ſaint and martyr, 6.
Columbanus, St. 6.
Columb's, St. 6, 19.
Columpton, 27.
Colwal, Francis, 173.
Collwell, 308.
Colyton, 37.
Comb, what, cx, 30.
Comb Martin, 40.—Nevil, 176.
Combat, 25.—right defended by it, 91.—between Canute the Dane and king Edmund, 270.
Comdhath, 15.
Comes, cxxxvi.—ſacrarum largitionum, lvi.—Britanniarum, ib.—litoris Saxonici, ib.—tractus maritimi, ib.—rerum privatarum, ib.—civilis, lviii.
Comius Attrebatenſis, 147.—coins falſely aſcribed to, lxvii.
Commeail, a Britiſh prince, ſlain by Ceaulin, the Saxon, in battle, 263.
Commerford, 98.
Commodus, emperor, xlix.—his coins, lxxi.
Common Pleas, cxlv.
Comp, cx.
Compton, Long, 285, 295.—heath, 132.
Concani, xcv.
Condidan, a Britiſh prince, ſlain in battle by Ceaulin the Saxon, 263.
Condora, 15.
Conduit, at Oxford, 305.
Coney caſtle, 54.
Congarus, 60.
Congerſbury, 60, 76.
CONOB, lxxiii.
Connor, 48.
Conovium, 449, 458.
Conovius, 449, 458.
Conqueſt of England, cxxiii. cxxvi.
Conqueſt family, 324, 329.
Conſtans, 137.—ſhorn a monk, 118. from a monk made Auguſtus, lvi.—uſurped the government in oppoſition to Honorius, 121.—ſlain by the treachery of Gerontius, lvi. 118, 121.
——— the Danmonian, 7.
Conrad's ring, 238.
Conſtantine, 15.
Conſtantine the Great, his policy when he rode poſt from Rome to York to his father before his death, liv.—his conqueſts in Britain and over the barbarians, lv.—introduced the goſpel into the Roman empire, ib.—built Conſtantinople, lvi.—new modelled the government of the empire, ib.—his coins, lv. lxxiii. 121.—inſcription to him, ib.
Conſtantine elected emperor in Britain, makes Arles his capital, defeated and beheaded, lxii.
——— ſon of Conſtantine the great, lvi.
Conſtantinus, king of Britain, lxxxix.
Conſtantius Chlorus, the father of Conſtantine the Great, governed the empire under Diocleſian and Maximian, liv.—made emperor, after the abdication of Diocleſian and Maximian, ib.—married Helena, the daughter of a petty prince in Britain, ib.—obliged by Maximian to divorce Helena, and marry his daughter, ib.—his policy in giving his courtiers liberty of religion to diſcover their faith, ib.—his coins, lxxii.
Conſtantius, made emperor after the murder of Magnentius, lvii.—great wickedneſs committed in Britain by one Paul Catena under him, ib.—favoured greatly the Arian ſchiſm, ib. convened a council of 400 biſhops in favour of Arianiſm, lviii.—his death and tomb, 121.—coins, lxxiii.
Conſul of Glouceſter, 264.
Cooper, earl of Shaftſbury, 52.
Conwhath, 15.
Copeley family, 190.—Roger, ib.
Copperas, 46, 54, 214.
Copper mines, 10.

INDEX.

Coppman, 88.
Cope family, 297.
Coracle, what, 417.
Corbet family, 7.
Corfe caſtle, 44.
Corinæus, 25.—ſaid to have been a companion of Brute, and to have given name to Cornwall, ib. —wreſtled with the giant Gogmagog, ib.
Corin, river, 264.
Corini, 1.
Corinia, 1.
Corinium, 263, 279, 280.
Corn, lxvii. 1.
—— in Cornwall, 10.
—— crop of, 20.—ſown on the foundation of cities, 121.
Cornbury, 296.—viſcount, ib.
Cornhill camp, 142.
Corniſh diamonds, 2.—men placed always by king Arthur in the front of the battle, 3.—people very luſty and ſtrong, 3, 11.—old tongue quite loſt and why, 11.—where preſerved, 13. —tone of ſpeaking, 13.—amphitheatre, 14, 15.—chough, 4.—rebels riſe, 39.—preſſed the city of Exeter hard, till the lord Ruſſel raiſed the ſiege, and defeated them, 37.
Cornovaille in Armorica, 1.
Cornovium, (tribunus cohortis), 1.
Cornubia, 1,
Cornwall, John, baron of Fanhop, 324, 329.
Cornwall, 1.—its names, ib.—tin, 2. diamonds, ib. 10.—inhabitants, 2, 11.—bounds, 9, 11.—dimenſions, ſoil, and air, 9.—ſeat of druidiſm, ib.—mines and minerals, 10. corn, ib.—Domeſday, 11.—boroughs, ib.—plays, ib.—extended more weſt, 16.—its privileges, and by whom granted, ib.—its government, ib.—how its ports and rivers came to be ſtopped up, 5.—earls and dukes of, 8, 21.—plants, 22.
Cornwall, duke of, his palace, 16.—earls of, 21.
Cornwallia, 1.
Cornwallis, lxxxix. xc.
Corpſes done up in lead as mummies, 77.
Corpus Chriſti college in Oxford, built by Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, 289, 304.
Corſica, called by the Phœnicians Carnatha, 9.
Cortham, 411, 417*.
Coryat, Tom, his frolicks, 68.
Cory Mallet, 57.
Coſham, 88, 98.
Coſſini, 1.
Coſton, 81.
Cot, cx.
Cote, cx.
Coteres, 234.
Cotes, 211, 282.
Cotſwold, 263, 267.—games, 298.
Cottington, Sir William, 102.
Cotton family, 328, 329.—Sir Robert, his houſe, 139.—his library, 328, 329.
Coucy, 325.—Ingelram de, 332.
Covert family, 188,
Covinni, xxii.
Covinus, xiii.
Council, of Cliffes at Ho, 212.—at Cloveſho, 228.—of Burford, 293.—of Einſham, 294.—of Bennington, 345.—of Berkhampſted, 349.
Counts of the ſhore, civ, 210.—of Britain, lvi.—of the imperial largeſſes of the empire, 89.
Counties, England divided into, cxxx. cxxxii.—their names, cxxxi.
Court of admiralty, and of wards and liveries, cxlvii. —— of requeſts, cxlvii.—of arches, ib.—of audience, ib.—prerogative, ib.—of faculties, ib.—of peculiars, ib.—cloſe, 332.
Courts of England, cxliv—cxlviii. —eccleſiaſtical, cxlvii.
Court barons, cxxxviii.
Court cloſe, 157.
—— mine, 268.
—— ſwannimote, 268.
—— up ſtreate, 248.
Courtfield, 100.
Courtney family, 28, 30, 31, 38.—Hugh, 27, 28.—marquis of Exeter, 28.—Edward, ib.—monuments, 30, 35, 46.—earl of Devonſhire, 46.—Thomas, 56.—one of the firſt knights of the garter, 152.—William archbiſhop of Canterbury, 222.
Coutance, Geoffrey, biſhop, raiſed a rebellion againſt William Rufus, 63.
Coway ſtakes, xxvi, 168, 174.
Cow Berkeley, 281.
Cowdrey, 187, 197.—paintings, 187, 197, 198.
Cowdung uſed for firing, 44.
Cowes, Weſt, 123.—Eaſt, ib.
Cowling caſtle, 234.—inſcription at, ib.
Cowick, 37.
Cowmore, 132.
Coxden, 54.
Coytſala, 15.
Cradle of Henry V, 268.
Crag, cx.
Cranborn abbey, 46, 54.—lodge, 163. viſcount, 46.
Cranbroke, 223, 249.
Cranley, 173.
Craumerſh, 149.
Craux, Le, xv.
Crawford, Great, camp, 53.
Crayford, 178, 228.
Crecce rivulet, 212.
Creckanford, 212.
Creden river, 27.
Credendon, 315.
Crediton, 35
Creech, Thomas, 53.
Creeklade, 87, 96.—no univerſity, 87, 96.
Crendon, 315, 320.
Creſſy, Hugh, 301
Crevequer, a noble family, 213.—Hamon de, 222.
Crews Morchard, 35.
Creyford, 212.
Creys, 227.
Cricklade, 87, 96.
Cridiantum, 27.
St. Criſpin's monument, 223.
Criſpin, Milo, 149.—tomb, 223.
Croamiſh Gifford, 309.
Crockern Torr, 32, 35.
Crollas, 17.
Cromhall, 275.—camp, ib.
Cromlech, 18. 54.
Cromwell family, 135.—Thomas earl of Eſſex, 178.—Richard, 135, 346.
Crookherne, 56.
Crop of corn, 20.
Croſs, 14, 275.—at St. Burien's, 12. —inſcribed, 16.—at Shirburn, 51. —at Stalbridge, 51, 54.—at Briſtol, 64, 82, 102.—of Hide abbey, 119. —miraculouſly ſpeaking and condemning the order of married prieſts, which occaſioned their abolition, ib. —coſting a year's revenue of the whole kingdom, ib.—made of the nails of the true croſs, 155.—at Reculver, 235.—of St. Auſtin, 242. —Whiteleaf, 319.—at Stoney Stratford, 321.—Eleanor's, 321, 324, 330, 346, 348.—Ampthill, 329.—Dunſtable, 330.—Leighton Buzzard, 331.—Roiſa's, 332.—Waltham, 346.—of St. Albans, 348.—iron, 347.
Croſſes, erected to the memory of queen Eleanor, 321, 324, 330, 346. 348.
—— St. hoſpital, 137.
Croſs, fraternity of the, 148.
Crow, Royſton, 335, 341.
Croydon, 177.—palace, ib.—bournes, ib.
Cruceprne, 56.
Crucifix, famous, 232, 238.
—— of ſilver, 295, 297.
Cruckern, 56.
Crudwell, 96.—baroneſs of, ib.
Crunbela, 108.
Cruwys Morchard, 35.
Crux Oſwaldi, 418.
Cryſtal, of ſeveral colours, where found, 275.
Crythmus, 219.
Cuchinſlow, 157.
Cuckamſley hill, 157.
Cuckmer haven, 189.
Cuckſtone, 234.
Cuddeſden, 309.
Cuddington, 286.
Cujacius, Jacobus, 117.
Culham bridge, 156.
Cumbwell, 249.
Cumner, 157.
Cundha, king, 110.
Cuneti, on coins, 112.
Cunetio, 93, 112.—river, 93.
Cuno, lxvi—lxviii.
Cunobelinus, king of the Iceni, 313. —his two ſons conquered by Aulus Plautius, 320.—his coins, lxv.
Cup, wooden, 51.—braſs Roman, 113.
Curcelle family, 76.
Curcy, or Courcy, William de, 55.—John de, ib.
Curmi, xxiii.
Cuſanz family, 122.
Cuth, cviii.
Curthoſe, Robert, his monument, at Glouceſter, 270.
Curtius Montanus, an epicure, 218.
Cuthbert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, called a council at Cliff in 742, 212, 228.
Cuthburg, ſiſter to king Ina, 46.
Cuthburga founded a nunnery, 46.
—— where buried, 46, 53.
Cuthred, his coin, cxiii. —fought a bloody battle with Kenilwalch, king of the Weſt Saxons, at Bradford, 89.—defeated king Ethelbald, and took his ſtandard, at Battle edge, 285.
Cuthwolph, the Saxon, took Einſham from the Britans, 285.—took Aileſbury by force in 1071, 314.—ſo defeated the Britans that they ſurrendered ſeveral towns to him, 323.
Cutpound, 135.
Cpichelmerlape, 157.
Cylt, or Chylt, what, 313.
Cymberth, 117.
Cynegium Ventenſe, 117.
Cyngetorix, 110.
Cynric, king, defeated the Britans, and took Sarum, 90.—fought the Britans at Barbury, 112.
Cynwit caſtle, where, 40.
Cypman, Cyppan, } what, 88.
Cyprus, called Ceraſtis, broken off from Syria, 220.
Cyuls, lxxxvi.

D

D'Abridgecourt, Zanchet, one of the firſt knights of the garter, 152.
D'Abetot. See Abetot.
Dacre, lord, of the ſouth, 189.
Dacorum hundred, 345.
Daggers at Bridport, what, 48.
Dairel family, 315.
Dale, 196, 243.
Dalegrig family, 191, 205.
Dallington foreſt, 191.

Dale

INDEX.

Dalreudini, xcvii.
Damer family, 51.
Damory court, 53.
Damnonii defeated by Egbert, 7.
Danais hundred, 343.
Dancing hundred, 2, 43.
Dandelion, 239.
Dane end, 344.—banks, 241.
Dane furlong, 342.
Danegelt, what, cxx.
Danelage, what, cxxvi.
Danes, 327, 328.—their original, cxx. ſtandards, 7, 40.—landing, ib.—defeated, 227, 319, 273.—kings, 40.—their religion and way of appeaſing their gods by ſacrificing men, ib. — committed great depredations in England, ib.—gave occaſion for the tax called Danegelt, ib.—defeated totally by king Egbert, 7.—burnt Canterbury cathedral twice, 238. —— burnt Taviſtock, 25. —— where they firſt landed, 27.—ſpoiled Exeter, 28. —— cut off and loſt their ſtandard, 30. —— ſlaughter of the Engliſh, 286.—works, 272. defeated the Engliſh in two engagements at Carmouth, 40.—battle with the Saxons, 286.—retire before Alfred, 314, 318.—defeated by Edmund Ironſide at Gillingham, 52. —beaten by king Alfred, who obliged them to take an oath to depart the kingdom, 56, 89. — defeated and forced him to abſcond in Athelney, 57.—defeated by him, 89, 100.—defeated by Edmund Ironſide at Selwood, 57.—treat with Edward, 319. —come up to Ware, 336, 344.—memorials of, 343.—routed by Ealſtan, biſhop of Sherbourn, ib. — driven out of England, cxxi.—maſſacred, ib.—drew a ditch between the Kennet and the Thames, where they retreated when beaten by king Ethelwolph, 150.—defeated at Farnham by king Alfred, 167.—by king Ethelwolph at Ockley, 168.—defeated at Holmeſdale, ib.—at Otford in 1016, 227.—had been extirpated out of England by Edmund Ironſide, but for the treachery of duke Edſtric, 232.—plundered Rocheſter, ib.—overthrown in a ſea fight at Sandwich by Ealcher, 242.—ravaged Glouceſterſhire, 261.—ſacked and burnt Oxford, 288.—land, 66, 240, 247.—their ravages, 87, 98.—make peace with Etheldred, 117.—ſlaughtered, 212.
Danes end, 343.
Danes caſtles, 32.
Danes field, 345.—great and little, 329.
Danes moor plain, 297.
Danewort, 20.
Daniel, biſhop of the Weſt Saxons, 124.
Daniſh camps, 14, 51, 112, 155, 226, 246.—caſtle, 15, 19.—ſtandard, 30. —works, 228.—entrenchments, 345.
Darent and river, 212.
Darien, ſtreights of, 26.
Darking, 176.
Dart river, 26.
Dartford, 212, 227.—viſcount, 227.
Dartington, 26.
Dartmore, ib.—loadſtones found there, ib.
Dartmouth, 26, 34.—baron and earl, 26, 34.
Da-vernum, 215.
Date at Glaſtonbury, 73.
Daubney, Henry, 57.—earl of Bridgewater, ib.
Danmonii, 1.
Danmunith, what, ib.
Danteſey, 88, 98.—barons, 88, 98.
Danvers, family, 98, 100.—Henry, baron Danteſey and earl of Danby, 88, 98.—Sir John, 98.
Davenant, William, 306.
Davies, ſir John, 103.
Davington priory, 235.
Dawkins, Henry, 106.
Dawtrey family, 196.
De Abrincis, 222.
De Alta Ripa, or Haultrey, 96.
De Aquila, 189.—honour 189.
De Bathe, Henry, 38.
De Bello Campo.—See Beauchamp.
De Cadurcis, 57, 91.
De Campo Arnulphi, 26, 34.
De Cantelupo, 26.
De Chat, Ilbert, his epitaph, 101.
De Crepito Corde, 213.
De Diceto, 97.
De Ferrariis.—See Ferrars.
De Gorniaco, .—See Gournay,
De Grandiſon, biſhop of Exeter, 27.
De Hirundine, 6.
De la Beche family, tombs of, 149. 149.
De la Bere family, 443.
De la Fert, 57.
De la Lind, 45.
De la Mare, 61, 150.
De la More, Thomas, his hiſtory, 213
De la Pole, 150.—William, 292.—Alice, 292.—William, duke of Suffolk, 302.
De la Warr, 188.
De la Zouch, 26.
De le Spencer, Hugh, 119.
De Lincolnia or Nichole, 52.
De Nichol, 52.
De Novo Burgo, 44.
De Novo Mercatu, 56, 263.
De Port, Adam, 120.
De Redveriis, 26, 30.
De Sancto Mauro, 57.
De Totenais, 26.
De Turbida Villa, 45.
Deal, 243.—caſtle, 218.
Dean of the arches, cxlvii.
Deane Michel town, 267.
Deane foreſt, 267.—deſtined to deſtruction, 267.
Decebalus, 313.
Decombes, St. 55.
Decumnuas, ib.
Deddington, 298.
Dee river navigation, 433.
Deepdale, 259.
Deepden, 175.
Deerhurſte, 269, 270.—inſcription at, 269, 270.
Deification of an emperor, lii.
Delamere family, 434.
Delaware fmily, 188, 267.
Delves, ſir John, and ſon, 437.
Den, cx.
Denchworth, North and South, 148.
Dengeneſſe, 223.
Denham, 318.
Denham, ſir John, 303.
Denis le, family, 29.
Dennington caſtle and hoſpital, 160.
Denne family, 274.
Dennis, ſir Gilbert, 276.
Dens, what, 192.
Denſhiring, what, 32.
Denswall, 434.
Deorham, 263.
Deorhirſt, 261.
Deptford, 210, 225.
Der, cx.
Dercoma, xiii.
Dereham, Eaſt and Weſt, 275.
Derham, 263, 275.—Dr. 303.
Dert river, 26, 34.
Dertmore, 26, 34.
Dertinton, 26.
De vies, 88.
Deviſes, 88, 99.
Devorguil, the wife of John Baliol, king of Scots, 301.
Deſburgia, the wife of Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, 57.
Deſpenſer, le, family, 191, 211.—Hugh, earl of Wincheſter, 264.—Thomas, duke of Glouceſter, 265. —baron and baroneſs, 212.
——— Iſabel, her tomb, 269.—tomb of lord, ib.
Dethick, William, 151.
Deveniſh, John, 190.
Devereux family, 91.
Deveril river, 89, 102.
Devi, biſhop of St. David's, 58.
Devil's highway, 164.—coits, 295.
Devizes, 88, 99.
Devonia, 25.
Devonſhire, 25, 32.—bounds, 25, 32. name, 25.—ſoil, ib.—Domeſday, 25, 26, 32.—agriculture, 25, 32.—tin mines, 25, 32.—Romans and Weſt Saxons in it, 25, 32.—bounds fixed by Alfred, 9.—commodious for its harbours, 25.—abounds in rivers and mines, 25, 32.—lead, gold, and ſilver mines in it formerly, 30, 40.—earls and dukes of, 30, 40.—plants, 40.
Dewen family, 443, 444.
D'Ewes, ſir Simonds, 54.
Diamonds, Corniſh, 2, 10.—Briſtol, 64, 83.
Dicul, a Scotch monk, 185.
Didius Aulus, or Avitus Gallus, ſent prōprætor to Britain, his caution in that poſt, xxxvi. ib.
Digby, John, baron Shirburn and earl of Briſtol, 51, 83.
Dike hills, 307.—Offa's, 87.
Dinant, or Dinham family, 29.
Dinham family, 29, 315, 319.
Dinſol, 4.
Dioceſes, cxxxiii.
Diocleſian, emperor with Maximian, liii.—in his reign, a bloody perſecution of the church, liv.—he and his partner abdicated the throne, liv.
Diſhley, 211.
Diſewort, 212.
Ditch, 51, 54.—antient, 142.—at Chiltern, 103.
Ditches, antient, 95, 108.
Ditchley, 296.
Ditchling caſtle, 199.
Divinity ſchool in Oxford, 288, 304.
Diviſio, 88.
Diviſions of Britain, cxxviii.
Divitiacus, 55.
Divodurum, 43.
Divona, xii.
Dobuni, 287.
Docks, 210.
Dodbrooke, 34.
Dodderidge, ſir John, 302.
Dodington, 276.
Dodſworth, Roger, his MSS. 304.
Dodwell, Henry, 162.
Dogs, Scottiſh, xcix.—Britiſh, ib. 117.
Dog Smith, a beggar ſo called, a great benefactor by a large eſtate that he left to Surry, 178.
Doily, family, 285, 288, 295, 314—Robert, 149, 157, 288, 300.—Henry, ib.
Dole, 218.
Dolberry hill, 35.
Dolbyri camp, 74.
Domeſday book, cxxxi. — Cornwall, 9.—Devon, 25.—Dorſet, 43.—Somerſet, 66.—Wilts, 95.—Hants, 126.—Berks, 155.—Suſſex, 192.—Kent, 225.—Oxfordſhire, 293.—Buckinghamſhire, 317.—Hertfordſhire, 335.—Bedfordſhire, 326.
Domneua, 239.
Doniert, ſuppoſed to have been a petty king of Cornwall, 5.
Donne, Dr. 304.
Donnington, 417, 419*.
Doors, brazen, 328.

I N D E X.

Door caſe, Saxon, 21.
—— of marble, 350.
Dorcheſter, 44, 50, 290, 306, 307, 308.—earl of, 44, 50.—marquis of, 50.—in Oxfordſhire, 290, 306, 307.—ſee of, eſtabliſhed by Birinus, 290, 306, 307.
Dordan river, 291.
Dordonia, 43.
Dorking, 176.
Dormanton, 182.
Dorn's pence, 44.
Dorobernia, 215.
Doromellum, 43.
Dorſetſhire, 43.—bounds, ib.—extent and coaſt, 43, 48.—diviſion, 43, 48. domeſday, 43, 48.—plants, 54.—earls and marquiſſes, 46.—dukes, 54.
Dover, 219, 244, 245.—caſtle, 245.—pier, ib.—conſtable of, 219.—title, 245.—natives, ib.—well, ib.—Fulbert of, 215.
Dover, Robert, account of, 275.
Dour, 43.
Doway, Walter de, 30.
Down Amney, 96.—Huſbands, 134.
Downs, 185.
Downton, 92, 106.
Dragon in banners, by whom uſed, 7.—carried about the ſtreets at Burford, 293.—a ſtandard, 285.
Dragon hill, 155.
Dragon and Giant, 293.
Draicote, 98.
Drake, ſir Francis, 25, 33.—watered Plymouth, 33.—family, 318.
Drax, Mr. opens Silbury, 110.
Drayton, Beauchamp, 318.
Drayton monuments, 306, 307.
Drogo the younger, 56.
Droxford church, 140.
Druid houſe, 293.—barrow, 293.
Druidiſm invented in Britain, viii.—practiſed in Cornwall, 9.
Druids, viii. xxxvii. l.—their rites and ceremonies, lxi.—taught the belief of one God, and rewards and puniſhments after death, l.—their temples, 81.
Dryden family, 401.
Dubris, 219.
Ducaledonii, xcii. xciii.
Duck, Dr. Arthur, 37, 302, 304.
Dunbury camp, 53.
Dudley, Ambroſe, earl of Warwick, 148.
Duel on a claim, 91.
Duffen, what, 259.
Duffneint, what, 1, 25.
Dufyrrha, what, 219.
Dugdale, ſir William, corrected, 21.—his MSS. 305.—how far he illuſtrated antient itinerary, lxxxi.
Duke of Britain, lvi.
Dukes, cxxxv.
Dulcitius, lviii.
Dulwich, 178.
Dun, a famous robber, 326.
Dunfeetan, 43.
Dunbury camp, 134.
Dunche family, 157.
Dunſton, 92.
Dunevet, 7.
Dunewineſdon, 26.
Dunhevet, 21.
Dunkton, 106.
Dunkeſwell abbey, 38.
Dunium, 44.
Dunmonii, 1.
Dunnington caſtle, 150, 211.
Dunſhot camp, 102.
Dunſtable, 324, 330.—chronicle of, 330.—croſs of, ib.
Dunſtan, the firſt that brought in Benedictine monks, 59.—elected biſhop of Worceſter in a ſynod at Bradford, 102.—archbiſhop of Canterbury, forbad marriage to prieſts, 119.
Dunſtar, 65.
Dunſtavill, Richard de, 21.
Dunſter caſtle, 54, 55.
Dunteſborn camp, 282.
Dunum, what, xv. 331.
Dunwallo, Mulmutius, 277.
Dunwood camp, 135.
Duppa, biſhop, 177.
Duntiſh, 50.
Durngueis, 43.
Durolorum, 43.
Durium, 44.
Durnford camp, 106.
Durdans, 178.
Durford priory, 198.
Durolevum, 231.
Durnford, 346.
Durnaco, or Durnacus, lxviii.
Duſii, xii.
Dux Britanniæ, lvi.
Dur, in Britiſh, what, 43.
Duranius, 43.
Duras, lord, marquis of Blanquefort in France, and earl of Feverſham, 234.
Durcoh, what, 339.
Durer, Albert, an Italian painter, 282.
Dureſley, 263, 275.—viſcount, ib.
Durham college in Oxford founded by Thomas de Hatfield, and endowed by Richard de Bury, 289, 302, 303.
Durnovaria, 44.
Durobrevis, Durobrus, Durobrivæ, Durobrovæ, Durobrovis, } 213.
Durocaſes, 43.
Durocobrivæ, 213, 339, 342, 343.
Durocornovium, 43, 263.
Durocororum, 43.
Durolenum, 213.
Durolitum, 346.
Duroprova, 213.
Durotriges, 43.
Durovernum, 215.
Durwhern, in Britiſh, what, ib.
Dwarf elder, 20.
Dwr Gwyr, what, 43.
Dyfed, 95.
Dyke hills, 307.
Dybbys, William, his tomb, 277.
Dynam, 319.
Dynton, 319.

E.

EA, cx.
Ead, what, cviii.
Eadbricth, king of the Eaſt Saxons, 57.
Eadburga, queen of the Mercians, 261.
Eadburga the ſiſter of St. Edith, 314.
Eadburgh baulk, 299.
Eagle, by whom firſt uſed in enſigns, 7.
Eal, what, cviii.
Ealcher, duke, overthrew the Danes in a ſea fight at Sandwich, 242.
Ealden minſtre, 136.
Ealdulph, archbiſhop of Lichfield, 227.
Ealhmund, king of Kent, ſubdued by Offa the Mercian, 227.
Ealphege, a learned and married prieſt, 26.
Eanham, 294.
Earl family, 38.
Earls, their origin, cxxxvi. —— of Cornwall, 8, 21.—Dorſet, 46, 54.—Somerſet, 64, 84.—Wilts, 94, 113.—Hants, 122, 142.—Buckinghamſhire, 191, 205.—Suſſex, 315, 322.—Hertford, 340, 350.—Devonſhire, 30, 31, 40.—Surrey, 171, 180.—Oxford, 292, 293, 310.—Glouceſter, 265, 282.—Berkſhire, 164.
Earth, worſhiped by the Saxons, cv.—camp ſo called, 4.—caſtle, 14.—works, 137.—ſlides down, 174.—turning wood into ſtone, 324.
Eaſt Angles, kingdom of, cxxx.
Eaſt Anglia, ib.
Eaſt Acton, manor, held by the tenure of keeping one gerfalcon of the king's, 315.
Eaſtbourne, 201.—nunnery, 197.
Eaſt Chenock, 69.
Eaſt Coker, ib.
Eaſtdown, 40.
Eaſt Grinſted, 205.
Eaſt Guilford, 204.
Eaſt Knoyle, 102.
Eaſt Leigh, 40.—priory, ib.
Eaſthamſtead, 164.
Eaſtington, 279.
Eaſton, 112.
Eaſton Grey, 96.
Eaſton Piers, 98.
Eaſt mean, 120.—hundred, ib.
Eaſtwell, 240.
Eaſt Woodhay, 142.
Eathandune, 89.
Eaton, 324, 328.
Ebbing well, 34.
Ebbsfleet, 240.
Ebburton, 278, 315.
Ebdown, 95.—camp, 96.—caſtle, 103.
Ebulum, or dwarf elder, 20.
Ecglea, 100.
Echingham and baron, 191.—William de, ib.
Edbricth, king of Kent, 263.
Edburg's, St. monaſtery, 299.—well, ib.—balk, ib.
Edburton, 315.
Edelfleda, lady of the Mercians, built a church in Glouceſter, and was there intombed, 261.
Ederington, 188.
Edgecumbe, family, and title, 19.
Edgar, his coin, cxvi.—the Peaceful, where inaugurated, 62.—reſtored the monks at Malmeſbury, 97.—founded a nunnery at Wilton, and made his daughter abbeſs, 89.—where he called a parliament, ib.—invited Athelwold to go a hunting, and murdered him, for tricking him of his miſtreſs, 117.—was bountiful to Abingdon, 147.—verſes on, 60.—where crowned, 60, 61, 79, 136.
Edgecomb family, 6.—Peter, 26.—Mount, 6.
Edgeworth, 339.
Edgeware, 339.
Edilwalch, king of the South Saxons, baptiſed in the preſence of king Wulpher, who was his godfather, received the country of the Meanvari and the iſle of Wight of Wulpher, in token of his adoption, 120, 208.—gave Selſey to Wilfrid, when in exile, 186.—conquered by Cedwalla, ib.
Edinbourne, 188.
Edindon, 89, 99, 100.—William de, biſhop of Wincheſter, 89, 100.
Edingdon, 71.
Editha, the daughter of king Edgar, made abbeſs of Wilton abbey, 89. a devout matron, foundreſs of Godſlow nunnery, 297.
——— Forne founded Oſney abbey, 300.
——— St. of Aileſbury, 314.
Edmondiſham, 54.
Edmund Ironſide, brother of Athelſtan, his coins, cxvi.—defeated the Danes at Selwood, 57.—ſlew many of the Danes, and drove them into Shepey, 232.—fought in ſingle combat with Canute, and afterwards divided England with him, 261.
Edmund, ſon to Henry VII. made duke of Somerſet, 64.—ſucceeded by his ſon Edmund, 65.
Edmund, king, killed as he interpoſed between his ſteward and another perſon, 262.
Edmund, earl of Cornwall, 8, 314, 319.

INDEX.

Edmund of Woodſtock, earl of Kent, 223.
Edmund of Langley, the fifth ſon of Edward III. duke of York, where born, 339.
Edmund hall, 305.
Edred, brother of Edmund the Elder, gave Raculf-minſter to the church of Canterbury, 215.—his coins, cxvi.
Edric, duke of Mercia, earl of Saliſbury, 105.
Edric Streona, viceroy over all England under Canute, 263, 279.
Edward the Martyr, buried at Shaftsbury, 52.
St. Edward's bridge, 49.
Edward, king, murdered by Ælfrith, when he came to viſit her, 44, 93.
Edward the Elder, his coins, cxv.—excommunicated by the pope, under the pretence of his neglect of eccleſiaſtical government, 61. — erected three biſhopricks to atone for it, ib. —conquered the pride of prince Leolin by his humility, 262 —fortified Buckingham, 315. — maintained Paſham againſt the Danes, 315.—repaired Bedford, 323.
Edward the Confeſſor, accuſed his mother of incontinency, 43.— repented and gave revenues to the church to expiate his crime, ib.—his coins, cxvii. cxviii. — gave Windſor to the church of Weſtminſter, 151.—his font, 286, 298.—born at Iſlip, and gave it to Weſtminſter, 286, 298. — why called Confeſſor, ib.—crowned, 136.
Edward II. kept priſoner in Corfe-caſtle by Mortimer, 49. — founds Oriel college, 302.—his tomb, 270. —ſcene of his murder, 273. — ambiguous ſentence on his death, 262.
Edward III. contended for the kingdom of France with Philip of Valois, 116.—ſettled a ſtaple for cloth and wool at Wincheſter, 137.—inſtituted the order of the garter, and why, 151.—compared with Antiochus, who was called a thunderbolt, 169.—builds Windſor caſtle, 151. —died of grief for the loſs of his ſon, 169.
Edward IV. made Lewis de Bruges, who entertained him when he fled to Flanders, earl of Wincheſter, 119.—began to fortify Portſmouth, 120.
Edward VI. founded a free-ſchool at Guildford, 173.—where he died, 226. —— his account of places in Hampſhire, 133. 139.
Edward, the Black Prince, inveſted with the duchy of Cornwall, 8, 339. —had Berkhamſtead caſtle, 339.—made one of the firſt knights of the garter, 152.—compared with Pyrrhus, who was called the Eagle, 169. —his monument, 216.
Edward, ſon of Henry VI. murdered by the Yorkiſts in Tewkſbury fight, 260, 269.—buried at Tewkſbury, ib.
Edward's gate at Glouceſter, 271.
Edwin, king, where inaugurated, 168.
Edwin, a youth and heir apparent to the crown, expoſed to ſea in a ſmall ſkiff by Athelſtan, threw himſelf headlong into the ſea, 45.
Edwy, king, his coin, cxvi.—turned the monks out of Malmeſbury, 97.
Edyſtone, a dangerous rock, a light-houſe erected there for the direction of mariners, 33.
Effingham and barons, 168, 176.
Egbert, king of the Weſt Saxons, cut off the Danes and Danmonian Britans, almoſt to a man, at Hengſton-hill, 7 —his coin, cxv.
Egbert, king of Kent, gave Domneua as much land as a hind could run over in one courſe, 239.
Egbury camp, 134.
Eggardon camp, 54.
——— hill, 38.
Egleſfield, Robert, 302.
Egyptians, whence deſcended, vii.
Eight, what, 261.
Einſham, 285, 294.—council, 294.
Ela, counteſs of Sarum, 88, 91.—counteſs of Warwick, inſcription to, 306.
Eldeſt ſons of the kings of England, dukes of Cornwall, 8, 135.
Eldol, earl of Glouceſter, 282.
Eleanor, wife to Edward I. received Eltham, as a gift, from biſhop Bec, 211. —brought Ponthieu to the crown of England, 314.—died at Hareby in Lincolnſhire, 321.—croſſes erected in memory of her, 321, 324, 346. wife to Henry III. devoted herſelf to God among the nuns at Ambreſbury, 93.—the daughter of William Molines, 149 —wife to James, earl of Abingdon, 100.—daughter of Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and dutcheſs of Glouceſter, 444.
Elephants, by whom brought into Britain, xxxi. 198.—their bones, where found, 198.
Eleſford, 214.
Eleutherius, biſhop of Wincheſter, 97.
Elfgiva, the wife of Edmund, great grandſon to king Alfred, founded a nunnery at Shaftſbury, 45.
Elford, 465.
Elfritha, murders Edward, 44.—her atonement, 117.
Elfrida, her penitence, 134.
Elfric, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 108.
Elham, 240.
Elia's ſpittle, 164.
Eliot, ſir Thomas, iv.—Hugh, 83.
Ellingdon battle, 103.
Elizabeth, queen, a princeſs of great virtue, 94.—whence deſcended by the mother, 190.—her motto, 153. —where born, 211.—built a college at Greenwich, ib.—made the chief magiſtrate of Maidſtone a mayor, and granted it many immunities, 212.—her gallery, 246.—where ſhe died, 169.—her pocket piſtol, 245.
Elizabeth, the daughter of baron Marney, 44.—daughter of ſir John Moigne, 50. - the wife of William Montacute, earl of Sarum. 55.—the ſiſter of John Grey, viſcount Liſle, 148.—counteſs of Guildford, 173. daughter of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, 191. — daughter of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, ib.—lady Dacre, counteſs of Shepey for life, 234.
Ellanban, xcix.
Elandunum, 89, 103.
Elleſborough, 319.
Elleſmere, and barons, 49.
Elleſtre, 339, 530.
Ellenſtow, 324, 327.
Elmore, 272.
Elm, 78.
Elphege, 25.—archbiſhop of Canterbury, cruelly murdered by the Danes, 211, 226.
Elſtow, 324, 327.
Elſtre, 213.
Eltham, 211, 226.—John de, the ſon of Edward II. earl of Cornwall, 8.
Elvers, what, 82.
Elvetham houſe, 142.
Eme, Henry, one of the firſt knights of the garter, 152.
Emley river, 176.
Emma, the mother of Edward the Confeſſor, accuſed by him of incontinency, cleared herſelf by the ordeal trial, 43.
Enans, 14.
Enderby, family, 324.
Enedwell, 142.
Enborn, Eaſt and Weſt, 160.
Engines uſed in ſieges, 324.
England and Engliſh, cviii.—and Scotland united, cxxvii.
Englatheod, cviii.
Englcynne, cviii.
Engliſmon, cviii.
England, divided into counties, cxx.—diviſion by laws, cxxxi.—divided into pariſhes, cxxxii.
Engliſhmen, guards to the emperor of Conſtantinople, cxxvii.
Engliſh, ſlaughtered by the Danes, 286. —their corrupt ſtate, cxxi.
Enmore, 71.
Enflow bridge, 298.
Eohric, the Dane, ſlain in battle at Devil's dike,
Eoldermen, cxxxvi.
Eoſter, a Saxon goddeſs, cv.
Eoſter monath, cv.
Epitaph, of Clarice Bolleit, 12.—Arthur Lewekes, ib.—of ſir William Tracey, 40.—of king Etheldred, 46.—of Henry Fitz Alan, 187.—on Gundreda, 200.—of Richard I. 288.—on admiral Byng, 330.—of Edmund Caſtel, ib.
Epiſcopal ſees tranſlated out of towns into cities, 185.
Epiton, 189, 203.
Eporidia, xiii.
Epſom, 178.—waters purging, ib.
Equites aurati, cxi.
Er, cx.
Eraſmus at Oxford, 303.
Ercombert, king of Kent, 214.
Erdeſwick, Sampſon, 304.
Erdſley, family, 443.
Erghum, Ralph, biſhop of Bath and Wells, 76, 77.
Eric, king of Northumberland, his coin, cxiv.
Eridge. 205.
Eringium, 10.
Erkenwald, biſhop of London, built a little monaſtery at Chertſey, 167.—built a nunnery at Barking, 41.—where buried, 5.
Erming ſtreet, xlvii. lxxiv. 173, 267.
Erne, cx.
Eron, cx.
Eryngo, 48.
Eryth, 226.
Eſcheator, when one ſupplied Eſſex and Hertfordſhire, 341.
Eſchwin, biſhop, his monument, 306, 307.
Eſcourt, 109.
Eſcwin fought a bloody battle with Wulfere at Bedwin, 109.
Eſher, 174.
Eſpringall, what, 324.
Eſquires, cxliii.
Eſſe, 6.
Eſſebury,
Eſſedum, xiii.
Eſſex, family, 150.—William de, under treaſurer of England in the time of Edward IV. ib.
Eſſex, kingdom of, cxxx.
Eſtanes ad turrim, 70.
Eſtanore, 244.
Eſtbreaton, 34.
Eſtcourt, 109.
Eſtwood, 74, 76.
Eſturmy, family, 109.
Eſuburnham, 190.
Ethelard, king of Weſſex, his coin, cxiii.
Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, his coin, cxv.—gave Farnham to the church of Wincheſter, 167.—preſent at a ſynod called by Cuthbert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 228. — defeated, 285.
Ethelbert, king of Kent, his coin, cxiii. cxv.—defeated by Ceaulin, 170. — built Rocheſter cathedral, 213.

INDEX.

213—gave Canterbury to Auſtin the monk, 215.—built a palace at Reculver, 214, 215.
Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians, built a noble church at Glouceſter, 261
Ethelhelm, earl of Wilts, 113.
Ethelmar, 21.
Ethelred, king, his coins, cxv. cxvi. adopted Anlaf, the Dane, to ſecure his people from his ravages, but in vain, 117.—inaugurated at Kingſton, 168.—deſtroyed Rocheſter, 214.—called a general council at Einſham, 294.—confirmed the charter of Einſham monaſtery, 285.—fought the Danes at Merdon, 110.—ſlain by the Danes at Wittingham, 46, 53.—buried in Winburn minſter, 46, 53.
Ethelwald, nephew to king Alfred, 167.—fortified Winburn, 46.—his uſurpation, ib.—defeated by Edward, ib.—fled to the Danes, ib.
Ethelward, cii.
Ethelwolf defeats the Danes, 168.
Ethelwulf, king of Mercia, his coin, cxv.
Eton, 153, 314, 317.
Etiminius, no ſuch perſon, lxii.
Eva, queen of the Mercians, 261.
Eubœa, 220.
Evarſhot, 44.
Evell, 56.
Evelmouth, 57.
Evelyn family, 175, 176, 225.—ſir John, 106.—George, introduces gunpowder, 175.—John, 176.
Evenlode river, 285.
Ever, 314, 318.
Everdon, 318.
Evereux, Walter de, earl of Roſmar in Normandy, 91.
Everley warren, 93.
Everlie, 109.
Eure, 314.
Eure, or Ewer, family, 314.
Ewe, in Normandy, earls of, 190.
Ewel, 178.
Ewer, family, 314.
Ewelm, 292, 308.—hoſpital, 309.—palace, 292, 309.
Ewton, 176.
Exmouth, 29, 37.
Ex river, 27, 35.
Exanmouth, 29.
Exchequer, whence the name is derived, and officers of it, cxlv. cxlvi.
Exeter, 27, 35, 36.—caſtle, 27.—cathedral, and monuments, 27, 36.—biſhops ſeats, 37.—made an epiſcopal ſee by Edward the Confeſſor, 6.—earls and dukes of, 27, 28, 37.
Exeter college in Oxford, built by Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, 289, 302.
Exminſter, 28, 37.
Exmore, monuments of antiquity found there, 27.—hills, 27, 35.
Exonia, 27.
Eyre, juſtices in, cxlvi.
Eythorp, 315, 320.

F.

FACULTIES, court of, cxlvii.
Fainnard, 10, 11.
Fairfax, ſir Thomas, general of the parliament army, took Maidſtone from the king's forces, after three bloody aſſaults, 230.
Fairfield, 7.
Fairford, 282.
Fair lawn, 230.
Falawood, 15.
Falmouth, 14.—earl of, ib.—harbour, 15.
Familia, what, 217.
Fane, Mary, baroneſs le Deſpenſer, 212.
Fanhope, baron, 324, 329.
Faramatius of Bologne, 56.
Fareham, 139.
Fariemeiol, a Britiſh prince, ſlain in battle at Derham by Ceaulin, 263.
Faringdon, 54, 155.
Farle, 331.
Farley caſtle, 61, 77.—Thomas, abbot of Glouceſter, 261, 271.—chapel, 77.
Farm at Choſeley, 158.
Farmington, 279.
Farnaby, Thomas, 227.
Farnham, 167.
Felebergh hundred, 215.
Fell, John, biſhop of Oxford, 157.—his benefactions, 304.
Felton, murdered George, duke of Buckingham, at Portſmouth, 322.
Fenis family, 189, 202.
Fenny Stratford, 321.
Feornham, 168.
Fernhamdown, urns found there, 48.
Fernham, 232.
Fernham, Royal, 314.
Ferrers, or de Ferrariis, family, 33.—William de, earl of Derby, 119.
Fert, William de la, 57.
Feſchamp abbey, 204. its poſſeſſors, ib.
Fettes, 417.
Feudatories, who, cxxxviii.
Feudatory lords, cxxxxvi—cxxxvii.
Feverſham, 214, 234.—earls of, 234.—abbey, ib.
Fibula, Roman, where found, 141, 235, 244, 277, 347.
Fidentes, a Roman cohort, 128.
Fielding, Henry, 74.
Fienes, barons of Dacre, 56.—family, 56, 189, 202, 213.—Ingelram de, 56, 202.—Roger, 202.—Gregory, baron Dacre, ib.—Richard, baron Dacre, ib.—lord Say and Sele, 298.—James, lord Say and Sele, 286.
Figtrees, 179.
Figbury ring camp, 106.
Finch, family, viſcounts Maidſtone and earls of Winchelſea, 204, 232.—ſir Moyle, 230.—Elizabeth, viſcounteſs Maidſtone and counteſs of Winchelſea, ib.—Heneage, baron of Guernſey, 232.—earl of Ailsford, 232, 233.
Fipenny Okford, 52.
Fire, 102, 135.—at Tiverton, 35.
Firle, 201.
Fiſhacre, ſir Peter, killed the parſon of Woodley, in a diſpute about tithes, condemned by the Pope to build Morelep church, to atone for it, 35.
Fiſhponds, 134, 135.
Fiſhery of cod, and herrings, 38.
Fiſherton, 106.
Fiſhpool ſtreet, 338.
Fittes, 419*.
Fitz Alan, John, earl of Arundel, 186, 197.—of Surry, 171.—Henry, earl of Arundel, his epitaph, 187.—Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surry, 171.
Fitz Archer, William, 185.
Fitz Bernard, Ralph, lord of Kingſdown, 214.
Fitz Charles, Charles, baron of Dartmouth, viſcount of Totneſs, and earl of Plymouth, 33.
Fitz Count, Brient, 149.
Fitz Hamon, Robert, removed Cranborne monaſtery to Tewkſbury, 269.—held Briſtol of William the Conqueror in fee, 64.——prevailed with William the Conqueror to confirm Hedenham manor to the church of Rocheſter, 214.—repaired Tewkſbury monaſtery, to atone for Henry I's burning Bayeux church to free him from priſon, 259.—received Glouceſter from William the Conqueror, 265.—his tomb, 269.
Fitz Harding, Robert, 64.—viſcount, 14.
Fitz Oſborn, William, 124.
Fitz Otes family, 325.
Fitz Payne, baron, 52.
Fitz Petre, or Piers, Geoffrey, chief juſtice and earl of Eſſex, 93.
Fitz Roy, Charles, duke of Southampton, 142.—earl of Chicheſter, 196.
Fitz Simon, Richard, one of the firſt knights of the garter, 152.
Fitz Stephens, Jordan, 27.
Fitz Tees, family, 335.
Fitz Warren, family, 30, 150.—Fulk, 418.
Fitz Williams, lord, 330.—William, earl of Southampton, 122.
Five Knights, 296.
Flackerley heath, 135.
Flambard, Ralph, biſhop of Durham, 115, 126.
Flamſted, 339, 348.
Flanders, earl of, 223.
Flavia Cæſarienſis, cxxix.
Flavius Sanctus, preſident of Rhutupiæ, 218.
Fleet, cx.
Fleming, Richard, biſhop of Lincoln, founds Lincoln college, 303.
Flemings, cxxvii.
Fleot, cx.
Fletching, 198.
Fletton, 330.
Flint axes, 159.
Floors of tin, 10.
Flot, cx.
Fluentium, 260.
Folkſtone, 222, 241, 246.—barons, 222, 246.
Font, 113, 199, 277.—of touchſtone, 93.—of braſs, from Leith, 338.—at Dorcheſter, 307.—at Luton, 332.
Fontevrault abbey, 109.
Fonthill, 102.
Ford abbey, 38.
Ford, Henry, a mechanick, 196.
Fordhampton, 269.
Fordich, 216
Fordingbridge, 126.
Foreland of Kent, 218.
Foreſt, what, and whence ſo called, 154.—chief ranger of the, ib.
Foreſt of Mendip, 74.
Foreſt laws, 154.—kings of England formerly very rigorous in the execution of them, ib.—juſtices of, ib.
Foreſta, Charta de, by whom, and why granted, 157.
Forne, Edith, founds Oſney abbey, 300.
Forreign bridge, 271.
Fort, Roman, 14, 15.
Forteſcue family, of Wimpſton, 34.—ſir John, lord chancellor, 34, 278, 315.—where buried, 278.
Fortibus, William de, earl of Albemarle, 30, 124.—Cecily de, 57.—Avelina de, 124.—Iſabella de, 124.
Fortifications, 244.—Saxon, 279.
Forts, Oſtorius's, 274.—chain of Roman, 275.
Fortunate iſlands, iii, 3.
Fortuny, 336.
Forty foot way, xlvii.
Foſs, 267, 279.
Foſſe way, 38, 96, 263, xlvii. lxxv.—road, 68.
Foſſil wood, 159, 234.—horns, 159.—ſhells, 176, 230, 262.—bones, 234, 241.—plants, 234.—oyſters, 274.—teeth, 244.—trees, 272.
Foſſils, 127.
Foſter family, 150.
Four foote, 217.
Four ſhire ſtone, 293.
Fowler family, 309.—John, 83.
Fowey, or Foy, 5, 15.
Fox, ſir Stephen, 107.—Richard, biſhop of Winchester, 276.—founder of Corpus Chriſti college in Oxford, 304.
Foymore, what, 2.
Fracaſtorius, 262.
Frampton, 44, 50, 54, 273.

Frances,

INDEX.

Frances, niece to Henry VIII. 47.
Franks, gave a name to France, lxix. —why ſo called, ib.—made inroads into Gaul, lxx.—their character, cv.
Frant Wells, 229.
Fraumouth, 44.
Frea, cv.
Freculphus Lexovienſis quoted, 58.
Fred, what, cv.
Frederic I. emperor of the Romans, held the ſtirrup, whilſt pope Hadrian alighted from his horſe, 339.—choked by a fly, ib.
Freebench, and its cuſtom, 160.
Freedom of Marlborough, how given, 112.
Freeholders, cxliii.
Free ſchool, 39, 46, 133, 134, 139, 173, 293.—at Briſtol, 64, 83.
Fregna, 11.
Fremantle, 142.
French language contains many Gauliſh words, xvi.
French land, 27.
Freſh water iſle, 123.
Fretheric, abbot of St. Alban's, 359.
Frewald, the father of St. Ædith, 314.
Fricco, a Saxon God, cv.
Friday, whence ſo called, cv.
Fridiſwide, ſiſter of Francis, viſcount Lovel, 285.
Frideſwide, St. 287.—her monaſtery, 301.
Frippsbury camp, 106.
Frithwald, a petty king of Surrey, 167.
Frithelſtoke, 39.—priory, ib.
Frontinus, Julius, xl.
Froom river, 44, 50, 61, 77, 272.—Selwood, 61, 78.
Frowceſter, abbot of, 271.
Frowen ſhoale, 221 n.
Fulbert of Dover, 215.
Fulke, Dr. how far illuſtrated Antoninus's Itinerary, lxxxi.
Fumados, 2.
Furle, 189.
Furnival, Gerard de, 336.—barons, 314.
Fuſii, or Furii, 1.

G.

GADBURY caſtle, 35.
Gael, who, xcv.
Gaeſſate, xiii.
Gaffelford, 6.
Gage, family, 189.
Gaideſden, John de, and his daughter Margaret, 188.
Gaiothel, xcv.
Gaithel, xcv.
Gaithelus, or Gaothelus, the ſon of Cecrops, the founder of Athens, xciv.
Gallatia, xvii.
Galba, xv.
Gale, Dr. how far illuſtrated Antonine's Itinerary, lxxxi.—Roger, his account of Roldritch, 295.
Galgacus, his ſpeech to the Britiſh ſoldiers when about to engage the Romans, xliii.—defeated, xliv.—
Gallena, 148.
Gallery, 15.—of queen Elizabeth, 247.
Galleva Attrebatum, 309.
Galley hills, 178, 328.
Galli, xvi.
Galliarice, 144.
Gallienus, emperor, ſuffered the Roman empire to run to ruin through his luxury, lii.
Galligini, xii.
Gallio, of Ravenna, commander of a Roman legion, againſt the Scots and Picts, lxiii.—fortified the Roman wall under Theodoſius, ib.
Gangani, xcvi.
Ganodurum, 43.
Gardner, biſhop, where born, 80.—portrait of, 227.
Garlick, 51.
Garmond, 281.
Garonne, xv.
Garter, order of, for what end inſtituted, and by whom, 151, 163.—firſt knights founders of the, 151.—ſovereign of the, ib.—inſcription on the, 151.—worn by ladies, 309.
Garw, xv.
Gaſt meadow, 269.
Gates of Bologne, 240.
Gatton, 168, 178.
Gavel kind, what, and where uſed, 202, 210.
Gaveſton, Piers, the favourite and corrupter of king Edward II. created earl of Cornwall, 8.—taken by Guy de Beauchamp at Wallingford, and beheaded without proceſs, 298.—not earl of Glouceſter, 265.—tomb aſcribed to, 349.
Gauliſh coins, lxvi. lxvii. lxviii.
Gauls, or Waules, who ſo called by the Saxons, 9.
Gauls compared with the Britans, xi.
Gaunt's, a collegiate church, 64, 68.
Gauſennæ, 225.
Gay, John, 40, 294.
Gazehound, 118.
Gebenny, xv.
Gedney moor, ſaid to have been granted to Joſeph of Arimathea, 60.
Genealogy of Chriſt, 126.
Geneu, what, 4.
Geniſſa, ſaid to be the daughter of Claudius, 261.
Genland, 214.
Genounia, xlix.
Gentlemen in England, who, cxliii.
Geoffrey, alias Robert, biſhop of Coutance, rebelled againſt William Rufus, 63.—of Monmouth, confuted, iii. v.
George, St. of England, 164.—Statue of, 327.
George, St. { or { Ogbourn, / Okebourn, } priory, 112.
Gerbier, ſir Balthaſar, his dedication, 159.
Gerfalcon, tenure by, 315.
Germain's, St. chapel, at St. Alban's, 348.
German, St. biſhop of Auxerre in France, ſuppreſſed the Pelagian hereſy in Britain, 6.—biſhoprick, 18.
Germans in Spain, cxvii
Germans, St. 17.
———— chapel, 337.
———— town of, 6.
Gernon, Ranulph de, 4th earl of Cheſter, 427.
Gerontius, treacherouſly ſlew Conſtans, and then beſieged his father at Arles, and at laſt laid violent hands on himſelf, lxii.
Gerres, 2.
Gertrude, marchioneſs of Exeter, her tomb, 46.
Gervaſius Tilburienſis, 97.
Geſſa, xiii.
Geſſi, xiii.
Geſſoriacum, 221.
Geta, emperor, lii. xcv. 143.—a great lover of horſes, 80.—figure of, ib.—coin, lxxii.
Geuiſſi, 165.
Giano, 14
Giants, 3, 25.—at Cerne, 50.
Gibſon, biſhop, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, 302.
Giffard, or Gifford, family, 263, 315, 321.—William, biſhop of Winchеſter, founded Waverley abbey, 167.—built Winchеſter houſe in Southwark, 179.—John, founder of Glouceſter hall in Oxford, 279.—Walter, 315.—earl of Buckingham, ib.—ſir John, of Brimsfield, 303. honour of, 315.
Gilbert's hill, 397.
Gildas, his account of the deſtruction of Britain, lxxxv.—Querulus explained, ib.—Badonicus, 81.
Gillingham foreſt, the Danes defeated here by Edmund Ironſide, 45, 52.
Giraldi, Lilio, 29.
Giſle, cix.
Giſo, biſhop of Wells, 61, 77.
Githa, earl Godwin's wife, 29.
Givelceſter, 56.
Glad-arhâf, in Welch, what, 55.
Gladerbet, what, 64.
Glanvil, ſir John, 33.
Glaſconia, 58.
Glaſnith, 4.
Glaſs, 185, 192.
Glaſs houſes, 185.
Glaſſy iſland, 58.
Glaſtney, 58.
Glaſton meadow, 269.
Glaſtonbury church, built by Joſeph of Arimathea, and biſhop Devi, and King Ina, 58—Benedictines placed there, 59.—Dunſtan abbot there, ib.—pyramids, ib.—abbey diſſolved ib.——its ruins, ib.——walnut tree, ib.—thorn, ib.—town and abbey, 73.—abbot's inn, ib.—almshouſes, ib.—monuments of abbots, &c. ib.—clock, ib.—mitred abbey, ib.—two churches, ib.—manor, ib. 74.—water, 73, 74.—Torr, 73, 74.
Glaſtum and glaſs, xiv. xxiii.
Glediau, what, 46.
Gledſmore, 340.
Glendowr. See Glyn Dowrdwy.
Gleſnith, 15.
Gleſſon, Francis, 83.
Glevum, 81, 261, 270.
Gliſcomargo, xiv.
Glocenſes, 270.
Glover, Robert, 124.
Glouceſter, Humphry, duke of, 301.—his library, 303.—his tomb, 348.
————hall and college, in Oxford, by whom founded, 289, 303.
Glouceſter city, 261, 264, 265, 270.——cathedral, 261, 270, 271.—earls, 261, 265, 282.—dukes, 261, 265.—ravaged by the Danes, 261.—by Normans, 261.—caſtle, 262, 270.—churches, 271.—ſuburbs, 262.—abbey, 262.—religious houſes, 271.——monuments, ib.—ſee 271.—hundred, 271.—old cathedral, ib.—mint, ib.—ſiege, ib.—croſs, 271.
Glouceſterſhire, 267.—extent, ib.—diviſion, ib.—vineyards, ib.—cheeſe, ib.—earls of, 264, 265, 282.—dukes, ib.—plants, 283.
Glovernia, 282.
Glouus, great grandfather to king Vortigern, ib.
Glow, what, ib.
Gluvius's, St. pariſh, 151.
Glynd, 201.
Glynne, ſir William, 299.
Gobion family, 336.
Gobions, 350.
Goda, the daughter of king Ethelred, 263.
Godelming, 167.
Goderode, 203.
Godmaneſcap camp, 126.
Godney moor, 60.
Godolcan hill, now Godolphin, famous for tin mines, 13.
Godolonac, what, 13.
Godolphin, 13.—family, ib.—Sidney, earl of, 13.
Godric, 21.
Godrun, king of the Danes, embraced Chriſtianity, and had king Alfred for his godfather, 56, 281.
Gods of the Saxons, cv.
Godſhill, 123.—camp, 126.
God's houſe, 120, 133.
God's iſland, 60.
Godſtow, 286, 297.
Godwin, earl of Kent, his treachery

chery and inhumanity, 249. — his double meaning, and what he got by it, 185. — rebelled againſt Edward the Confeſſor, and did great damage to Milton, 234. — his fineſſe to get Barkley, 262.
Godwin ſands, 217, 240.
Godwin family, 232, 315.—Arthur, ib.—Thomas, biſhop of Bath and Wells, 164.
Godwood, 196.
Gogmagog, 25.
Gold mine, 330.
Goldington, ſir John, 327.
Golvadnok, 15.
Gomer, v.
Gomeræi and Gomeritæ, vii.
Gonſhil, a camp ſo called, 196.
Gorges, family, 76.
Gorham block, 347.
Gorhambury, 339, 348.
Goring, 310.
Gorlois, prince of Cornwall, 7, 21.
Gornay family, 56, 60.—Matthew, a great ſoldier in the time of Edward III. 56.
Goſpel, antient MS. 235.
Goſport, 139.
Gotherington, 279.
Goths, Gottiſo, } 313.
Goven's, St. point, 500.
Goutes, 63.
Gower, John, the poet, his tomb, 179.
Graham's dike, 342.
Grammar ſchool, 138.
Grampound, the reaſon of the name, 4. 15.
Grange, 132, 135.
Grand ſerjeantry, a tenure, explained, 45, 335.
Grandiſon, John, biſhop of Exeter, his care for his ſucceſſors, 27.—added two arches to the nave of St. Peter's church at Exeter, 36.—perſuaded his clergy to leave all to him for charitable uſes at their deaths, 29.—family, 87.
Grant, by ſir Thomas More, 349.
Granvil, baron of Biddiford and Kilhampton, and earl of Bath, beats the Spaniards at the Azores, 39 — ſir Theobald, ib.—builds a bridge, ib.—John viſcount Lanſdown, and earl of Bath, 81.
Gratian, emperor, diſobliged Maximus by declaring Theodoſius Auguſtus, lx.—oppoſed by Maximus, who ſet up himſelf, was deſerted by his party and forced to fly, ib.—ſlain by Andragathius, whom, at their meeting, he was going to embrace inſtead of his wife, ib.
Gratianus funarius, lvii.
Grave, cx.
Gravenor. See Groſvenor.
Grave of Jullaber, 215.
Graveſend, 212, 228.
Graves ſtuck with flowers, 174.
Graven hull wood, and hall hill, 299.
Grange, 135.
Gray's dike, 342.
Gray, the poet, 319.
Great on little, a ſtone ſo called, 229.
Greaves, a profeſſor, 235.—John, 301.
Greek coins, 233.
Greek Hall at Oxford, 304.
Greek letters uſed by the Druids, viii.
Greekiſlake, 96.
Greenſted, 227.—camp, ib.
Greenhithe, 228.
Grenvil. See Granvil.
Greenwich, 211, 226.—hoſpital and palace, ib. — honour of, ib. — earl and duke of, ib.
Grenville, 7.—family, 20.
Greſham, ſir Thomas, his ſeat, 205.
Grevel, William, his tomb, 277,
Grey family, of Rotherfield, 292, 310. — barons of Wilton, 315. — barons of Ruthin. 324, 329.—Dr. Zachary, 329.—Anthony, his monument, 348. — Thomas, marquis of Dorſet, 47 —earl of Huntingdon, 156.—Edward, 148. — John, viſcount L'iſle, ib.—John, one of the firſt knights of the garter, 152.—Elizabeth, the wife of Edward IV. 148, 266.--Richard, lord of Codenor, 232.--Edmund, baron of Haſtings and earl of Kent, 224, 240.—Henry, duke of Kent, 249.—William, 292. Walter, archbiſhop of York, 292. —Thomas, marquis of Dorſet, 47.—Henry, marquis of Dorſet and duke of Suffolk, ib.
Grimbald, 287.
Grimesditch, 54.
Grimſton family, 348.
Griſmund's tower, 280
Grocyne, 83, 302, 303.
Groebury, 331.
Gronnæ, what, 57.
Groombridge houſe, 229.
Grooves and grovers, what, 74.
Grove, the, 160, 330.
Guall hen, what, 148.
Guaſh river, 225.
Gubbins, 32.
Gueda, earl Godwin's wife, 262.
Guerir, St. 5.
Guildford, 167, 173.—baron and earl of, 173.—-Eaſt, a peculiar way of tithing marſh lands there, 204.
Guilford, ſir John, 249.—family, ib.
Guillim, John, 304.
Guin, what, 117.
Guinever, queen, her tomb, 73.—a nun at Ambreſbury, 109.—her epitaph pretended, ib.
Guiſe, ſir John, 282.
Guiteline, 377.
Guith, 123.
Gulvall, 13.
Gundreda's epitaph, 200.
Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, 214.
Gunglaſs, lxxxix.
Gunia, xiv.
Gunpowder made, 192, 203.
Gunpowder mills, 175.
Gunſold, 239.
Guorong, what, 210.
Gurnay. See Gornay.
Gurmund, 93, 263.—tower, 280
Guy of Warwick overcame Colbrand, a Daniſh giant, in ſingle combat, 119, 136, 138.
Guy de Montfort murders Henry earl of Cornwall, 8.
Guy's hoſpital, 179.
Gwalt, xv.
Gwith in Britiſh what, 221.
Gwyddaint couſin to prince Cadwalhon,
Gwyrd, ib.
Gwydhgrig, what,
Gwyn family, 38.
Gyld, the, 307.
Gynæcia, what, 117.
Gynegium and Gynæcium in Britain, 117.

H.

HAcham, 35.
Hache, 89.—Euſtace de, baron, ib.
Hackingdon, 241.—banks, 240.
Hackington, 216.
Hacomb, 27.—family, ib.
Hadham Much, 341.
Hadrian, emperor, his verſes, xlviii.—coin, lxxi.—made great reformations in Britain, xlviii.
Hadrianus Junius, 211.
Haefling, cxii.
Haffren, 531.
Hagæ, what, 167.
Hagmondeſham, 318.
Haile river, 6.
Hailſtoun, 14.
Hainfare, what, 57.
Hakewell, George, 302.
Hakill, a giant, 82.—his coit, 81, 82.
Hale, Edward de la, 305.—ſir Matthew, lord chief juſtice of England, where born and buried, 273, 305.—Richard, 319.
Haling, 139, 213.—iſland, 120.
Hall, 5.
Hall of an abbey made a church, 132.—halls in Oxford, 289, 301.
Hall barn, 318.
Halling, 232.—palace, ib.
Halmſton, 67.
Halnaker, 196.
Halſton, 420.
Ham, what, cx.
Ham, 177.—farm, 174.
Hamble, 134.—river, 119
Hameldon hill, 46, 52.
Hamelin, earl of Surrey, 171.
Hamelehook, 138.
Hamellecreek, 138.
Hamelriſe, 134, 138.
Hamerſham, 318.
Hammond, Dr. 303.—Anthony,
Hamo, 116.
Hamoaze, 21.
Hampden, village of, North and South, 314, 318.—family, 318.—hill camp, 68.
Hampſhire, 115—142.—conqueſt by Veſpaſian, 115. — name, 126. — dimenſions, ib.—diviſions, ib.—air, ib.—ſoil, ib.--products, ib.--Domeſday, ib.—foſſils, ib.—hundreds, ib. —pariſhes, ib.-—rare plants, 115. —earls, 132.
Hampton, Old and New, 133.
Hamtunſcyre, 126.
Hancford family, 30.
Handlow, 230.—family, 319.
Hanham, 268.
Hankford, ſir William, 39.—tradition about his death corrected, 39.—his oak, ib.
Hanlegaus, 292.
Hanley, J. abbot, 270.
Hanſlap, 322.
Hanſon, John, 134.
Hanteſcyre, 116.
Hanton, 29, 116.—Old, 116.
Hanwell, 298.
Hardham, 197.
Hardicanute, died ſuddenly at Lambeth, after a reign of two years, 170.
Harding, Thomas, 30.
Hardres, 240.
Hardwell camp, 155.
Hardwicke, 282, 298.—family, 330.—baron, ib.
Hare, cix.
Hare, family, barons of Colrane, 106.
Harelane camp, 82.
Hapenum bynzelnum, 108.
Hares deſtructive, 93.
Hatch Beauchamp, 57.
Harfleur in Normandy its gallant defence, 47.
Harley family, 310.—Robert, earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, 310.—library, 310.
Hartwell, 318.
Harnham, 106.
Harold, his character, cxxii.—aſſured the crown of England by oath to William the Conqueror, and then accepted the kingdom, in breach of his oath, after the Confeſſor's demiſe, cxxii.—almoſt deſtroyed the biſhopric of Bath, 61.—his coins, cxviii.—defeated and ſlain, cxxv.—landing, 66.
Harold Harefoot had like to have ruined

INDEX.

ined Oxford univerſity to revenge the death of ſome of his friends, 288. —his coins, cxvii.
Harper, ſir William, built a freeſchool in Bedford, 326, 327.
Harpetre, 60.—family, 76, 82.
Hart hall in Oxford, built by Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, 288, 304.
Harvey, Dr. 246.
Harvey, family, 176. —John, baron of Ickworth, and earl of Briſtol, 83.
Haſcomb and camp, 173.
Haſelmere, 173.
Hasfield, 270.
Haſlar hoſpital, 139.
Haſta pura, xxxii.
Haſtings land, 249.
Haſtings, Mr. his extraordinary character, 54.
——— family, 7, 292.—ſir Francis, 67.—Matthew de, 190.—William, chamberlain to Edward IV. ib.—Edward, lord, ib.—Edward, lord of Loughborough, 318.
——— battle of, cxxii—cxxxiii.
Haſting, a Daniſh pirate, landed at Appeldore, and committed great ravages, till forced to conditions of peace by king Alfred, 223.
Hatfield, Biſhop's, 336, 343.
Hatfield, Thomas de, built Durham college, 289, 303.—Jaſper de, duke of Bedford, 332.
Hatley Cockayne, 328.
Havant, 120.
Haverſham, and baron, 329.
Haviland cited, 25, 26.
Haultrey, 196.
Haw, the, 25.
Hawiſia, the daughter of James de Newmarch, 56, 263.
Hawk's ring, 329.
Hawkins, ſir John, 233.
Hawkwood, ſir John, a great ſoldier, 45, 57.
Hawthorn budding on Chriſtmas day, 59, 73.
Healfden, a Daniſh prince, ſlain in battle by the Mercians, 260.
Heath, Hamo de, biſhop of Rocheſter, 213.
Heavytree, 37.
Hebrew tongue when firſt read at Oxford, 289.
Hedindon, and baron, 287, 299.
Hedenham manor, 214.
Heddington, 99.
Heil, an idol of the Saxons, daſhed to pieces by St. Auſtin, 50.
Heilſton, 4.
Heitſbury, 89.
Hele, family, 52.
Helena, mother of Conſtantine the Great, liv.—divorced by the compulſion of Maximian, that her huſband might marry his daughter, ib. —coins, lxxii.
Helen's, St. ſir John, of, 156.
Helenum promontory, 3.
Helenus, the ſon of Priam, 3.
Hellas, 4, 13.
Hellenſtow, 327.
Helm, cix.
Helneſtow nunnery, 148.
Helſton, 4.
Helvius Pertinax, when a ſoldier in Britain, like to have been ſlain in quelling a tumult, xlix.—emperor, li.
Hemmema, Beatrix van, counteſs of Oxford, 307.
Hemp, 40, 43.
Hempſtead, 272.—Hemel, 339, 348.
——— Marſhal, 149, 159.—baron of, ib.
Hen in Britiſh what, 309.
Henbury, 273.—fort, 32.
Heneaton, 28.
Heneti, why ſo called, xix.
Hengiſt, uſed the figure of a horſe in his ſtandards, 155.—defeated king Vortigern, and eſtabliſhed his kingdom in Kent, 210, 212.—routed the Britons at Wippedfleet, 217.
Hengiſt's hill, 7.
Hengſton hill, 7.
Henley, 292, 309.—bridge, 309.—ſir Robert, 135.
Henrietta Maria, the youngeſt daughter of king Charles I. where born, 36.
Henry I. king, gave licence to build Hide abbey, 119.—gave the Iſle of Wight to Richard de Ridvers, 124. —gave Moulsford to Gerald Fitz Walter, 149.—built a noble monaſtery at Reading, 150.—built a monaſtery at Merton, 170.—defeated Robert de Beleſme, and outlawed him for rebellion, 186.—where buried, 150.
Henry and Stephen, agreement between, 189.
Henry II. held a parliament at Clarendon, 106. — beſieged and took Toloufe, and ſtruck terror into the kings of France and Spain, 150.—his character, 150.
Henry III. preſent at the dedication of the church at Sarum by biſhop Richard Poor, 90.—took the title of earl of Sarum from William Longſpee for going to the holy wars without his licence, 204.—demoliſhed Farnham caſtle, being a retreat for rebels, 167. — where crowned, 271. — convened a parliament at Oxford to adjuſt the differences between him and his barons, 288.
Henry IV. where buried, 216. — his cradle, 268.
Henry V. where born, 477. — built bridges over the Iſis, 147.
Henry VI. founded Eton college, 314.—taken priſoner by Richard, duke of York, 339.—where born, 163.—where buried, 163, 167.—canonized, 167.—gold coins of his found, 329.
Henry VII. fortified and garriſoned Portſmouth, 120.—removed Henry VI. to Windſor, 167.—rebuilt Sheen when burnt down, and gave it the name of Richmond, 169.—built a houſe of friars mendicants at Greenwich, 211.
Henry VIII. erected Glouceſter into an epiſcopal ſee, 262.—married, 348. —richly endowed and named Chriſtchurch college in Oxford, 290.
Henry, the third ſon of king Charles I, duke of Glouceſter, 282.
Henſted, 249.
Henton, 116.—monaſtery, 88.—camp, 276.
Henxworth, 342.
Heptarchy, cvi. cxxix.
Heppesfleet, 240.
Heraclianus, proprætor in Britain under Severus, li.
Herbert family, 214.—Edward, lord of Cherbury, 302.—Arthur, earl of Torrington, 34, 39.
Herbyth, 222.
Hercules, whether ever in Britain, 29.
Hercules's promontory, ib.
Herculii, a Roman cohort, 218.
Hercinii, 4.
Heringworth, 168.
Herman, biſhop of Sunning and Shirburn, removed the ſee to Sarum, 90.
Hermin ſtreet, its courſe, lxxiv.
Herne family, 290.
Herſt de family, 189.—Walleran, ib.
Herſt, cx.
——— what, 189.—Monceux, 202.
Hertford, 343, 344, 336.
Hertfordſhire, 335.—a ſaying concerning the wholeſomeneſs of its air, 341.—extent, ſoil, Domeſday, 335, 341.—marquis, 350.—earls of, 350, 336, 340 —rare plants, 351.
Hertland, 29.
Hertland point, 38, 29.
Herton, 29.
Herty point, 29.
Herulian regiments in Britain, 218.
Herrings, where plentiful, and at what ſeaſon, 66.—fiſhery, 38.
Heſus, a god of the Gauls, xii.
Heth, biſhop, 232.—ſtatue of, ib.
Hethfeld, ſynod, 343
Hever, 230.
Hewland, 178.
Hexton, 330, 342.
Heylin, Dr. where born, 293.—educated 303.—Edward, 203.
Heylſton, 14.
Heythorp, 295.
Hickes family, 277.——monuments, 278.
Hide, what, cxxx. 216.
Hide abbey, 136, 137, 119.—burnt, 119, 137.—church, 137.
Hide family, 148, 157.
Hiero's ſhip, xxiv.
Hierytha, a ſaint, where buried, 29.
Higbert, archbiſhop, 227.
Higham Gobion, 330.
High dike, xlvii.—ridge, xlvii
Highdown camp, 198.
Highmore, Dr. 303.
High ſtream river, 196.
Highworth, 155.
Hild, cix.
Hills, ſeven at Stevenage, 335, 343.
Hilmarton, 97.
Hilteſleape, 297.
Himilco diſcovered Britain, xxiv
Hindon, 102.—baron, 106.
Hinton Walridge, 157.
Hinton St. George, baron of, 69.
Hircomb, 177.
Hitchin, 335, 342.
Hithe, what, 222.
Hithe, 222, 246.—W. ib.
Ho, 212.
Hoadly, biſhop, 227.
Hobbes, Thomas, 98.
Hobby, ſir Edward, 214.
Hobelers, what, 122, 124.
Hobey, ſir Edward, 151, 163.
Hocbury, 282.
Hockerill, 345.
Hockley in the Hole, 324.
Hodde-hill, 46, 52.
Hodengs family, 317.
Hodſdon, 347.
Hody, Humphry, 68.
Hogſhaw, 320.
Hogſnorton, or Hokenorton, 286, 295. a proverb of it, ib.
Holcombe, 29.
Holcum monument, 306.
Hold, cix.
Hole, 38.
Holiwell, 348.
Holland family, 28.—Otho, one of the firſt knights of the garter, 155.—John, earl of Huntingdon, and duke of Exeter, 28, 30, 43, 156.—Edmund, high admiral of England, 223.—Thomas, earl of Kent, 223, 264.—duke of Surrey, 71, 223.
Holme, cx.
Holmhurſt, 337.
Holms caſtle, 168.
Holm trees, 167.—oak, 223.
Holmſdale, 167, 168, 176.—caſtle, 167, 168.
Holt, 101.—lord chancellor, 306.
Holt, xc.
Holt, chief juſtice, where born, 306.
Holy Ghoſt chapel, 120, 140.
Hollingbury camp, 199.
Homebury hill camp, 174.
Home Lacy, 444.
Homelea, 119.
Homet in Normandy, held by the tenure of finding one lance with a fox's tail hanging to it, for the king

at Roan caſtle, 227.—barons, 149.
Honedon, 83.
Honey of the New foreſt, 132.
——- ditches, 38.
——-, family, 52.
Honiton, 37.—fire at, ib.
Honoriaci, xciii.
Honorius, emperor when a boy of ten years old, preſented Conſtans the monk (made Auguſtus) with an imperial robe, lxi.
Honywood, Mary, lived to ſee three hundred ſixty ſeven children deſcended from her, 231. — Robert, her huſband, ib.
Hoo, 343.
Hoo, Thomas, baron Hoo and Haſtings, 190, 204.
Hooker, Richard, 304.—where born, 37.
Hong road, 84.
Hopkins, Mr. 174.
Hordwell cliffs, 137.
Horeſton, 66.
Horley, 175.
Horeſti, or Oreſti, xlv.
Horewood, 26.
Horns, 245.—giving names to places, 1.—grants of places by, 157.—foſſil, 159.—Borſtal, 319.
Horn, at Puſey, 148, 157.—at Queen's college, Oxford, ib.—Lord Bruce's, 93, 109.
Horſa, where ſlain in battle and buried, 231.
Horſe, the arms of the Saxons, cv.
Horſe courſe, 293.
Horſe rock, 12.
Horſey family, 173.
Horſley, Mr. illuſtrates Antonine's Itinerary, 83.
Horton, 54.—of Lamborn, 159.
Hothfield, 240.
Horſted, 213, 231.
Horton, 54.
Hoſpital, 133, 134, 137, 139, 164, 173, 194, 198, 199.—of St. Mary Magdalen, 137.—of St. Croſs, 137.—at Lamborn, 159.—for lepers, 133, 137.—of St. Bartholomew, 28, 32. of St. Thomas, 179.—Guy's, ib.—Oxford, 305.
Hothfield, 240.
Hot well at Clifton, 275.
Hotteham, 203.
Houſes of biſhops and abbots in Southwark, 179.
Hough, biſhop, 303.
Hoveden, Roger, 215.
Houghton Conqueſt, 324, 329.
Howard, Thomas, viſcount of Bindon, 44. — Thomas, duke of Norfolk, 197 —Henry, baron of Marnhill, 45. — Thomas, earl of Berkſhire, 165 —Charles, earl of Nottingham, 168. — William, baron Effingham, 176.—John, baron, and duke of Norfolk, 171, 176.—Charles, 175.—Thomas, earl of Surrey, 171, 180.—Thomas, earl of Arundel, 180.—Philip, earl of Arundel, 197. — Henry, earl of Arundel and Surrey, and duke of Norfolk, ib.
Howard family, 335.—earls of Surrey, 180.
Howiſdike camp, 109.
Howme, cx.
Hrentford, 117.
Hreodford, 117.
Hubba, the Dane, harraſſed the Engliſh very much, but was at laſt cut off by them, 30.
Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, takes Marlborough caſtle, 94.
Hubbeſtow, or Hubſtow, 30.
Hubley, 75.
Hugh, a Norman, governor of Exeter, betrayed it to Sueno the Dane, 28.
Hughes, John, 112.
Hull, Mr. his ſeat and tower, 176.
Humbert, archbiſhop, 227.
Humphrey, duke of Glouceſter, 265, 266. — a great benefactor to the public library at Oxford, 289.
Hundidon, 336.
Hundreds, cxxxi. 7.—not formed by Alfred, cxxxii. — given to Cirenceſter abbey, 280.
Hungerborn, 93.
Hungerford, 149, 159.
Hungerford family, 7, 20, 61, 77, 159, 292.—barons, 149. — chapel and tombs, 105.—Robert, lord, 67, 88, 98, 102.—Walter, lord, 98.—lord high treaſurer in the time of Henry VI. 149.—Robert, de, his tomb, 159. — Margaret, 99. — ſir Thomas, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, in the 51ſt of Edward III. the firſt parliament that had a ſpeaker, 159. — Walter, baron of Heyteſbury, 149. — Thomas, lord, 318.
Hunibald, v.
Hunſdon, 346.—baron,
Huntingdon, Dr. 270.
Hurſton, 230.
Hurlers, who, 5, 17.
Hurley, 167.—baron, ib.
Hurley priory, 162.
Hurling, an exerciſe in Cornwall, 2.
Hurſley, 135.
Hurſt, cx.
Hurſt caſtle, 116, 123, 132.
Huſband's prior, 134.
Hyde, Edward, baron of Hindon and earl of Clarendon, 305.—ſir Edward 106.—ſir Nicholas, 103.
Hyde, the, 200.
Hygre, or Higra, what, 25.
Hypocauſt, Roman, 246, 280, 281, 296, 430.
Hyrſt, cx.

I.

JACK of Newbury, 159.—his portrait, 179.
Jacument's bottom, 267.
James I. of England, portrait, 227.—death, 346.
James baron of Mountjoy, 46.
James Richard, 304.
Janus on Britiſh coins, lxv.
Japhet, what nations are the poſterity of, vi.
Javan, vi. vii.
Iberium, 51.
Iccius, or Itius portus, 1.
Iceni, 140.
Icenimagni, ib.
Ichingford, 119.
Ikening ſtreet, 325.
Ickleton meer, 158.
Ickneild ſtreet, its courſe, lxxv, 158. 159, 267, 310, 318, 325, 342.
Icre of iron, 261.
Icta, 123.
Ictis, 9.
Ἰκτὶς λιμὴν, 1.
Ida, a rich widow, founded Godſtow nunnery, 286.
Idle ſtreet, 350.
Idols, Saxon, cv.
Jenkins, Sir Leoline, a great benefactor to Jeſus college, Oxford, 304.
Jenner, Robert, 98.
Ierby, 170.
Jeſus college in Oxford, founded by Dr. Hugh Price, 290, 291, 304.
Jeſſe, branch of, 307.
Jewel, John, biſhop of Saliſbury, 30, 40.
Ifford, 319.
Iſley, 306.
Ightelſep, 295.
Jie's, St. 6.
Ik, 9.
Ikenild ſtreet, xlvii.
Ilcheſter, 68.—earl of, 107.
Ildeſley, 39.
Ilfracombe, 30, 40.—prebend, held by Mr. Camden, 106.
Ilteſleap, 297.
Image of braſs found at Cirenceſter, 280.
Imperatores, who, lxx.
Imperialis Eſtrata, xlvii.
Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, built a caſtle at Taunton, 57.—reduced the kingdom of the South Saxons, 57.—his tomb, 76.—his reſidence, 109.
Incent, J. founds a ſchool, 349.
Incnyht, cxi.
Incubi, xii.
Inge, cx.
Inglefield, 160.—houſe, ib.—Gerbier's letter about it, ib.—camp, 150, 160.
Ingelborne, 87, 97.
Ingleford Charman ſtreet, 149, 159.
Ingleton, Robert, 320.
Inglini bipenniferi, cxxvii.
Inguar, a Daniſh prince, ſlain in battle by the Weſt Saxons, 262.
Ingulphus at Oxford, 288.
Inis Witrin, what, 58.
Inis Ruthin, 216.
Innys, Mr. his collection of maps, 273.
Inſcribed plate found at Stonehenge, 109.
Inſcription, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20.
——- to Conſtantine the Great, lv.
——- at Shaftſbury, 45, 52.
——- in Glaſtonbury church, 58.
——- on lead pigs, 60, 75.
——- Roman, at Bath, 62, 63.
——- on a mace, 68.
——- at Monkton Farley, 101.
——- to Aſtarte, 104.
——- on an altar of Bacchus, ib.
——- Bouſtrophedon, ib.
——- on a braſs cup, 113.
——- Roman, 122, 141, 282, 308.
——- at Warnford, 140.
——- at Baſingſtoke, ib.
——- on Puſey horn, 157.
——- on Shaw houſe, 160.
——- of Livingus, 164.
——- on Ryegate caſtle, 175.
——- on St. George's church, 179.
——- at Lewes, 188, 189, 200.
——- of Nero, 193.
——- of Claudius, ib.
——- on Magnus, 200.
——- on Groombridge chapel, 239.
——- Cowling caſtle, 234.
——- Reculver, 235.
——- on a patera, 236.
——- on Mynſtre church, 239.
——- Oſtenhanger, 247.
——- Roman, at Glouceſter, 261, 270, 271.
——- Cirenceſter, 280.
——- Deerhurſt abbey, 270.
——- Thornbury caſtle, 273.
——- on a barn, 282.
——- on a ſtone, 279.
——- on Ela counteſs of Warwick, 306.
——- on braſs on a church door, 328.
——- on Ampthili croſs, 329.
——- on a font, 338.
——- on ſilver plates, 341.
——- on Roman veſſels, 345.
——- at Widial, ib.
Inſula, de, or L'Iſle, Robert, 72 — Ribald, 123.—barons, 125.—Edmund, ib.—family, 125.—Vecta, John, ib.—Warin, baron, 148.—John, one of the firſt knighs of the garter, 152.—
Interamna, 115.
Interocrea, 4.
Joan, queen of Scotland, 53.
—— princeſs of Wales, 53.
Jocelin, biſhop of Welles, 61, 76.
John de Villula, 61, 77.
John, the third ſon of Henry IV, duke of

INDEX.

of Bedford, 325.
John, St. barons of Bletſoe, 323, 326.—Oliver, 87, 96.
John's, St. college in Oxford, endowed by Sir Thomas White, and augmented by biſhops Laud and Juxon, 290, 303, 304.
Jones, Inigo, 52, 102, 104, 135.—plans of Stonehenge, 107.——his buildings, 109.
Joſceline, the ſon of Godfrey duke of Brabant, took the name of Percy, 187.
Joſeph of Arimathea, ſailed out of Gaul to Britain to preach the Goſpel, li, 58.
Joſeph's caſtle, 241.
Joſeph Iſcanus, the poet, where born, 27, 36.—his verſes, 59.
Jovii, a Roman cohort, lviii. 218.
Jovinus, emperor, lviii.
Ipres, William de, earl of Kent, 213, 223.
Irchenfield, the original country of the Scots, xciv.
Iriſh give alarm at Reading, 161.
Irminſul, xlvii.
Iron, 185, 192.—pieces of, ſuppoſed Britiſh money, lxv.—ore, 74.—mill, 227.—works, 267, 272.—Roman, 267.
Iſatis, xiv.
Iſc river, 27, 35.
Iſca Silurum, 27, 218.
—- Danmoniorum, 27.
— river, 27, 35.
Iſchalis, 56, 68.
Iſcaw, what, 27.
Iſidis plocamos, 44.
Iſis river, 87, 95, 264, 285.—head of, 282.—joins Thame, 290.
Iſelhamſted, 314.
Iſlip, 286, 298.—Simon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, founds Canterbury college, 289, 302.
Iſnioc, 15.
Iſſon, Ralph de, 190.
Itching river, 135.
Itene, 128.
Itinerary of Antoninus, lxxiv—lxxx.
Itium, 221.
Ittingaford, 319.
Jud's hill, 244.
Judges, cxliv.
Judith, the wife of Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, 324.
Ivel river, 45. 56, 68.
Ivelcheſter, 56.
Ivingho, 319.
Julaber's grave, 214, 241.
Julian, the apoſtate, emperor, lviii.
Julian's bower, 53.
Julian's, St. hoſpital, 339.
Juliana de Doway, 30.
Julia Strata, lxxv.
Julius Cæſar. See Cæſar.
Julius Claſſicianus, xxxix.
Julius Frontinus, proprætor, ſubdued the Silures, xl.
Julius, pope, applied to for the canonization of Henry VI. 167.
Julius Severus, xlviii.
Julius Scaliger, 123.
Jul Laber, 215.
Junius Severus, proprætor, xlix.
Jury of twelve men, trial by, not introduced by the Conqueror, cxxxii.
St. Juſt, 15.
Juſtice, chief, of England, cxliv.
Juſtices in Eyre, cxliv.—of the peace, cxxxii.—of aſſize, ib.—of niſi prius, cxlv.—itinerant, cxlv.
Juſticiary of England, cxliv.
Juſtus, biſhop of Rocheſter, 214.
Jutes, cii.
Jutæ, 119.
Jutes, c.
Juvenal, 80.
Juxon family, 279.
Ivinghoe, 319.
Ivy church, conſtitution of, 106.
Ivy caſtle, 278.
Iyrchod, what,

K.

KARENTOK, 19.
Katerham, 175, 177.
Kaynoe, 328.
Keate's poem on Netley abbey, 134.
Keimes, lords of, 26.
Keina, a devout Britiſh virgin, 63.
Keine family, ib.
Keit's coty houſe, 213.
Kemble, 96.
Kemp, John, archbiſhop of Canterbury, where born, 215.
Kempsford, 98.
Kemſley downs, 234.
Ken, what, cviii.
Ken, biſhop, where born, 349.
Kencheſter, 449.
Kenelm, king, a child ſeven years old, murdered by his ſiſter, 263.
Kennet river, 93, 149.—Weſt, 111.
——— Baſil, 247.
Kennington, 178.
Kenric, Mr. 161.
Kent, kingdom of, cxxx.—kings, 210.—earls, 223, 224, 249.—marquis and duke 249.
—— county of, 209—258.—ſituation and extent, 209, 225.—air, 209.—mines, ib. — Domeſday, 225.—commodities, 225, 249.—character of the people, 209. — given to the Saxons, 210.—reſiſts the Conqueror, ib. — marſhes, 226. — weald, 212, 215, 228.—plants, 250—258.
Kentiſhmen always placed in front of the battle, 209.
Kenulph, king of Mercia, called a famous ſynod at Cliff, 223.—built a monaſtery at Winchelcomb, 263.—ſlain in the cottage of a harlot by prince Kynehard, 170.—his charter to Wells, 60, 77.
Kenwalch, defeated the Britans in a bloody battle at Selwood, 58. — fought a bloody battle with Cuthred at Bradford, 89.
Kerris, 17.
Keſton camp, 225.
Kevern, St. 14, 15.
Keynes, Sir John, 46.
Keys, old, 244.
Killigrew, an ancient Corniſh family, 4, 14.—ſeat, 15.
Kilſmore field, 346.
Kimbels, what, 314.
Kimeridge, 49.
Kimſbury caſtle, 272.
Kinardſey, *419.
Kinaſton, J. 324.
Kind ſtreet, lxxv.
Kinegils beat the Britans, 44.
Kinelmeaky, Elizabeth, viſcounteſs of, 173.
King, cxxxv.
King Alfred's cellar, 157.
King barrow, 51, 108.
King John's houſe, 140.
King manor, 106.
King, Oliver, biſhop of Bath, 62.
—— Sir Peter, lord chief juſtice of the Common pleas, 36.
King's Bench, cxlv. 179.
King's bridge, 34, 49.
King's cot, 277.
King's court, cxliv.
King's end, 299.
King's evil, proclamation about, 349.
King's gate, 240.
King's graves, 108.
King's Langley, 339, 349.
King's road, 84.
King's ſtone, 293.
King's Sutton, 315.
King's Weſton, 83, 274.
King's wood, 263.—foreſt, 274.—abbey, 277.
Kingſborough, 272.
Kingſbury, 272.—caſtle, 348.—palace, 325.
Kings crowned at Kingſton, 168, 176.
Kings of the Saxons, 136.
Kingſclear, 122, 142.—camp, 142.
Kingſmill, family, 122.
Kingſton upon Thames, 168, 176.
Kingſton, 98, 139.
Kingſton Lacy, 46, 53.
Kingſton Liſle, 148.
Kington, Weſt, 96.
Kintbury, 159.
Kinuith caſtle, 30.
Kinwulph. See Kenulph.
Kirkhaven, Charles Henry, baron Wotton of Bocton Malherbe, 231.
Kirton, 27.
Kiſt vaen, 17, 112, 296.
Kitchen, antient, 293.
Kits Coty houſe, 213, 231.
Knollys, William, lord, earl of Banbury, 298.
Knooke caſtle camp, 103.
Κριὸς μέτωπα, 1.
Kymbel, Great and Little, 319.

L.

LAberius Durus, a tribune, by whom ſlain, 210.—where thought to have been buried, 215.
Lacey, biſhop of Exeter, 36.
Lackham, 88, 99.
Lack-land, John, 94.
Lacock caſtle, 87.
——— nunnery, 88, 99.
Lacon, a famous family, 396*.
Lactodorum, ib.
Lactorate, 321.
Lactodrodum, ib.
Lactorodum, 315, 321, 323.
Lacrymatory, 236, 276, 342.
Lacy family, earls of Lincoln, 195.—Alice, taken forcibly from her huſband by John, earl of Warren, 46.
Lade, cx.
Lady's ſpring, 83.
Ladle hill camp, 142.
Lælianus, emperor, lii.
La-fert family, 56.
Laffernac, 6, 19.
Lagham, 170.—barons St. John de, 171.
Lainæ, xiv.
Lambarde, William, 209.—his hoſpital, 211, 232.—how far he illuſtrated Antonine's Itinerary, lxxxi.
Lambert, an impoſtor prince, 285.
——— caſtle, 54.
Lambeth, 178, 179.
Lamborn, 150.—hoſpital, 159.
Lamerick, 19.
Lamerton, 33.
Lamp, perpetual, formed, 281.
Lampido, a Lacedæmonian, wife, mother, and daughter to a king, 150.
Lancaſter, Dr. William, 302.—Edmund de, marquis of Dorſet and duke of Somerſet, 67.—Henry, duke of, one of the firſt knights of the garter, 152.
Lancaſtrians, overthrown by the Yorkiſts and Tewkſbury, 260.—routed the Yorkiſts at St. Alban's, 339.
Lancells, 7,
Lances, Lucullean, xlv.
Landinis, 4.
Land's-end, 3, 12.
Langden, W. 246.
Langley, 318.——King's, 339, 349, 396*.—abbots, ib.
Langley, Edmund de, duke of York, 339.
Langport, 56.
Language, Britiſh, xi. xii.—Corniſh, 11.

Lan-

INDEX.

Lanheron, 6.
Lanhidroc, 15.
Lanmaneck, 19.
Lanſdown, 81.—viſcount of, ib.—battle, ib.
Lanſtuphadon, 7, 21.
Lanſtaveton, ib.
Lanthony abbey, 272.
Lantwitham, 5.
Lapis calaminaris, 74.—tituli, 216, 241, 246.
Laquis, 199.
Laſborough, 277.
Lathes, what, 225, cxxxi.
Latimer, 314, 318.
Latimer, barons, 314, 318.—family, 324.
——— Biſhop, his oak, 103.
Latindale, 282.
Latton, 282.
Laud, William, archbiſhop, 161.
Laughton, 201.—baron Pelham, ib.
Laundon, 321.
Launceſton, 7, 20.
Laurence, Waltham, 151.
Laurentius, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 215.
Lavant river, 186, 196.
Laven, 196.
Laver, 66.
Lavington Steeple, or Eaſt, or Market, or Cheping, 100.—Weſt, 100.
Lawhitton, 17.
Laws of England reviſed by the Conqueror, cxxvi.—diviſion of England by miſtake, cxxxi.—courts in England, cxlvi.
Lay, cx.
Lay well, 34.
Leach North, 263, 279.
Lea river, 236, 343, 344.—made navigable, 344.
Lea family, 398*.
Lead, where plentiful, 74.
Lead mines, 533.
Lead, pig, inſcribed, 60, 75.
Leaden coffin, 18.
Leagrave, 343.
Leather, burial in, 51.
Leauſes, 281.
Lechlade, 282.
Leckhamſted, 315.
Lectoceto, 321.
Lecture, Saxon, 25.
Le Devis family, 29.
Lediard, 57.
Lediard Tregoze, 87.
Lee, cx.
Lee Beſiles, 148.
Lee family, 315, 320.—ſir Henry, 100.—his monument, 320.—knight of the garter, 315
Leeds caſtle, 213, 231.
Lees court, 235.
L'Eſpec, Richard, 68.
Legio ſecunda Auguſta, xlvi.—ſexta victrix, ib.—viceſima victrix, ib.
Legions in Britain, xlvi.
Leiceſter family—ſir Peter, 304.
Leigh, 40, 50, 100.—priory, 40.
Leigh family, 178.
Leigh, Francis, earl of Marlborough, 112.
Leland, how far he illuſtrated Antonine's Itinerary, lxxxi.—where educated, 303, 304.
Leland cited, 4, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 123, 126, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 155, 156, 157, 158, 161, 162, 163, 164, 204, 231, 232, 234, 235, 236, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 282, 293, 294, 297, 298, 299, 300, 304, 306, 308, 309, 317, 318, 319, 326, 327, 328, 329.
Lemanis portus, 222, 247.
Lemington, 263, 279.
Lemon ſands, 240.—field, 344.
Len river, 213.
Lenæ, xii.
Lenham, 213.
Lenthall, ſpeaker, 305.—his pictures, 293.
Lennard, Sampſon, 202.—Thomas lord Dacre of Gilleſland, and earl of Suſſex, 205.
Leod, cix.
Leodiard, J. 170.
Leodre, 120.
Leof cix.
Leofric, the firſt biſhop of Exeter, 28.
Leofſtan, abbot of St. Alban's, cleared Chiltern foreſt of its trees, and made it paſſable, 313, 340.—gave Flamſtead to three knights to ſecure the country from robbers, 339.
Lhewelin, prince of Wales, his pride conquered by the humility of Edward the Elder, 262
Leonard's, St. hill, 164.—foreſt, 191.
Lepers, firſt hoſpital for, 232.—hoſpital, 133, 137.
Leſkard, 5.
Leſnes abbey, 226
Leſtercomb bottom, 281.
Leſtormel caſtle and chapel, 16.
Leſtormin, 5.
L'Eſtrange, barons of Knockin, 287.
Leſtwithiel, 5, 16.
Letavia, lxxxviii.
Letcombe, 157.—caſtle, 157.
Lethenard, John's tomb, 277.
Letherhead, 168, 176.
Lethowſow, 11.
Letley, 134.
Lettidur, 323.
Lettuy, what, ib.
Leuca, xv.
Leucas, 117.
Leucomagus, 109.
Levels, 197.
Level tax, ib.
Levict, 14.
Levingus, biſhop of Crediton, 18.
Lewekes, Arthur, his inſcription, 12.
Lewes, 188, 189, 199, 200.—mint and battle, 188, 189.—inſcriptions at, 188, 189, 200.—abbey, 188, 200.
Lewes, at Cirenceſter, 280.
Lewis de Bruges, 119.
Lewis of Borſtal, 319.—John, 83.
Lewiſham, 296.
Lewkenor family, 191, 205.
Ley, cx.
Ley or Leigh village, 100.
The Ley, 295.
Ley, James, earl of Marlborough, 100.—lord, 304.
Leybourne caſtle, 230.
Leyden caſtle built by Hengiſt, cii.
Leyton Buzzard, 331.
Library, public in Oxford, 177, 178, 179, 304, 289.—Bodleian, 304.—Radcliff's, 304.—Barlow's, 304.—Cottonian, 329.—of Ottery college, 37.—biſhop Angerville's, 303.
Lichen marinus, 66.
Lichet Maltravers, 53.
Lichfield, 122, 142.
——— exempted from Canterbury, 227.
Licinius Priſcus, proprætor, xlviii.
Lid, what, 174.—river, 25.—town in Kent, 223, 222.
Liddington caſtle camp, 112.
Lidford, 25, 32.
Lidney, 267.
——— park, ib.
Lidſton, 25, 32.
Liemene, 247.
Lieutenants of counties, cxxxii.
Light-houſe, 14, 240.
Lightning, its effects, 101, 241.
Ligon family, 353.
Lilleſhull, 419.
Lillingſton, 315.
Lilly, 303.
Lilly, William's, tomb, 277.
Limborough, 157.
Lime, 222.
Lime trees, firſt in England, 227.
Λιμην, 222.
Liming, 248.
Linacer, 303.
Lincoln, ſee of, eſtabliſhed by Remigius, 290, 306.—earls of, 233.
Lincoln college in Oxford, founded by Richard Fleming, biſhop of Lincoln, 289, 303.
Lincolnia de family, 52.
Lincombe, 84.
Linde, T. de la, 45.
Lindſay, Thomas, 53.
Lingfield, 175, 179.
Liner creek, 18.
Lingones ſerved in Britain under the Romans, 328.
Linton, 449.
Lioneſſe, 3.
Liſieres family, 319
Liſkeard, 17.
L'iſle family, 125.—viſcount, ſlain, 276.
Liſle, Samuel, 53.
Liſſia iſland, 12.
Liſwidur, 323.
Literitium, what, 313.
Litherſall, 321.
Lith hill, 176.
Littlecot, 94, 113.
Little Fawley, 159.
Littleton, Drew, 96.—ſir Thomas, 39. Painel, 100.—lord keeper, 417.
Littlemore, 306.
Litton, family, 335.
Liver river, 5, 7.
Livingus, inſcription on, 164.
Lizard point, 4.
Lley, what, 309.
Lloyd, biſhop, 160.
Lluccc, lxviii.
Lluyd, Humphry, illuſtrated Antonine's Itinerary, lxxxi.—his MSS. 348.
Llydaw, lxxxviii.
Lo, St. family, 7, 75.
Load ſtones, where found, 26.
Lock, ſingular, 282.
Locke, John, 76.
Lode works, 10.
Loderic, 6, 19.
Loegria, cxxviii.
Logareſburch, 68.
Logoreſburgh, 56.
Lolham bridges, 167.
Lollianus, Poſthumus, 122.
Lollius Urbicus, proprætor of Britain, xlix.
Lonches, Richard de, his tomb, 309.
London, lviii.—deſtroyed, xxxviii.—port of, 228.—college, 303.
Londinis, 48.
Long, family, 98.
Longbank, 142.
Longſpee, William, earl of Saliſbury, loſt his title and caſtle for going to the holy war without the king's licence, 90.
Longford, 106.—houſe, ib.—camp, ib.
Longleat, 89, 101.
Long ſhip, 12.
Long ſtone, 16, 18.
Long ſtones, 111.
Longville family, 315, 321.
Longworth, 157.
Loo, river and town of, 5, 18.
Loo, Weſt, 18.—Eaſt, 18.
Looker, who, 248.
Lora, the wife of William Marmion, 215.—counteſs of Leiceſter, quitted the world, and devoted herſelf to religion, 217.

INDEX.

Lords, cxxxviii.—of manors, ib.
Loſeley, 167. 168, 173.
Loſenham, 249.
Loſtephan, 20.
Lotrices, what, 173.
Loving, Nigel, one of the firſt knights of the garter, 152.
Lucas, Mary, baroneſs of Crudwell, 96.
Luceni, xcvi.
Lucius, king of Britain, xlix.
Lucretius, the firſt Roman that mentions Britain, xxv.
Lucullus brought cherry trees from Pontus to Italy, 209.
Lucy, the daughter of John Nevil, marquis of Montacute, 168.
Ludecan, king of Mercia, his coin, cxv.
Ludgarſhall, 321.
Ludlow, 405.
—— family, 102.
Luffeld, 315, 321.
Luggerſhal, 93, 109.—camp, 109.
Lulworth, Eaſt, 51.
Lullingſton, 212.—family, 227.
Lundenwic, 240, 243.
Lundy iſland, 40.
Lupicinus, maſter of the armoury to Conſtantius and Julian, lvii.—ſent into Britain to ſtop the excurſions of the Scots and Picts, 218.
Lupſet, Thomas, 304.
Lupus, Virius, proprætor, li.
Luſitania,
Luton, 331.
Lutterel family, 55, 66, 67.—Andrew, baron,
Lovel family, 285, 290, 293, 306.
Lovelace, ſir Richard, baron of Hurley, 162.
Loventium Dimetarum, 505.
Lovet, family, 155.
Lowe, cx.
Lowey of Tunbridge, 212.
Lowlanders, cxxviii.
Lowth, biſhop, 302.
Lyd, 248.
Lyme, river and town of, 43, 48.
Lymeſter, priory, 197.
Lymington, 132.—harbour, 132.
Lymne, 248.
Lynher river, 21.
Lytleborough, 242.
Lytton family, 335, 343.

M.

MAB Uter, 59.
Mace at Ilcheſter, 68.
Macedonian coins, lxvi.
Mackrell, 54.
Macrinus, braſs caſt of, 235.
Madern's, St. well, 12, 13.
Madmarſton caſtle, 295.
Madning Bowre money, 2, 417.
Madockſdown, 40.
Madus, 212.
Magdalen college, in Oxford, founded by William Wainfleet, biſhop of Wincheſter, 289, 303.
Magellan ſailed round the world, and diſcovered the ſtreights called by his name, 26.
Magic, Britiſh, 62.
Magintum, 324.
Magiovinium, or Magioninium, 324, 328, 331, 335, 431.
Maglocunus, lxxxix.
Magnaville, family, 155.
Magnentius, ſlew Conſtans as he was hunting, lviii.—murdered, ib.—coins, lxxiii.
Magneſia, or Mangoneſſe, where found, 74.
Magnis, 450.
Magnus, inſcription on, 200.
Magnus Maximus, his coins, lxxiii.
Magos, 465.
Mahel, the ſon of Milo earl of Hereford, killed by the fall of a ſtone from his caſtle when on fire, 259.
Maiætæ, cxxvii.
Maiden Bradley, 89, 101.
Maiden caſtle, a Roman camp, 44. 50.
—— Boure, 315, 331.—way, lxxv.
Maidenhead, 151, 163.
Maiding bower, 325.
Maidſtone, 212, 229.
Maildulfeſburg, 87, 97.
Maildulphus, ib.
Major family, 135.
Mais, 113.
Maiſon Dieu, 133, 150, 235, 245.
Maitland, John, earl of Guildford, duke of Lauderdale, 173.
Makeney, 158.
Maker, 18.
Malbanch family, 45.
Maldubury, 87.
Malduit de Hanſlap, William, earl of Warwick, 331.
Maldunſburg, 87.
Male doctus. See Malduit.
Mallet, family, 57.—Robert, baron,
Malling, 201.—Weſt and abbey, 231.
Malmſbury, 87, 97.—William of, 87, 88, 98.—abbey, 87, 88, 97, 98.—caſtle, 87, 97.—not a biſhop's ſee, 87, 97.—hoſpital, 87, 98.—ſchool, 87, 98.—almſhouſe, 87, 98.
Malpigernoun, and diligerunt, a diſh, 178.
Maltravers, barons, 46.——ſir John, 53.
Malvern hills, 132.
Malwood caſtle, 132.
Manignot, honour of, 211, 213.—Gilbert de, 210.—barons, 213.
Manc, or Mancuſe, cxii.
Mandeville, ſir John, 347.—William de, earl of Eſſex, 64.—Geoffrey de, earl of Glouceſter, bought the wife of king John for 20,000 marks, 265.
Mandubratius, xxvii.
Mangonell, what, 323.
Mangotsfield, 275.
Manor King, 106.
—— Queen, ib.
Manrood's cauſeway, 75.
Manſions, what, xlvii.
Mantantonis, 193.
Manwood, ſir Roger, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, 216.—ſir Peter, knight of the Bath, ib.
Mapertſhal family, 315, 320.
Mapes, Walter, 115, 262.
Mapleton well, 299.
Map of Roman Britain, lxxiii.
Maps, Mr. Innys's collection of, 273.
Maran river, 345.
Marble, ſpotted, where found, 44, 49.—door, 350.
Marbles, Arundelian, 305.—Pomfret, 305.
Marc, Euſtathius de, 335.
Marciana, braſs caſt of, 235.
Mare, Nonny de la, 61.
Marga, xiv.
MSS. at Oxford, 304.
—— Aſhmolean, 305.
—— H. Lluyd's, 348.
—— T. Allen's, cii.
—— Dodſworth's, 304.
—— Baroccian, ib.
—— Dugdale's, —— Wood's, —— Saville's, } 305.
Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, 35, 323.—her carpet, 326.—founded a free ſchool, 46, 53.
Margate, 216, 239.
Market, 348.
Market end, 299.
Market Jeu, 133.
Market ſtreet, 332, 348.
Market on a Sunday, 190.
Market Overton, 219.
Markgrave, what, 212.
Marks hall, 231.
Marmora Oxonienſia, 305.
Marinus Tyrius, an ancient geographer, 170.
Marlborough, 93, 112.—earl of, 112, 113.—duke of, 112, 113.—his victories, 296, 297.
Marle, 93, 310.
Marlow, 310, 317.
Marney, lord, 44.
Marnhill, 45, 52.—baron of, ib.
Marquiſſes, when firſt in England, cxxxvi.
Marquiſſes of the marches of Wales, 395*.
Marriage of Thame and Iſis, 150, 152, 153, 264, 291.
Marriage forbidden to prieſts, 26.
Marrow, Thomas, 30.
Maria, St. William de, biſhop, 336, 345.
Marſden, ſir Anthony, his portrait, 227.
Marſh, cx.
Marſh, Romney, 233.
Marſhes in Kent, 226.
Marſhalſea, 179.
Marſham, ſir Robert, baron of Romney, 248.—ſir John, 234, 303.
Martenſall hill, 112.—camp, ib.
Martha's, St. chapel, 175.
Martin, vice-gerent of Britain, lvii.
Martin family, 26, 30, 39.—ſir Nicholas, ib.—George, ib.
Martin, St. family, 89, 103.—Alured de,
Martin's, St. church, 245.
Martock, 56.
Mary Magdalen, St. hoſpital, 137.—hall, 305.
St. Mary's family, 12.
St. Mary de Pré, 339.
Mary church, 34.
Mary, queen of England, where born, 226.—married to Philip, 138.
St. Mary's hall in Oxford, founded by Dervorguil, the wife of John Baliol, 302.
—— college. 303.
Maſbury caſtle camp, 77.
Maſchertus, Michael, 92.
Maſon, Dr. on Antonine's Itinerary, lxxxi.
Maſſinger, 305.
Maſters, Thomas, 280.
Maſtiffs, Engliſh, 118.
Mater caſtrorum, 141.
Matilda, daughter of Henry I. where buried, 150.—her character, ib.—her epitaph, ib.
—— the empreſs, eſcaped from Stephen at the ſiege of Wincheſter caſtle, 118.
—— daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland, wife, mother, and daughter to a king, her character, 119.
Matthew's, St. feſtival, altered by archbiſhop Sancroft, 349.
Mauley, Peter de, 110.
Maumbury, 50.
Maur, St. family, 93.
Mauro de Sancto family. See Seymour.
Mawgan croſs, 14.
Maw's, St. 4.—caſtle, 14.—chair, ib.—well, ib.
Maximian, emperor, liii.
Maximus, ſet himſelf up for emperor, lx.—ſent Adragathias to murder Gratian, ib.—his tyranny under the pretence of religion, ib.—defeated by Theodoſius, taken by his own ſoldiers, and put to death, ib.—inſcription to, ib.
Maynard, ſir John, 33.
Mayne, Jaſper, 39.
Mayſemore,
Maze, 53.
Mean, 140.

INDEX.

Meanborough, 140.
Meansborough, 120.
Meanstoke, ib.
Meanvari, 120.
Measeknoll camp, 82.
Mecredesburn, 201.
Med, 212.
Meden, East and West, 23.
Medena, 123.
Medicinal waters, 178, 279.
Medmenham, 317.
Medusa's head, 63.
Medway river, 212, 228.
Medwegstan, 212.
Meen hill camp, 277.
Μεγας Λιμην, 120, 196.
Melchburn, 326.
Melborn, lord, 343.
Melcomb Regis, 44, 49.—baron, 44, 49.
Melcombe Horsey camp, 54.
Meldunum, 87.
Melkin, 294.
Mellent, Robert, earl of, 46.
Melles, 78.
Membury camp, 32.
Men turned into stones, 285.
Men Skryfa, 13.
—— an-tol, ib.
Menagerie of Henry I. 286.
Mendip hills, 60, 74.—forest, 74.
Meneg, 4.
Meneog, what, ib.
Meneke, 14.
Menegland, 14.
Menna, 4.
Mepsal, 330.
Mercia, kingdom, cxxx.
Mercian king's palace, 345.
Merchenlage, cxxvi.—mistaken, cxxxi.
Mercury, a god of the Saxons, cv.
Meretune, 110.
Meretune, ib.
Merdon, 110, 135.—battle, 299.
Mere, 102.—camp, ib.
Mereworth, 212.—castle, 230.
Mergate, 332.
Merifield, 90, 105.
Meriet, J. 57.
Merkieu, 3.
Merkysbery castle, 77.
Merlin rears Stonehenge, 92.
——— his tomb, 93.
Merewell, 143.
Mer, cx.
Mere, cx.
Merret, Christopher, 303.
Merse, cx.
Mersc warum, 222.
Merton, 299.—abbey, 177.—provisions of, ib.—battle, 299.—college, 289, 301. — Walter de, bishop of Rochester, 177, 289, 301.—college in Oxford, founded by him, 289, 301.
Miba, 198.
Michael, a poet, 2.
——— St. his appearance, 4.
Michael dean, 267.
Michael's, St. mount, 13, 14.—chair, 13. — rock, 34. — chapel, 56. — island, 25, 33.
Michel, 20.—grove, 198.
Miching camp, 199.
Mickleham, 176.—priory, 203.
Micklewood chace, 274.
Mictis, 123.
Mida, 198.
Middleton, 214.—hundred, ib.
Middleton, abbey, 45.
——— Cahaignes, now Cheyney, 315, 321.
Midhurst, 187, 198.—lords of, ib.
Mikes gate, 323.
Milbarrow, 111.
Milborn, St. Andrew, 51.—camp, ib.
Milbrook, 330.
Milbury, 44, 50.
Mildred, 240.—St. lynch, 239.
Milliaries, Roman, xlviii, 159.
Milites, cxl.
Military decimation, 168.
Mill iron, 227.
—— paper first, ib.
Mills, Francis, 116.
Milton, 24.—abbey, 45, 51.—title, 51.
——— Great, 309.
Mimeram river, 336, 345.
Minchin Hampton, 272.—barrow, 84.
Mine court, 268.
Mineral hills, 60.
Mineral springs, 54.—waters, 68, 74, 84, 101, 157, 350.
Minerva worshiped at Bath, 61.
Minehead, 66.
Minhinned, 18.
Minster, what, 89.
——— Lovel, 285, 293.
Minstre, 214, 234, 239.
Mint, 51, 271.
Mintern, Great, 54.
Minshery, 306.
Mintmasters, Saxon, cxii.
Misselto, by whom held sacred, viii. x.
Missenden, cxi. — Great and Little, 314, 318.—de, family, ib.
Mixon rocks, 123.
Modbury, 26, 34.
Moel, or Moils, family, 7, 56, 67, 149.
Mohun, arms and quarterings, 17.—family, 5, 55, 58.—Sir William, 89.—Reginald, 55.—Sir Reginald, baron of Okehampton, 38.
Moien family, 45.
Moigne, Ralph, 45.
Moigne, Le, family, 89.
Moina, what, 1.
Mole river, 168, 176.
Molins family, 318.—baron, 149.
Molmutius, not the maker of the roads, xlvii.—built Malmsbury, Lacocke, and Tutbury, 87.
Molyneux family, 173.
Mona island, xxvii.—invaded by the Romans, xxxvii, xl.
Monasteries in cities, 118.
——— number of, and dissolution, cxxxiv.
Monasterium, what, 192.
Monceaux, 189.
Moridunum, 29.
Money by weight and tale, 90.
——— British, 337.
——— acre, 295.
Monk Horton, 247.
Monk, general, made baron of Potheridge, Beauchamp and Teyes, 39.
Monketon, 27, 111, 112.
Monkley, 39.
Monks Risborough, 319.
Monks cowls, 80.
Monkton Farley, 101.—monuments, ib.
Monmouth, duke of, taken, 54.—his landing, 48.
Montacute family, 131, 168.—William, earl of Sarum, 68, 91.—viscounts, 56, 67, 187, 190, 197, 203.—lord, 56.
Montacute, town, 56.—hill, 68.
Montagud, 56.
Montague, duke of, his house and intended town and baths, 132.
Monte, De, Robert, 8, 261.
Montfort and title, 419.
Montgrace abbey, 144.
Monuments.
——— of Nicholas and Andrew Tremaine, 33.
——— of Danish kings, 38.
——— of Bourchier, ib.
——— of Sir William Tracey, 38, 40.
——— of king Etheldred, 46, 53.
——— of Gertrude Marchioness of Exeter, 46
——— of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, 46, 53.
——— of Seymor, 112.
——— of Sturmie, ib.
——— of the family of Beche, 159.
——— St. Austin, 216.
Monuments.
——— Henry IV. ib.
——— of the Sidneys, 228, 229.
——— Sir Robert Shurland, 234.
——— earl of Northampton, 245.
——— John Wyrral, 268.
——— Fitzhamon, } 269.
——— Despenser, Isabel & lord, }
——— Clarence, duke of, }
——— Brian, Guy de, }
——— Beaufort, duke of, }
——— Wenloc, lord, }
——— Edward, prince, }
——— Thomas Smith, 277.
——— Hickes, 278.
——— Lethenard and Lilly, and William Bartholomew, 277.
——— Noel, 278.
——— Barker, ib.
——— Taylor, ib.
——— Grevel, Dybbys, Smith, and Welley, 277
——— Elchwyn, 306.
——— Holcum, ib.
——— Ways, 306, 307.
——— Drayton's, ib.
——— Lonches, 309.
——— Roger prior of Ranton, 307.
——— Seagrove, 306, 307.
——— Stonor, 307.
——— duchess of Suffolk, 308, 309.
——— Zouch, lord, 320.
——— Wenlok, 332.
——— at Mundane, 344.
——— at Burnt Pelham, 345.
——— earls of Salisbury, 343.
——— lord Somers, 350.
——— the Cheneys, 330.
——— lord Bacon, 348.
——— Humphry duke of Gloucester, 348.
——— Anthony Grey, ib.
Moor family, 168.
Mopas, 15.
Moravian colony, 327.
Mordaunt, title, 326.
Morden college, 226.
More family, 168.
More, Sir Anthony, portrait by, 227.
More, Sir Thomas, 159.—grant by, 349.—seat, 350.
More park, 350.
Moreford, 176.
Moreland, Sir Samuel, 179.
Moreley, 35.
More Crichel, 54.
Moreton, Richard de, 21.—William de, 21.—cardinal, 51.
Moreman, Dr. John, the first who taught his parishioners the church-service in English, in the time of Henry VIII. 38.
Mores, Edward-Rowe, 234.
Morini served in Britain under the Romans, 221.
Moriton, William, earl of, 7.—Robert, earl of, 8.
Mort, 40.—stone, ib.
Mortimer, earl of March, beheaded, 138.
Mortimer heath, 160.
Mortlack, 176.
Moss, 12.
Mote bulwark, 245.
Mother Dunche's Buttock, 157.
Mottesfont, 134.
Moulesford, 149.
Moulsey, 168.
Mountjoy, Ralph, earl of Devon, 40.
Mount's bay, 4.
Mount Caburn camp, 201.
Mount Edgecomb, 18, 19.
Mount garrison camp, 342.
Mountjoy family and title, 143.
Mousehole, 12, 13.
Mowbray family, 348.
Moyle, Walter, 18.
Muchbery camps, 32.
Muchelney, 56.

Mullo epitaph miſtaken, 331.
Mund, cix.
Mundic, where dug up, 10.
Muneduppe, 60.
Municipia, what, 337.
Munſtow, 417*, 420.
Mure, 121.—river 348.
Muridunum, 38.
Murimintum, 121.
Murivendum, 121.
Muſbery camp, ib.
Muſbury camp, 38.
Muſeum, Aſhmole's, 305.
Muſic room at Oxford, 305.
Muſtard, biting, 260.
Mutatio, xlvii.
Mutuantonis, 193.
Mychelſtow, 4.

N.

NADDER river, 89.
Nant Badon, 62.
Nannius, Peter, 223.
Napier houſe, 54.
Narbonne, 2.
Narciſſus, 124.
Naſh, Mr. 80—court, 239.
Natan, 115.
Natanleage, where, 126.
Natanleod, 115, 126.
Navigation, 163.
Navy, royal, 214, 234.
Nazaleod, 115.
Necham, 62, 92.
———, Alexander, prior of St. Nicholas, 7, 27.
Nectan, St. 29.
Nectarides cut off, lviii.
Needles, rocks ſo called, 123.
Nemetomagium, 21.
Nemetotacium, 21.
Neomagus, 228.
Neoth's, St. 5.
Neot's, St. hiſtory, painted in the window of his church, 17.
Neſs, 223.
Netcham, 126.
Nether Winchington, 323.
Netley abbey and fort, 134.
Nettlecomb, 67.
Nevil family, 212.—barons of Abergavenny, 479.—earls of Warwick, 349.—Richard took king Henry VI. priſoner at Northampton, 166.—ſlain in the battle of Barnet, 849.—Richard, earl of Sarum, 91.—John, marquis of Montacute, 168, 345.—Hugh, 171.—George, duke of Bedford, 332.—William, baron of Fauconberge and earl of Kent, 224.
Neuſtria, cxxi.
Nerva emperor, xlviii.
Newark houſe, 272.—priory, 173.
Newborough, family, 44, 51.—ſir Roger, ib.
Newbiggin, 342.
Newbury, 149, 159.—bridge, 159.—manor, 228.
New college in Oxford, built by William of Wickham biſhop of Winchester, 289, 303.
Newelme, 290, 309.—hoſpital, 309.—palace, ib. See Ewelme.
Newenden, 223, 249.
Newenham, 268, 324, 327.
——— Courtny, 306.
Newenham abbey, 29, 38.—priory,
New foreſt made by the Conqueror, 115.—his ſons met their death there, 116.—whether made or enlarged by the Conqueror or his ſon, 127.—how many churches deſtroyed, 127, 128.—game laws, 127.—whether made to prevent invaſions from foreigners, 131.—laws ſevere, 131.—walks and officers, 132.
Newgate cliff, 239.
Newhaven, 201, 240.
Newland, 268.
Newlin, 12.
Newmarch, barons of, 275, 276.
Newmarket in Hampſhire, 117.
New-minſter, 119, 136, 137.
Newport, in Cornwall, 7.—in the Iſle of Wight, 123, 143.—title, 123, 143.—Pagnel, 315, 321.
Newport, Thomas, baron of Torrington, 39.
New river, 344.
Newton, Long, 96.
Newton Longaville, 321.
Newton caſtle, 46, 72.
Newton family, 56, 260.—in Hampſhire, 123, 144.—St. Lo, 81.
Newtoun priory, 159.
Nicholas's, St. iſle, 33.
Nichole, 52.
Nicolſon, William, biſhop, 302.
Nigel, 319.
Nobles, who, cxxxv.—inferior, cxl.
Noel, monuments of, 278.—Laurence, 4.
Noneſuch, 177.
Nonius Philippus, proprætor in Britain, lii.
Nonney Delamare, 61, 78.
Norburn, 243.
Norbury camp, 279.
Norden, John, 304.
Nordleudi, cxxi.
Nordmanni, cxxi.
Normans, cxxi.—dukes of, cxxii.—conqueſt of England by, cxxii—cxxvi.—their valour, cxxvii.
Norris, Francis, earl of Berkſhire, 165.—baron, 285.—Henry, baron of Ricot, 306, 290.—James, earl of Abingdon, 157.
Northaw, 350.
Northam river, 29.
Northburne, 243.
Northbury family, 263.
Northill, 330.
Northleach, 263, 279.
Northampton, Henry Howard, earl of, his tomb, 245.
North Ewe river, 29.
——— foreland, 240.
Northover, 68.
Northmuth, 240.
North Towton, 39.
Northwood camp, 99.
North Wraxall, 96.
Northumberland, kingdom of, cxxx.
Norton, cold, 295.
——— Chipping, 296.
Noteſley abbey, 315, 320.
Nottingham hill, 279.
Novantes, lxvi.
Noviomagus, 178, 225, 228.
Novo-burgo, de, family of. See Newborough.
Novo-mercatu, barons of. See Newmarch.
Novus burgus de Meden, 123.
Nowell, Alexander, 289, 304.
Noy, 302.
Nucelles, 336, 341.
Numerus Tungricanorum, 219.
Nummus cxii.
Nuncantium, 218.
Nunnery of Benedictines, 134, 135, 137.
Nuns hall, 304.
Nurſery, general Lambert's, 178.
Nutley hall, 304.
Nyn houſe, 350.

O.

OAK that grew on the ſpot where Rufus was killed, buds on Chriſtmas-day, and withers before night, 131.
Oak trunk, 51.
Oaks, held ſacred by the Druids, x.——antient 160.——planted on ſir Philip Sidney's birth-day, 228.
——— large, 344.
Oakingham, 164.
Oakley, 140.
Oakleywood camp, 103.
Oatlands, 168, 174.
Obſervatory at Oxford, 305.
Obruendarium, what, 109.
Occam, William, 301.
Ocha, 60.
Ochenfort, 287.
Ochr, what in Britiſh, 4.
Ochy hole, 60, 74.
Ockeham, 168, 174.
Ockford, 52.
Ockham, 168, 174.—William de, a great philoſopher, and founder of the Nominals, 168, 174.—baron, 168, 174.
Ock river, 29, 157.
Ocra, what, 4.
Ocrea, ib.
Ocriculum, ib.
Ocrinum, or Ocranum, prom. ib.
Octavia the daughter of the emperor Claudius, 261.
Octodurum, 40, 43.
Odcomb, 56, 67.
Odda, duke, 260.
Odiam, 121.
Odil, 323, 326.
Odo, biſhop of Rameſbury, 97.—biſhop of Bayeux and earl of Kent, 223.—builds Rocheſter caſtle, 214.
Offa, king of the Mercians, 339, 342.—made the work called Offa's dike, 227.—his coins, cxiv.—ſubdued Ealhmund, king of Kent, at Otford, 227.—took Benſon from the Weſt Saxons, 292.—caſtle there, 308.—gave the Peter-pence of his kingdom to the pope, 338.—gave Hempſtead to St. Alban's monaſtery, 339.—where buried. 324.—tomb waſhed away, ib.—portrait, 348.
Offa's dike, 87.
Ogard, Andrew. 345.
Offington, 188, 198.
Offley, 342.
Ogburn, St. George, 112.
Ogo, what, 60.
Oiſter green, a ſea plant uſed for food, 523.
Oiſter hill, 339, 348.
Oiſter pits, 215.
Oiſters, 215.
——— foſſil, 161, 274.
——— Rhutupine, 218.
Okebourn, St. George, 112.
Okebury camp, 106,
Okeford, 46, 52.
Okehampton, 29, 38.—baron 38.
Okeley, 168, 174.
Okewood, 174.
Okingham, 154.
Ὀκτιῶ λιμὴν, 2.
Olantage, 240.
Oldbury, 51, 262, 268.—camp, 98, 99, 102.
Oldcaſtle, ſir John, burnt for endeavouring innovations in the then religion, 212.
Oldcaſtle camp, 102.
Old Cleve, 66.—chapel, 112.
Old hall, ſir John, 346.
Old man of Bullen, 220.
Old ſtreet paſſage, 268.
Old Wincheſter, 119.
Olewag, 261.
Ongley, lord, 330.
Onion, a giant, 122.

I N D E X.

Onion pennies, 122.
Onion hole, 122.
Onſlow family, 173, 419*.—ſir Richard, baron of, 173.—Denzil, ib.
Ophiuchus, 63.
Ora, what, 94.
Orange trees, when firſt brought into England, 177.
Orceti, lxviii.
Orchard family, 66.
Orchard Wyndham, 66.
Orchard, 57.
Orcus, 53.
Ordeal trial, 44.
Order of the Garter, by whom inſtituted, 152.
Orders of England, cxxxv.
Ordgar, earl of Devonſhire, 46.
Ordulph, the ſon of Ordgar, ib.—his ſize and tomb, 25, 33.
Oreweed, 2.
Organ, 53.
Orgar and tomb, 25.
Oriele, le, 302.
Oriel college in Oxford, founded by king Edward II. 289, 302.
Orkney iſles diſcovered, xlv.
Orleans, duke of, his ranſom, 229.—builds a caſtle, 77.
Ormond, lord, 320.
Oſric, earl of Southampton, 142.
——— king of Northumberland, founds Glouceſter nunnery, 261.
Oſkytel, archbiſhop of York, 306.
Oſlan ſlain, 170.
Oſmund, biſhop, built the cathedral of Sarum, 90.
Oſney abbey, 288, 300, 301.—North, 306.
Oſpringe, 235.
Oſtæi, 1.
Oſtenhanger, 247, 222.
Oſtidamnii, whether the ſame with Danmonii, 1.
Oſtiones, ib.
Oſtorius, P. proprætor in Britain, xxxii.—defeated the Iceni under Caractacus, and took his wife and daughter priſoners, ib.——had a triumph decreed him, ib.—his forts, 274.
Other half ſtone, 5, 17.
Otford, 212, 227.
Otmore, 298, 306.—plain, 298.
Otteham priory, 203.
Otteley, 299, 306.
Otter y river, 29.—St. Mary's, 37.—Mohun's, ib.—college, ib.
Otterton, 38.
Otto, the pope's legate, 389.
Otway the poet, where born, 198.
Over, cx.
Oughtred, William, where buried, 175.
ΟΥΙΚΤΗΣΙΣ, 123.
Oulney, 315, 322.
Ouſe river, 326.
Ouſeford, 287.
Ouſney, 287.
Ow, William de, accuſed of high treaſon, defended himſelf by combat, and being vanquiſhed was puniſhed with the loſs of his eyes and teſticles, 122.
Owen, ſir David, 187.—doctor George, 303.
Owers, rocks, 123.
Owres, held by ſerjeantry in the king's kitchen, 45, 50.
Oxenbridge family, 204.
Oxford, 285 287, 293.—its various fate, 288 —deſtroyed by the Danes, 287. its antiquity, 299.—various ſieges, &c. 300.—caſtle, ib. — panegyric on, 290.—natives, 305 —pariſhes and churches, ib.—religious houſes, 303.—infirmary, 305.—univerſity, 287.—ſcholars quit it, 288.—colleges, 289.—Baliol, Merton, 289, 301. —— Univerſity and Exeter, 289, 305.—Oriel, Queen's, Canterbury, Durham, 289, 302.—Lincoln, Worceſter, All Souls, St. Bernard's, Magdalen, 289, 303.—Brazen-noſe, Corpus Chriſti, 289, 304.—Chriſt Church, St. John's, Trinity, Jeſus, 290, 304.—Halls, St. Mary's, Canterbury, 302. —Glouceſter, 303.—Hart, Alban, 304.—St. Edmund's, St. Mary, New inn, Mary Magdalen, 305. — Hebrew taught at, 289.--ſcholars northern and ſouthern, 289.—divinity ſchools, ib.—library, public, ib.
———, John, earl of, defends Michael's mount, 4.—earls of, 292, 310.
Oxfordſhire, 285—312.—extent, antient name, produce, rivers, Domeſday, 285, 293.—plants, 311, 312.
Oxney iſland, 233, 249.

P.

PAcatianus, vicegerent of Britain, lv.
Paddocks, 157.
Padſtow, 6, 19.
Padwell, 134.
Padworth, 160.
Paganel or Painell family, 315.—John, baron, 100.— ſir William, 188.—Fulk, lord of Newport Pagnel, 315.
Painſhill, 174.
Painſwick, 272.
Paintings in windows, 37, 106.
——— of Salvator Roſa, 162.—of Verrio, ib. 163.—at Chicheſter, 186.—at Cowdrey, 197. 198.—at Aſhridge, 319.
Palace, of the duke of Cornwall, 16.—of Athelſtan, 36.—of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, 212.—Mercian kings, 345.
Pall, what, 215.
Pallas relief of, 279.
Palletſmoor, 157.
Palmer, Edward, 263.
Pamber foreſt, 122.
Pancirollus, Guido, 117.
Pangborn, 160.
Pannage, 192.
Paper mill, firſt, 227.
Parian Chronicle, 305.
Pariſhes, England divided into, cxxxii.—churches, cxxxii.
Park, 138, where the firſt in England, 286.
Parker, Matthew, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 178.
Parliament of England, cxliv.
Parliaments, 138.
Parr, Catharine, where buried, 278.
Parret river, 56.
Parry, Thomas, 149.
Parſons, the Jeſuit, 75, 301.
Paſham, 315, 321.
Paſſage, where ſhorteſt between England and France, 212.
Patera, 14, 236.
Pateſhul family, 323, 326.
Patrick, St. 19.
Patrick's burn, 240.
Paveley family, 317.—John, 88.—Walter, one of the firſt knights of the Garter,
Pavement teſſelated, 78, 94, 106, 113, 237, 274, 275, 279, 282, 952.—Roman, 100, 272, 201.—copied in a carpet, 113.
Paulus Catena, a notary, a cunning perſon, ſent into Britain by Conſtantius, lvii.
Paulet, William, earl of Wincheſter, 140.—marquis of Wincheſter, 140.—duke of Bolton, ib
Pauper, Herebertus. See Poor.
Pawlet, 17.
Pawlet, ſir John, ib.—ſir William, ib.—William, lord St. John, of Baſing, 94.—See Powlet.
Pawton, 17.
Pax quatuor cheminorum, lxxiv.
Paynel family, 30.—William, lord of Bampton, ib.—Fulk, lord of Bampton, 57.
Peat moſſes, 159.
Peckham family, 318.
———, 178.—Weſt or Little, 230.
Peculiars, court of, cxlvii.
Pedderton, 56.
Pedder way, lxxv.
Pedigree of Bruce, 110.—Cecil, 346.
Pedingho camp, 199.
Pedred river, 56.
Pedredanmuth, 57.
Peireſc, lxv.
Pekenbury camp, 32.
Pele, what, 12.
Pelgat, 18.
Pelham family, 174, 201.—Thomas, baron of Laughton, ib. 201.
Pelham Burnt, 345.
Pell, what, 3.
Pembroke, counteſs of, her tomb, 132.
Pembroke college, in Oxford, founded by Thomas Tiſdale, 304.
Pempedula, xiv.
Pemſey, 189.
Pen, what, 314.—village of, 51, 58.—wood, 318.
Penates, found at Devizes, 99.
Pen-caer, 27.
Penda, the Mercian, defeated by Cinegils, the Weſt Saxon, when he beſieged Glouceſter, 264.
Pendant, 236.
Pendeen Vau, 15.
Pendennis caſtle, 14.
Pendinas, 4, 6.
Penley, 349.
Penn, ſir William, his monument, 82.
Pennant, 5.
Pennine, xii.—Alps, 341.
Penning, cxii.
Pen park hole, 275.
Penrhinguaed, what, 3.
Penryn, 15, 17.
Penſance, 12.
Penſavas, what, 12.
Penſavel Coit, 82.
Pensford, 82.
Penſhurſt, 212.—barons, ib.—houſe, 228.
Pen Uchel coit, 5.
Pen von las, 3.
Penwith, what, 3.
Pepys, Samuel, 233.
Percipier, an herb, 63.
Percy family, 56, 188, 198.—earls of Northumberland, 46.
Perkin Warbeck, a counterfeit prince, raiſed a great rebellion in England, 28.
Perry, Hugh, 276.
Peryn, 4.
Perſe ution in Britain, liv.
Pertinax, proprætor, xlix.—emperor, put to death after a reign of eighty-two days, li.
Peter, St. in Britain, l.
Peter's St. church, Oxford, 305.
Peter pence, 57, 338.
Petersfield, 140.
Peterſham, 177.
Petilius Cerealis, proprætor in Britain, xl.—defeated the Brigantes in ſeveral battles, and reduced them, 40.
Petoritum, xiv.
Petre, ſir William, 36.
Petrefying earth, 324, 330.
St. Petroc, 6.—his ſhrine, 17.
Petronius Turpilianus, proprætor, xxxix.
Petty, ſir William, 135, 305.
Petworth, 187, 198.
Pevenſel, 189.
Pevenſey, 189, 201, 202.—level, 202.
Pever, Paulinus, ſewer to king Henry III. 324.
Pharos, 220, 245.

INDEX.

Phelp family, 68.
Philip, apoſtle of the Gauls, 58.
Philips, ſir Edward, 56.
Philippa, the wife of king Edward III. founds Queen's college, 289, 302.
Philippus Nonius, proprætor in Britain, lii.
Philips Norton, 61.
Phœnicians viſited Cornwall, 9.
Phyſic garden in Oxford founded by Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, 305.
Picts, lviii. x. xciii.—divided into two nations, xcii.—when they came firſt into Britain, xc.—who ſo called, xcii.—by whom firſt inſtructed in Chriſtianity, ib.
Picts wall, xlvii.
Pictures at Wilton, 104.
Piddle river, 45.
Pig of lead inſcribed, 75.
Pigot family, 324.
Pilchards, a gainful trade of them made by the Corniſh, 2, 10, 11.
Pillar, Egyptian, 104.
Pillbridge, 68.
Pillſdown, 54.
Pilſton, 319.
Pilton, 39.—priory, ib.
Pimpern, 53.
Pinhoe, 37.
Pin-making, 272.
Pinnenden heath, 232.
Pythæas of Marſeilles, 1.
Pitt, Chriſtopher, 53.—Robert, ib.—John, 135.
Pitts in Kent, 214, 227, 228.
Placentia palace, 226.
Plague in 1348, 149.
Planarar, xv.
Places, names of, their termination, xv.
Plains, Salisbury, 89, 108.
Plantagenet, Arthur, viſcount Liſle, 148.—Geoffrey, earl of Anjou, 171.
Plantations, 175
Plants, Corniſh, 22.
——— Dorſet, 54.
——— Devon. 40.
——— Somerſetſhire, 85.
——— Wilts, 114.
——— Hampſhire, 145.
——— Berkſhire, 165.
——— Surrey, 180, 184.
——— Suſſex, 207—209*.
——— Kent, 250, 258.
——— Glouceſterſhire, 283, 284.
——— Oxfordſhire, 311, 312.
——— Buckinghamſhire, 322.
——— Bedfordſhire, 333.
——— Hertfordſhire, 351.
Plautius, 115.
Plays, Corniſh, 11.
Pleſſets, John de, earl of Warwick, 286.
Pleydone, 204.
Plimpton, St. Mary, 26, 34.
——— St. Thomas, 26, 33.
Plimſtock, 34.
Plott, Dr. how far he illuſtrated Antoninus's Itinerary, lxxxi, 234.——where educated, 305.
Plumbum album & nigrum, 9.
Plumton caſtle, 324.
Plym river, 25.
Plymouth, 25, 33.—earls of, 33.—harbour 25.—dock, 25, 33.
Pococke, Edward, 304, 306.—Dr. 305.
Pogeis family, 310.
Pogheley priory, 152.
Poinings, 222.
Pointz family, 57.—Hugh, baron, ib.
Poltimore, 27.
Poton, 5, 17.
Polybius deſcribed Britain, xxiv. n.
Polyclet ſcomes over to Britain, xxxix.
Polygon at Southampton, 133.
Pomeroy family, 26.—Radulph de, ib.
——— Bury, ib.
Pomfret the poet, 329.
Pomfret marbles, 305.
Pon on coins, lxviii.
Ponſmur, 15.
Pont Ivel coit, 56.
Ponte family, 298.
Pontes, 164, 314, 318
Poor, Richard, biſhop of Sarum, 90.
Pope, Mr. 293.
Pope, ſir Thomas, founds Trinity college, at Oxford, 304.—family, 298, 303.
Poole, 44, 49.
Poor man's walls camp, 199.
Popham, ſir John, lord chief juſtice of the king's bench, 57, 93.
Porcupine ſent to Henry I. 286.
Porlock, 55.
Port, 43.
Port, Adam de, 140.
Port of London, 228.
Portcheſter, 138.
Portes bridge, 120, 139.
Portgreve, what, 212.
Port ſham, 54.
Portland, 43, 49.—earls and dukes of, 43, 49.—race of, 49.
Portloccan, 55.
Portman family, 57.—Henry and William, lord chief juſtice, 54.
Port Peris, 120.
Portraits, 36, 198, 227.
——— at Hatfield, 345.
——— of Jack of Newbury, 159.
——— Anne Boleyn, Wolſey, biſhop Gardiner, Sir Anthony Marſden, Sir Walter Raleigh, James I. 227.
——— the Sidneys, 229.
——— Charles I. Elizabeth, Mary queen of Scots, 343.
——— Offa, 348.
Portley iſland, 120.
Portſlade, 188.
Portſmouth, 120, 139.—ducheſs, 120.—dock, 139.
Portu, Adam de, lord of Baſing, 120.
Portus Magnus, 120.
Portus Adurni, 186, 196.
Portus Trutulenſis, 217.
Portus Lemanis, 223.
Portus Iccius, where, 221.
Portway, lxxv. 158.
Poſt groats, 10.
Poſthumus, 122.
Poſtling, 247.
Potheridge, 39.
Pottery, Roman, found off Reculver, 235.
Potton, 324. 328.
Pouderham caſtle, 28, 37.
Poultry, 179.
Poundbury, 50.
Povere family, 298.
Powel, D. 260.
—— Mrs. Honour, 277.
Powlet, 20, 70.—John, earl, 70.—William, earl of Wilts and marquis of Wincheſter, 119.—Charles, duke of Bolton, 140.
Poynings, 199.—camp, ib.
——— barons of, 46.—Luke, ib.—Edward, baron, 222.—family, 247.
Præpoſitus theſaur. Aug. lvi.
Prætenturæ ſucceeded by cities and towns, xlvi.
Preceptory, 135, 230, 232, 246, 345.
Prefericulum, 14.
Pregaer, 17.
Premonſtratenſian abbey, 138.
Prerogative court, clvii.
Pres, cx.
Preſhute, 94, 113.
Preſt, cx.
Pretanis, 1.
Prideaux, N. 6.—Humphry, 19.
Pridiani, iv.
Primani juniores, 210.
Primate and metropolitan of all England, 217.
Prince, who, cxxxv.—of Wales, ib.
Prince of Orange, where he landed, 34.
Prince's Risborough, 318.—caſtle, 308.
Prinkneſs, 270.
Printing at Taviſtoke, 33.
Priory of Sandleford, 159.
——— Newtown, ib.
——— Pynham, 197.
Priſcillianiſts, the firſt that were put to death, for herecy, by the civil power, lx.
Probus, 85.
——— defeated his competitor Bonoſus, and was made emperor, lii.—tranſplanted the Burgundians and Vandals into Britain, ib.—gold coin of, 225
Procurator Gynæcii, lvi.
——— Cynegii, 117.
——— ludi gladiatorii, ib.
Prom hill, 223.
Proſpects, 176, 201.
Province of York, cxxxii.
——— of Canterbury, cxxxiii.
Provinces into which Britain is divided, lvi.
Prow family, 27.
Prutaneia, iv.
Pryſetesſlodan, 192.
Prynne, William, 81, 302.
Puckerich, 336, 345.
Puckle church, 262, 274.
Pudding pan rock, 236.
Pudeford, 26.
Pullein, Robert, the firſt that began divinity lectures at Oxford, 287.
Pullox hill, 330.
Pulpit, 54.—curious, 132.
Pulteney, earl of Bath, 81.
Pulton, 25.
Punctuobice, 99.
Purbeck iſland, 44, 49.
Purkets family, 131.
Puſbull, 309.
Putney, 178.
Pyriford, 168, 173.
Pyrites, 176.
Pyrrhocorax, a bird that ſets houſes on fire, 4.
Pyrrithecnos, x.
Pythagoras, ſtatue of, 227.

Q.

QUANTOCK's head, 67.
Quarley hill camp, 134.
Quarre, monaſtery of, 123, 144.
Quarries of ſtone, 49, 102.
Quaterman family, 290, 306.
Quatrevoyes, 305, 309.
Queenborough caſtle, 214, 232.
Queen Camel, 68.
Queen manor, 106.
Queen's wells, 229.
Queen's college, in Oxford, founded by Philippa, the wife of Edward III. 289, 302.
Quendred, her coin, cxiv.
Querenden, 315, 320.
Querns, 28.
Querolus of Plautus, x. xii.
Querouaille, Louiſa de, ducheſs of Portſmouth, 120.
Quincy family, 43, 44.—Roger, earl of Wincheſter, 119.—Saer, earl of Wincheſter, ib.
Quintain ſport, 298.
Quirites, whence ſo called, cin.
Quivil, Peter, biſhop of Exeter, 36.

R.

RACE of Portland, 49.
Raculfar, 236.
Raculf minſter, 236.
Rad, cix.
Radcliff church, 63, 82, 83.
Radcliffe, Dr. John, his benefactions, 302.—library, 304.
Radcliffs, earls of Suſſex, 191, 205.
Kadun, 108.

Rade-

INDEX.

Radegund, 246.
Radmild family, 188.
Radnor, earls of, 15, 106.
Raguſies, 235.
Rainolds, John and William, 37.
Raleigh, 30, 40.
Raleigh family, 30.
Raleigh, ſir Walter, where born, 34, 37, 40, 41.—his ſon, 173.—his ſcull, ib.—portrait, 227.
Ralph, biſhop, his tomb at Chicheſter, 195.
Rameſbury, 93, 113.—ſee 113.
Ramſden, 299.
Ramſgate, 217.
Rams horns, promontories ſo called, 1.
Randyl family, 175.
Rapes, 185, 192.
Rationalis ſummarum Britanniæ, lvi.
Rateſborough, 242.
Raven, the Daniſh ſtandard, 40.
Ravenſbourn river, 225.
Ravenſburgh, 330, 342.
Ravenſcroft, founds almſhouſes, 350.
Ravenſton, 322.
Rawleigh family, 67.
Rawlinſon, Dr. Richard, 303.
Ray, Mr. 11.
Raynolds, John and William, brothers, converts, and zealots for the Reformed and Romiſh religions, 37.
Reading, 150, 160.—abbey, 151, 161.—gate, 161.—caſtle, 150, 161.—nunnery, 161.—church, 161.—alms houſe, 161.—grammar ſchool, 161.
Reaſan, 7.—ſtandard, 30.
Reculver, 215, 235.—antiquities found at, 235.—croſs, 235.
Redborne, 339, 348.
Redbridge, 117, 135.—hundred, 135.
Red caſtle, 420.
Redding, 75.
Redford, 117.
Redin, what, 150.
Redlands, 274.
Redlynch, 107.
Redſhanks, who, xcvii.
Redvers family, 26.—Richard de, earl of Devonſhire, 40, 124.
Reginald, earl of Cornwall, 8.—king of Northumberland, his coin, cxiv.
Regni, 115, 167, 185.
Regnum, 115, 126, 193.
Regulbium, 215, 235.
Reingrave, what, 212.
Remigius, biſhop, eſtabliſhed the ſee of Lincoln, 290, 306.
Remo, lxviii.
Rendcomb, 282.
Reodford, 124.
Renneſley, 343.
Requeſts, court of, cxlvii.
Reptaceſter, 217.
Reſtormell caſtle, 16.
Rewley, 306.
Rhea, what, 150.
Rhea river, 342.
Rheda, xiii.
Rheaþýge, 150.
Rhedyn, xiv.
Rhidychen, 287.
Rhie, 190, 204.
Rhitupis portus, 217.
Rhoſſus, 213.
Rholdwrg, 294.
Rhoſne, xv.
Rhun ap Maelgwn Gwynedh, 558.
Rhutupiæ, 217.
Rhutupis portus, 217.
Rhutupine oyſters, 218.
Rhyd Tuſith, 217.
Rialton, 19.—baron and viſcount, ib.
Ric, cix.
Richard I. king, called Cœur de Lion, where born, 288.—his epitaph, ib.
Richard II. king, built a caſtle at Southampton, 117.—where buried, 339.
Richard, III. 343.—his cunning and villainy in getting the crown, 265, 266.
Richard of Cirenceſter, account of, xxxiii.
Richard, earl of Cornwall, crowned king of the Romans at Aix la Chapelle, 8.—founds Hayles abbey, 278.—where buried, 278.
Richard, St. biſhop, 204.
Richberge, 217.
Richborough, 241, 242.
Rickmanſworth, 339, 350.
Ricot, 305.—baron, 292.
Ridge, cx.
Ridgway, xlvii.
Rig, cx.
Riman, Richard, 186, 195.
Ring, 136, 164, 244.—gold, 281, 296.—hawk's, 329.—of Birinus, 307.
Rings, the, 132.
Ringwood, 115, 126.
Ripa, 191, 196.
Ripiers, 191.
Ripley, 174.
Ripley, ſir George, famous for his ſearch after the philoſopher's ſtone, 174.
Riſborough Prince's, 318.
——— Monk, 319.
Riſingho caſtle, 327.
Ritherſamfeld, 191.
Rive, what, 191.
Rivers, Richard de, earl of Devonſhire, 30.—family, 26.
Road, Roman, xlvii. 20, 112, 122, 134, 135, 142, 157, 158, 160, 173, 178, 179, 193, 231, 237, 248, 264, 267, 299, 350.
Robartes family, 15.
——— John, baron Truro, and earl of Radnor, 15.—Nicholas, 36.
Robert Curthoſe, his tomb, 270.
Robert's bridge, 191, 204.
Robins, Benjamin, 81.
Roch's, St. hill, 191.
Roche, St. chapel and cell, 16.
Rocheſter, 213.—church, 214.—caſtle, 232.—bridge, 233.—family, 335.—biſhop's palace, 232.—cathedral, ib.—biſhops' tombs, ib.
——— family, 196.
Rock ſurprizing, 239.
Rockley, 93, 112.—wood, 341.
Rodmarton, 277, 282.
Rodcot bridge, 285.
Roffe, or Rocheſter, 213.—family, 335.
Roger, biſhop of Sarum, 105.—his monument, 105.
Roger, prior of Ranton, his monument, 307.
Rogers family, 46.—Daniel, 90.
Roibis, 213.
Roiſia, the wife of Pagan de Beauchamp, 335.—her croſs, 335.—ſuppoſed counteſs of Norfolk, ib.
Rollendrich villages, 294.
Rollo, the Dane, 286.—the Norman, cxxii.
Rollrich ſtones, 285, 294.
Roman altar, 272, 308.
——— amphitheatre, 50, 141, 242.
——— antiquities, 78, 240, 241, 263, 268, 280.
——— bath, 80, 100.
——— bricks, 242, 347, 350.
——— buildings, 175.
——— burial ground, 244.
——— camp, 20, 32, 38, 155, 176, 244, 282.
——— coins, lxx—lxxv.—where found, 12, 15, 18, 20, 35, 44, 50, 52, 53, 56, 58, 78, 79, 95, 96, 97, 99, 110, 122, 132, 134, 141, 144, 151, 157, 162, 168, 175, 176, 179, 226, 228, 240, 242, 244, 268, 272, 273, 274, 276, 277, 279, 281, 282, 286, 296, 299, 306, 314, 317, 318, 328, 335, 336, 346, 349, 350.
——— empire in Britain ends, lxiii.
——— forces in Britain, lxiii.
——— fort, 14, 15.
——— forts, chain of, 275.
——— hypocauſt 246, 280, 281, 296.
——— inſcription, 62, 122 141, 161, 193, 261, 270, 282, 280, 308.
——— miliaries, 159.
——— pavements, 100, 201, 272.
——— pottery, 280, 281, 236, 276, 345.
——— Penates, 35, 36.
——— roads in Britain, lxxiv. lxxv. 20, 112, 122, 134, 135, 142, 157, 158, 160, 173, 178, 179, 193, 231, 237, 248, 264, 267, 290, 350.
——— ſchool, 20.
——— ſtandard, 235.
——— ſtation, 68.
——— ſtatue, 277.
——— topography of Britain, how far improved and improveable, lxxxiv.
——— town, 295.
——— veſſels, 241, 347.
——— urns, where found, 132.
——— walls, 242, 245.
——— weights, 244.
——— works, xlvii.
Romans in Britain, xxiv.—lxxv.—in Devon, 32.
Romeſcot, 338.
Romeſwork, 218.
Romney ſir William, 277.
Romſey, 135.
Roos, William, 214.
Root of Joſſe, 126.
Roper, John, baron of Tenham, 234.
Roſamund Clifford, 296.—her bower and tomb, 296.—coffin, 297.—croſs, 296—cabinet, ib.—bath, 297.
Roſe, in Corniſh, what, 5.
Roſecaſtle, 241.
Roſeland, 5, 14.
Roſmodrewy, 13, 17.
Ros, what, in Britiſh, 5.
Roſe trees planted on graves, 174.
Roſs, John, 301.
Roſſul, 420*.
Rother river, 191, 222, 249.
Rotheram, Thomas, biſhop of Lincoln,
Rotherfield Greys, 292, 309.
Rotherfold, 191, 205
Rotherſbridge, 204.
Rougemont caſtle, 27.
Round table of Arthur, 118, 136.
Roundago, 17.
Rounds, what, 178.
Roundway caſtle camp, 99.
——— hill, 99.
Roundwood camp, 345.
Rowbarrow caſtle, 295.
Rowe, Mrs. 68.
Rowenna, daughter of Hengiſt,
Rownea, 344.
Royal navy, 232.
Royſe's croſs, 335.
Royſton, 335, 341.—cave, 341.—crow, 341.
Ruani, 20.
Rudder a bearing, 88.
Rudge, 113.
——— way, lxxv.
Ruſpur nunnery, 204.
Rufina, a Britiſh lady, xlv.
Rufus, circumſtances of his death, 131, 132.—his tomb, 136.—his ring, 136.—his body found, and his bones put into a cheſt, 136.
Rufus, Robert, earl of Glouceſter, built a caſtle for the defence of Briſtol, 64.
Rugemont caſtle, 27.
Rumald, St. where born, 315, 320.
Rumbaldus, chancellor to Edward the Confeſſor, 280.
Rumbold, executed for a plot againſt Charles II. 345.
Rumney, 247.
——— marſh, 223, 248.—baron and earl

INDEX.

earl of, 248.—Old, 223, 348.
Rumon, St. 25.
Rumſey, 117.
Rundway hill, 99.—fight, ib.
Ruochim, 217. n.
Rupibus, Peter de, biſhop of Winchester, founds Tichfield priory, 120.
Ruptimuth, 217.
Ruſſel family, 335. —— John, lord, 28.—Ralph, 263.—Francis, earl of Bedford, 314, 318.—Wriothesley, duke of Bedford, 332.
Ruſsley, 112.
Ruthal, Thomas, biſhop of Durham, 281.
Rutheni, 3.
Rye, 204, 345.—William of Worceſter's account of it, 345.
Ryebury and camp, 99.
Rye dough imagery, 177.
Ryegate, 168, 175.— baron of, 168, 175.
Ryves, Dr. 182.
——- T. and B. 52.

S.

SAbrina river, 274.
Sacæ, ci.
Sachariſſa, who, 229.
Sackvile family, 22, 71. —Thomas, baron of Buckhurſt and earl of Dorſet, 54, 47 —Lionel Cranfield earl of Dorſet and Middleſex, ib.
Sacombe, 344.
Saddles, 293.
Saddleſcomb, 199.
Sadler, ſir Ralph, 345.
Sagittary, Frederick, 53.
Saint Amand family, 264.
St. Catherine's hill, 144.—camp, 137. —chapel, 175.
St. Columb, 19.
St. Croſs hoſpital, 143.
St. Dionyſius's priory, 134.
St. George, account of, 164.
St. George's hill camp, 174.—fields, 179.
St. Helen's, 144.—John of, 156.
St. John of Baſing family, 120.
St. Ives, 19.
St. Leonard's foreſt, 186, 191.—hill, 164.
St. Loe, 7.
St. Martha's chapel, ib.
St. Mary Overy's abbey church, 179.
St. Maur. See Seymour.
St. Patrick, ib.
St. Peter's well, 164.
St. Roch's hill camp, 196.
St. Rumon, 25.
St. Thomas's hoſpital, 179.
Saintbury pariſh, 278.
Saiſſenaeg-haibail, 213.
Salamantic way, xlvii.
Salemanſbury camp and hundred, 279.
Salenæ, 342.
Saliſbury, 90.—taken by the Saxons, 90.—biſhopric, 90.—removed, 90, 105.—cathedral, ib.—windows, 90. —St. Edmund's church, 105.—— monuments, 105.—biſhop's palace, ib.—univerſity, ib.—bridge, ib.
——— plain, 80, 108.
——— Old, 90, 104.——declining, 90, 91.
——— earls, 90, 91, 105.—John of, an hiſtorian, 209.
——— counteſs of, her garter, 151.
Salmon, Dr. how far he illuſtrated Antoninus's Itinerary, lxxxii.—his vague conjectures on Britiſh coins, lxvi.
Salndy, 324, 328.
Salt made, 38 —of ſea water, 120.
Saltaſh, 6, 7.
Salt eſſe, 7.
Saltwood, 222, 246, 247.
Salt works, 242.
Saluſtius Lucullus, put to death by Domitian, for ſuffering a new ſort of ſpears to be called Lanceæ Lucullæ, 45.
Salvator Roſa, paintings by, 162.
Salvington, 199.
Samarobriva, 339.
Samnitæ, xii.
Samphire, 10, 219.
Sampford Peverell, 35.
——— Courtney, 39.
Sampſon the ſtrong, 323.
Sanctuary, where erected, 27.
Sanctus Flavius præfect of Rhutupiæ, 218.
Sand, overflows the land, 40.
Sand, ſea, a manure, 11.
Sanden ſtone, 155.
Sandes, lord, 124, 140.—ſir William, 140.
Sandfoot caſtle, 49.
Sandford, 306.
Sandgate caſtle, 244.
Sandham caſtle, 123.
Sandleford priory, 159.
Sandon, 157.
Sandon caſtle, 48, 218.
Sandown caſtle, 144, 244.
Sandwich, 218, 240-1.—family, 242.
Sandys family, 314.
Sangue-lac, 190.
Santon, 40.
Sapperton, 273.
Saronidæ, x.
Sarn, what, 267.
Sarn Elen, —— Eyſſog, } lxxv.
Sarr, 240.
Sarſden ſtones, 155.
Sarſens, what, 112.
Saturninus Seius, admiral in Britain, xlvii.
Savanaric, biſhop of Wells, 61.
Savernac foreſt, 93, 110.
Saville, ſir Henry, his benefactions and lectures, 290, 301.—his MSS. 305.
Saulden, 315.
Saw mill, 173.
Saxon kings crowned at Kingſton, 168.
——— kings, 136 —their bodies found and bones put into cheſts, 136.
——— ſhores, civ.
——— burials, 29.
——— church, 321.
——— coins, cxi-cxix. 159.
——— door caſe, 21, 293, 306.
——— gods, cv.
——— grammar, 25, 33.
——— lecture, 25.
——— mint-maſter, cxii.
——— ſtandard, cv. 7.
Saxones baiocaſſini, cv.
Saxons, c.—from the Sacæ, ci.—their ſucceſſes, civ.—manners, ib.—called into Britain, lxxxv.
South Saxons, kingdom, 208.
Say and Sele barony, 56, 286, 298.
Say's court, 176.
Scæva, 219.—his exploits, xxvii.
Scales family, 335, 344.
Sceaft, 45, 53.
Sceaftcerbyrig, 45, 52.
Sceatta, cxii.
Sceletyrbè, what, 211.
Sceorſtan, 96.—battle of, miſtaken, 227.
School, charity, 133.—Roman, 20.—free, 34, 35, 52, 133, 134, 163.—at Oxford, 303.—Ciſtertian, 306.
Scilling, cxii.
Scota, xciv.
Scotch dogs, xcix.
Scotobrigantes, xcviii.
Scots, lviii. cvii.—not deſcended from the Iriſh, xcvii. xciv.—reſemble the Goths, xcvi.
Scotus Duns, 301.
Scotus, John, his death, 97.
Scovies, xiv.
Scowls rocks, 268.
Scratchbury camp, 102.
Scrope family, 88.
Scudamore family, 318.
——— lord, his benefactions, 272.
Scurvy graſs, 226.
Scythian vale corrected, xcv.
Scythians, originals of the Scots, xcv. in Spain, xcv.
Scyttan, xcv.
Sea, its inroads, 220.—warmth of, ii.
Sea cale, 48.
Sea holme, 2, 10.
Seaford, 201.
Seagrave monument, 307.
Seals antique, 141.
—— Roman, 346.
—— of Oxford univerſity, 301.
—— of William the Conqueror, cxxvi.
Seaton, 29, 37, 38.—haven, 37.
Segontiaci, 120.
Sejus' horſe, 264.
Selborn, 135.
Selbury hill, 93.
Selceſter, 122.
Selden, John, where born, and inſcription in his houſe, 199.—his benefactions to Oxford, 303.
Sele priory, 205.
Sel or great, 122.
Sellengers, what, 179.
Selſcombe, 204.
Selſey, 186, 194. 196.
Selwood foreſt, 58, 61, 78.
Senæ, xii.
Send, 173.
Senloc, 203.
Senor, 17.
Seoveſham, 155.
Septonia, 45.
Serge manufactory, 37.
Serjeantry, grand, 345.
Serpenhill camp, 157.
Service, 228, 231.
Seſnes Beſſins, cv.
Seukeſham, 155.
Seven ſtones, 11.
Sevenoak, 212.
Sevenoke, 227.
Severn river, its riſe, tide, fiſh, paſſage, 268.—ſudden riſe, 269.——old bed, 271.
Severa, 90, 104, 105.
Severus, emperor, his ſucceſs and death in Britain, li.
Severus Julius, proprætor, xlvii. lviii.
Sewers at Briſtol, 63
Seymor, family, 109.—earls, 340.—monuments, 112.
Seymour, earls and dukes of Somerſet, 65, 84.
Shafts, 2.
Shaftſbury, 45, 52.
——— earls, ib.
Shag's heath, 54.
Shardelows, 318.
Sharpnore caſtle, 123, 144.
Shaw, 160.
Sheep, 178, 263.
Sheep, fed, 108.
Sheepway, 222.
Sheerneſs, 233.
Sheffield place, 198.
Shelbred priory, 198.
Sheldon, Ralph, 263.—archbiſhop, 82.
Sheldonian theatre, 305.
Shelford, 324, 328.
Shelley family, 198.
Shells, 12.—foſſil, 176, 230, 262.
Shepey iſle, 214, 234.—title, 234.
Shepreve, John, 304.
Shepton Mallet, 77.
Shepway, 222.
Sherard, Dr. 305.
Sherfield Mr. proſecuted for breaking painted windows, 106.
Sheriffs, cxxxii.
Sherſton, 96.

Shiff,

INDEX.

Shiff, 124.
Shingles, 123.
Ship, Hiero's, xxv.
Ships, great, 226.
Shipton hill, 54.
Shipward, 64, 82.
Shirburn, Weſt, 140.
Shirburne, 45, 51, 293, 309.
——— caſtle, 45, 51.
——— biſhopric, ib.
——— church, ib.
——— croſs, ib.
Shires, cxxxi.
Shirley family, 188, 199.
Shitlington, 330.
Shodes, 10.
Shore, 175, 177.
Shoreham, 188, 198.
Sh reham caſtle, 227.
Shorne, 228.
Shottiſbrook, 162.
S oute, 37.
Shrewſbury, Ralph de, biſhop of Wells, 61, 76.
Shrine of St. Petroc, 17.
Shrubſall, governor of Pendennis, his deſtructions, 12.
Shurdington, 272.
Shurland and baron, 214.
——— ſir Robert, his tomb, 234.
Sibyl's cave, 60.
Sicilian coins compared with Britiſh, lxii.
Sidbury camp, 109.
Siddey, ſir William, his houſe, 223.
Sidmanton, 122.
Sidmonton camp, 142.
Sidmouth, 29, 37, 58.
Sidney family, 157, 212, 229.—monuments, 228, 229.—portraits, 229.—ſir Philip, 212, 229, 304.—oak, planted on his birth day, 228.—houſe occupied by, 329.
Siſſinghurſt, 249.
Siege of Bedford caſtle, 324.
Sieges of Exeter, 28.
Sig, cix.
Sigebert ſlain, 192.
Sigferth, his coin, cxvi.
Silbury hill, 110.
Silcheſter, 121, 141.
Silk manufactory, 164.
Silleſtow, 46.
Silſoe, 330.
Silver, piece of chaſed, 81.
Silverfield, 99.
Silver mines, 10, 40.
Silver plates, antient, 341.
Silver hill, 141.—way, xlvii.
Simon Zelotes, buried in Britain, l.
Sinodun, 157.—camp, ib.
Siſſinghurſt, 249.
Sithny 13.
Si hric, king of Northumberland, his coin, cxiv.
Sittingburn, 234.
Sittingborn, 214.
Siſton, 274.
Skeleton, 110, 163, 201, 241, 281, 330, 342.
Slaugham, 188.
Slaughtenford, 96.
Slaughter, Lower, 279.
Slaughter of the Engliſh by the Danes, 286.
Sleter, a painter, 350.
Smaldon camp, 77.
Smewins, 162.
Smith, biſhop, founds Brazen-noſe college at Oxford, 289, 304.
Smith, Thomas, of Dorcheſter, 308.—his tomb, 277.
——— Henry, his character, 162.
——— Dr. his plan of Stonehenge, 107.
Snake ſtones, 62, 82.
Snelleſhall, 321.
Soa, lxviii.
Soak, 142.
Sodbury, Little, 276.—camp, ib.
Sodbury, Cheping, ib.
Soldurii, xv.
Solente, 119, 123.
Solidu, lxviii.
Somerhill, 230.
Somers of Dudley, 315.
Somers, lord, 303.—his ſeat and monument, 350.
Somerſet, earls and dukes, 64, 65, 84.
Somerſetſhire, 55-85.—bounds, 55.
——— ſoil, 55.
——— name, 55.-Saxon names, 66.
——— diviſion, 66.
——— Domeſday, 66.——plants, 85.
Somerton, 54, 55, 57.
Somner, how far he illuſtrated Antonine's Itinerary, lxxxii.
Sondes family, 234.
Sopwell, 339, 348.
Sorbiodunum, 90, 104.
Sorviodunum, 90, 116.
South, Dr. 298.
South Allington, 163.
South Denchworth, 157.
South Hold, 38.
South Molton, 39.
South Sea caſtle, 139.
Southampton, 116, 133 —earls, ib. 142.—gates, 133.—churches, ib.—religious houſes, ib.—fort, ib.—caſtle, ib.—hoſpital, ib.—trade, ib.—harbour, ib. 134.
Southealington, 151.
Southill and barony, 330.
Southover, 200.
Southwell family and title, 273.
Southwark, 179.
Spaniards make a deſcent in Cornwall, 13.
Spaniſh coins compared with Britiſh, lxii.
Sparrows uſed to fire houſes, 264.
Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, 173.
Spear that pierced Chriſt's ſide, 310.
Spears found, 185.—heads, 277.
The Speck, 234, 235.
Speech houſe, 268.
Speed, John, how far he illuſtrated Antonine's Itinerary, lxxxii.
Spene, 149.
Spinæ, 149.
Spinham, 159.
Spinham land, 149.
Spithead, 139.
Spone bed, 272.
Spratt, biſhop, 54.
Spring, 75.—mineral, 54.
Spurs, 277, 299, 331.—of Charles I. 143.
Squerries, 227.
Stables, 138.
Stafford family, 30.
——— earls of Buckinghamſhire, 316.
Stallbridge, 54.—croſs, ib.
Stan, cix.
Standard, Saxon, 7.—Roman, 7, 235. Daniſh, 7, 30.—hill, 202.
Standlynch, 106.
Standon, 343, 345.
Staneborough, 35.
Staneſtreet, 193.
Stanihurſt, Edward, 302.
Stanley, 98.
——— St. Leonard, 272.
——— King's, 272.
Stanhengeſt, 108.
Stannaries, laws and privileges, 2.—towns, 10.
Stannators, 2.
Stannum, 2.
Stanſted, 173, 196.—Abbot's, 345.
Stanton Drew, 81.—Bury, 82.—Harcourt, 294.—Prior, 82.—baron of, 294.
Stanway, 269.
Stany ſtreet, or Stanes ſtreet, 168.
Staple for wool, 118.
Stapleton, Walter, biſhop of Exeter, founds Exeter college, 289, 302.—hall, 302.
Star chamber, cxlv.
Stations, Roman, xlvi.——five, mentioned on a cup, 113.
Statues, 198. — anciently erected in libraries to their founders, 289.—of ſir T. Bodley, 289. — at Wilton, 104.—Roman, 277.—of Venus, 104.
Statute, of Marlborough, 94.——of Merton, 177.
Sted, cx.
Stead, ib.
Steeple, 16.—beautified, 15.
Steeple Aſhton, 101, 295.
Stening, 188, 199.
Steningham, 188.
Steort, what, 3.
Stephen, king, attempted Wallingford caſtle in vain, 149.—gave licence to all that ſided with him to build caſtles, 167. — where buried, 214, 224.
Sterborogh caſtle, 179.—family, ib.
Sheriff Hales, 420*.
Sternhold, the Pſalmiſt, 17.
Stert point, 26. 56.
Stertwood camp, 99.
Stevenhaugh, 335.
Steventon priory, 157.
Stevenage, 335, 343.
Stews licenſed, 179.
Stibium, where found,
Stideot, 274.
Stilico, his character and ſucceſſes, lxi.
Stillingfleet, biſhop, 54, 328.
Stock, cx.
Stockbridge priory, 134, 139.
Stockbury camp, 235.
Stock, Simon, general of the Carmelite order throughout the world, 232.
Stockings camp, 277.
Stockland camp, 32.
Stodey, Thomas, 6.
Stoke, cx.
Stoke Canon, 37.
Stoke Curcy, 55, 67.
Stoke Dabernon, 176.
Stoke Flemming, 27.
Stoke Goldington, 322.
Stoke under Hamden, 56, 68.
Stoke houſe, 274.
Stoke Pogies, 381.
Stomacace, what, 211.
Stonar, 217, 241, 242.
Stone, inſcribed, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20.
—— circles of, 3, 12, 13, 17, 40, 48, 81, 112, 231, 285.
—— coffins, 134, 226, 272, 295.
—— end, 223.
—— heaps of, 231.
—— holed, 13.
—— quarres, 277.
—— rocking, 13, 15.
—— ſingle, 12, 13, 15, 17, 40, 48, 230.
—— ſtreet, lxxv. 173, 230.
——— Bath, 81.
Stones, artificial, 92.
Stonehenge, 107.—not mentioned by Leland, ib.—firſt noticed, ib.—firſt draft of, ib.—plan of, by Jones, ib.—by Charlton, ib.—by Stukeley, ib.—by Wood, ib.—by Smith, ib.—deſcribed, ib. 108.—inſcription found at, ib.—avenue, ib.—ſtones, whence brought, ib.—barrows about, ib.—name, ib.——deſcription and plate of, 92, 107.
Stoneham, 117.
Stoneland, 205.
Stonor, 309.—monument, 306, 307.
Stony ſtreet, 223, 248.
Storm, 35.
Stort river, 336, 345.
Stortford Biſhop's, 336, 345.
Stour river, 45, 215, 240, 241,—Great and Little, 240.

INDEX.

Stourminſter, 45, 52.
Stourmouth, 240.
Stourton, 45.
———- barons of, 89, 102.—William de, 102.—monuments, 89, 102.
Stow, cx.
Stow, in Cornwall, 7.—Bucks, 320.
——, on the Wold, 263, 279.
Stowborough, 51.
Stowe, cx.
Stowey, 75.
Stradling family, 88, 98.
Strait of Calais, 220.
Strangways family, 44, 50.
Stratfield Say, 160.
Stratford, Stony, 321. — croſs, ib. — Fenny, ib.
Strathbolgy, David, earl of Athol, 215. —John, hanged for treaſon on a gallows fifty feet high, ib.
Stratton, 7, 324, 328.—baron Berkley of, 77.
Straw manufactory, 331.
Stream works, 10.
Streon, what, 271.
Stretham, 178.
Stretley, 331.
Strond, 233.
Stroud, 272.—river, ib.
Stubbing, Dr. John, 299.
Students at Oxford, 301.
Studium, the old name for an univerſity, 288, 289, 306.
Studley, 299.
Stuff, 124.
Stukeley, Dr. 321.
———- illuſtrated Antonine's Itinerary, lxxxiii.
———- publiſhed Richard of Cirenceſter, ib.
———, his plan of Stonehenge, 107.
Stump, a rich clothier, 88, 97.
Stunsfield, 295.
Sturemouth, 217.
Sturmie monuments, 112.
Stutfall caſtle, 222, 247.
Styca, cxii. cxix.
Stylus, 244.
Suane, earl Godwin's eldeſt ſon, earl of Glouceſter, 282.—lands, 228.
Sudbury, Simon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 216.
Sudley, barons, 263, 278, 281.—caſtle, 263, 278.
Sudlington, 163.
Sudrey, 167.
Sueno, the Dane, where he landed and encamped, 44.—ſpoiled Exeter, 28. — plundered Wilton, 89. — his camp, 44, 50.
Suerſtane, 286.
Sueſſiones, 55.
Suetonius Paulinus, proprætor in Britain, his ſucceſſes, xxxvii.—defeated Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, 37, 38.
Suffolk place, 179.
Suffolk, ducheſs of, 308, 309.
Suffragan biſhop, 219.
Suineberie, 278.
Sulevæ, 80.
Sulleonia æ, 339.
Sulloniacæ, 350.
Sully family, 39.
Summer, Sir George, 48.
Sunniggewelle, 147.
Sunning, 151.—its biſhops, 151, 161.
Sunning hill, 164.
Surrey, 167—184. —— name, extent, bounds, ſoil, and produce, 167.—earls of, 179.—rare plants growing wild therein, 179, 184.
Suſa, 60.
Suſſex, 185—209*.—kingdom, cxxx. 210*.—bounds, 185, 122.—extent, ib.—ſoil, 185.—rivers, ib.—weald, 189, 192.—under the Saxons and Normans, ib.—earls of, 185, 191, 205. — rare plants growing wild therein, 206, 207, 208.
Suth, what, 167.
Suthrey, 167.
Suthriona, 167.
Sutton, 75, 168, 173, 328.—family, 328.
Sutton place, 173.
Sutton Prior, 25.
Sutton Vautort, 25, 33.
Swacliffe, 295.
Swain court, 268.
Swale, Eaſt and Weſt, 214.
Swallow, 168.
Swallows, the, 176.
Swaneſcomb, 228.
Swannery, 59.
Swanſcomb, 210.
Swanſwick, 81.
Swinbrock, 157.
Swinfield, 246.
Swinford, Catharine, 64.
Swithin, St. 119.
Swamp, the, a fort, 233.
Sword at Dover, 245. — dug up, 53. —found, 105.
Swornfield, 20.
Sydenham family, 68.—ſir Philip, ib.
Synod, about the celibacy of the clergy, at Calne, 88.—about the celebration of Eaſter, at Burford, 293. — at Bradford, 101. — Hethfield, 343.

T.

TABARD inn, 179.
Tabarders, 302.
Table, 100.
Tackley, 299.
Tadmerton, 295.
Talbot, Mr. how far he illuſtrated Antonine's Itinerary, lxxxi.
——— earls of Shrewſbury, 314.
Tamar, river, 20, 25, 67.
Tamara, 7, 20.
Tambra, 7.
Tame, 290, 306.—river, made navigable, 308.
Tame, John and ſir Edmund, 282.
Tamerton, 7.
Tamerworth, 7, 21.
Tameſe, 174, 177.
Tamiſis river, 286.
Tanet, 215.
Tania, what, xx.
Tankerville, earls, 292.—changed their names to Chamberlane, ib.
Tanner, biſhop, 302.
Tapeſtry of Bayeux, 193.
Taporus, lviii.
Taramis, xii.
Tarrant Crawford, 53.
Tarrent, 46.
Taſc, what, lxviii.
Taſcodunum, lxvi.
Taſco Novanei, lxvi.
Taſcia, what, lxvi-lxix. 328, 337.
Taſcyd, 337.
Tate, Francis, cxxx.
Taunton, 57.
Taunton Dean, 67.
Taurica Cherſoneſus, xvi.
Taus æſtuary, xlii.
Taviſtock, 25, 33, 39.—marquis of, ib.—printing at, 25, 33.
Taw river, 29.
Tawſtock, 39.
Tawton, 39.—biſhop of Exeter's ſeat at, ib.
Tawton, North, 29.
Taxca, xv.
Taximagulus, a Britiſh king, xxviii. 3, 210.
Taylor, Charles, his tomb, 278.
Teave river, 25.
Tebricus, 122.
Tecla, St. her chapel, 268.
Teign river, 27, 35.
Teignmouth, 27, 35.—burnt by the French, ib.
Teignton Regis, 27.—Epiſcopi, ib.
Telſcumb camp, 199.
Temesford, 324, 328.
Temple church, Briſtol, 63.
——— Cowley, 306.
Temple, druid, 81.—Dineſley, 342.
Temple family, 320.—ſir Richard, viſcount Cobham, ib.
Temple mills, 163.
Temple Rockley, 112.
Temeſe, 95.
Tenham and baron, 234.
Tenterden, 223, 249.
Tenure, 26, 110.
——— by ſerjeantry, to find a man with a bow and three arrows, to attend the earl of Glouceſter when he hunted at South Moulton, 39.
——— by the ſervice of chamberlain in chief to the king, 45.
——— by grand ſerjeantry, to hold the baſon for the king to waſh on his coronation day, 45.
——— by the ſervice of finding a glove for the king's right hand, and to ſupport the left, whilſt he held the ſceptre, on the coronation-day, 314.
——— by the ſervice of finding one gerfalcon of the king's, ib.
Tering, 188.
Ter-llen, what, 115.
Terſtan, 116, 133.
Terringham, 315,—family, ib.—ſir William, ib.
Teſſelated pavement, 78, 94, 106, 113, 237, 274, 275, 285, 295, 317.
Teſſera, 331.
Teſt river, 116, 117.
Tetbury, 277.—caſtle, ib.—bridge, ib.
Teutates, xii.
Teutobochus, 313.
Teutomarus, ib.
Teutones, ib.
Tew, Great, 295.
Tewkſbury, 261, 269.—abbey, bridge, church, monuments, title, abbot's houſes, battle, 269.
Tewkſbury, Nicholas de, 26.
Textus Roſſenſis, 232.
Thameſis of Cæſar, the Medway, 174.
Thames river, 95, 264.—head, 282.
Thames water, raiſed, 196.
Thanatos, 217.
Thanes, who, cxxxviii. 154.
Thanet, iſle, 217, 239.—exempt from venomous animals, 239.—earl, 240.
Thanton, 57.
Tharfield, 335, 341.
Thatcham, 160.
Theal, 160.
Theatre of archbiſhop Sheldon, 305.
Theobalds, 336, 346.
Theocus, an hermit, 261.
Theodorodunum, 60.
Theodoſius came to Britain and reſcued it from the Picts and Scots who plundered it, lviii. lix.—publiſhed an act of indemnity, lviii.
Thiræi, xiii.
Thitingaford, 319.
Thompſon, Robert, 231.—Sir John, baron of Haverſham, 329.
Thone river, 56, 57.
Thong caſtle, 276.
Thor, a god of the Saxons, cv.—of the Danes, cxx.
Thoreſway, 276.—baron, ib.
Thornbury, 262, 274.—caſtle, ib.
Thorncombe, 38.
Thorney iſland, 120.
Thornhill, ſir John, 49.
Thornton, 320.
Thorp, cx.
Thoroughbridge, 101.
Thrihings, what, cxxxi.
Throp, cx.
Througham, 131.
Throwley, 235.

INDEX.

Thur, a god of the Danes, cxx.
Thurcaſton, 210.
Thurkil, 211.
Thurſday, whence ſo called, cv.
Thweng family, 7.
Thwong, 276.
Thynne family, 89, 101.
Tiberius, emperor, made no attempt on Britain, nor kept any forces there, xxix.
Tibetot. See Tiptoft.
Tickford, 321.
Tichbourn, 117.
Tichbourn family, 135.
Tichfield, 120.
Tichmarſh 285.
Tidbury camp, 134.
Tide, how far it runs up the Thames, 169.
Tides, extraordinary, 120.
Tieis, Henry de, baron, 3.
Tilehurſt, 160.
Tilly, Mr. anecdotes of, 12.
Tin, where plentiful, 2, 79.—charters, 9.—laws, ib.—bounds, ib.—coinage, 10, 14, 32.—revenues, 10.—black, ib.—native, ib.—parliaments, 32.—works, 32, 34.
Tindagel, 6.
Tintagel caſtle, 20.
Tindagium, 6.
Tindale, William, 276, 305.
Tinkerfield, 348.
Titherington, 274.
Tittenhanger, 350.
Tirrel, 315. See Tyrrel.
Tirwhit family, 191.
Tiſbury, 103.
Tiſdal, Thomas, founds Pembroke college, Oxford, 304.
Titchfield, 138.—marquis, ib.
Tithings, cxxxi.
Titus, emperor, xlii. xliii.—ſaluted Imperator fifteen times for the exploits of Agricola under him, xlii.—reſcued his father when in imminent danger from the Britons, 115.
Tiverton, 27, 35.
Tiwernel, 3.
Tobacco cultivated in England till reſtrained by the 12th of Charles II. 279.
Todeney, Roger de, 339.
Toddington, 263, 278.
Tokenham, 110.
Toliapis, 214.
Toliatis, 214.
Tolmen, 15.
Toller Porcorum, 48.
Great Tom, a bell, 301.
Tomb of Iſabel, counteſs of Pembroke, 132.—of William Rufus, 136.—of Robert de Hungerford, 159.—of Gower, 179.—Criſpin and Criſpinian, 223.
Ton, cx.
Tong caſtle, 214, 234.
Topſham, 28.
Torbay, 27, 34.—memorable for the landing of the prince of Orange,
Torbarrow hill, 281.
Torege river, 39.
Toriland, 26.
Torkington priory, 197.
Torleton, 264.
Tormarton, 276.
Tormount, 27.
Torpul manor, 188.
Torr, 35.
Torr abbey, 34.
Torrington, 29, 39.—earl and baron, 39.
Tortſworth, 276.—cheſnut tree, ib.
Toſto, the brother of king Harold, invaded England, cxxii.—waſted the iſle of Wight, 124.—defeated and ſlain near Stamford bridge, cxxii.
Totenais, Iudael de, 30.
Totenes, Iol de, 39.
Totneſs, 26, 34.—viſcount and earl, ib.—family, 26.
Tottenham, 110.
Totternhoe caſtle, 331.
Touchet James, earl of Caſtlehaven, ſlain in the battle of Bloreheath, his monument, 175.
Toulon, xv.
Tournament, 118, 227, 336.—forbidden in England, 336.
Towberry hill, 269.
Tower hill, 164, 173, 328.
Town, Roman, 296.
Towridge river, 29.
Trabuc, what, 324.
Tracey family, 30, 263.—vſcount, 278.—ſir William, his monuments, 40.—ſir William, one of the murderers of Thomas Becket, 263.—William, his body dug up and burnt for heretical words in his will, ib.
Tradeſcant, John, 179.
Traeth Anton, 133.
Trahannoni oſtium, 116.
Trajan, xlviii.
Trajectus, 262, 274.
Trapp, Dr. 277.
Treaties, antient, on ſtone, 305.
Trebellius Maximus, proprætor in Britain, grew contemptible for his avarice and baſeneſs, affronted by the army, and forced to fly to Vitellius, xxxix.
Tredenham family, 15.
Tredine, 12.
Tredinck, 17.
Tregaſcal, 17.
Tregonan, 15.
Tregonwell, ſir John, 51.
Tregony, 15.
Tregva, what, 11.
Trelawny family, 18, 35.
Tremain, Nicholas and Andrew, twins, alike in body, ſuffered like pain, though diſtant; deſired to ſleep, eat, drink and walk at a time, and were ſlain together, 33.
Trematon caſtle, 6, 18.
Trenchard, ſir Thomas, 53.
Trent river, 45.
Trep, cx.
Trhrep, cx.
Trerice, 19.—baron Arundel of, ib.
Trevelyan, 2.
Treviſa, 302.
Trevor, baron Brumham, 328.
Trewardreth, 15.
Trewſbury camp, 282.
Triarii, 209. *n.*
Τρισανλς πολ· εκβολαι, 116.
Tribunitian power no rule in deducing the years of an emperor's reign, lxx.
Tribunus cohortis Cornoviorum, 1 n.
Tribute, Britiſh, lxix.
Tricco, cvi.
Trig, what, 43.
Trim, 274.
Trimontium, 165*.
Trinacria, xiii.
Trinity houſe of Deptford Strond, 225.
Trinity college in Oxford, repaired and endowed by ſir Thomas Pope, 290, 303, 304.
Triſanton, 116, 133.
Triſantonis portus, 116.
Trol, what, 101.
Trolbridge, 101.
Trophy, 3.
Trotman family, 274.
Trotton, 198.
Trowbridge, 89, 101.
Trowle, 101.
Trop, cx.
Troy town, 53.
Truham, 131.
Trull, 70.
Truro, 4, 15.
Trutulenſis portus, xlv. 217.
Trybedh, xv.
Tubney, 157.
Tuchwic grounds, 299.
Tudenham, 267, 268.
Tudor, Owen, 187.
Tuddington, 324, 330.
Tueſday, whence ſo called, xii.
Tufa, a Saxon banner, 7.
Tulton family, 240.—Thomas, earl of Thanet, 240.
Tuiſco, xii.
Tully, Robert, monk of Glouceſter, 270.
Tumuli, 342.
Tunbridge, 212, 229.—wells, 229.—caſtle, ib. — priory, ib — viſcounts, 339.—lowey, 212, 229.
Tun, cx.
Tunſtal, 234.
Turbervil family, 45.
Turnford, 346.
Turnot, 339.
Turvy, 323, 326.
Twiſordton, 27.
Twinamburn, 115.
Twin brothers, 33.
Twiſden family, 229.—ſir Roger, ib.
Twiſt river, 230.
Twyne, Thomas and Bryan, 304.
Twyning, 269.
Tyler, Wat, his inſurrection, 227.
Tyrants, thirty, liii.
Tyrrel family, 320.—Walter, ſhot William Rufus with an arrow, 132.
Tythes, mode of, 204.

V.

VAG, 212.
Vagniacæ, 212, 229.
Vale river, 4.
Vale of White horſe, 155.—of Bucks, 313 —of Aileſbury, 314.
Valecti, cxliii.
Valentia, what part of England ſo called, and why, lix, cxx x.
Valentinian, emperor, in whoſe time the whole world was at war, lviii.
Valentinus, raiſes diſturbances in Britain, and is puniſhed with death, lix.
St. Valery barony, 286.
Valeſii for Valerii, 1.
Valletort family, 18, 21.
Valley, beautiful, 18.
Valois, Philip, de, 116.
Valvaſors, who, cxxxvi. cxxxix.
Vanbrugh built Claremont, 174.—and Blenheim, 297.
Vanco, lxvii.
Vandals tranſplanted into Britain, lii. xc.
Vandlebury, 299.
Vantarius, what, 231.
Vargæ, xiv.
Varro's diviſion of hiſtory, iii.
Vaſe, braſs, Roman, 113.
Vault, 175.
Vaulx college, 106.
Vautort family, 25, 33.
Vauxhall, 179.
Vawtort's home, 18.
Ubſole, cvi.
Uchel, what,
Udal, Nicholas, 304.
Υδαλα θερμα, 61.
Udeceſter, 262.
Vechel, what, 5.
Vecta, 123.
Vectis, 123.
Vectius Bolanus, proprætor in Britain under Vitellius, xxxix, xcii. xciii.
Velin, 310.
Vellocatus, armour bearer to Venutius, married queen Cartiſmandua, who left her huſband, xl.
Velox flu. 68.
Venta Belgarum, 63, 117, 135.—Simenorum miſplaced, 117.
Vennyton bridge, 37.

INDEX.

Venus, ſtatue of, 104.
Venutius, deſerted by his wife queen Cartiſmandua, who married his armour-bearer, xl n.—called in ſuccours to revenge his wrong, and drove her to great extremities, ib.
Ver. xlvi.
Veranius, proprætor in Britain under Nero, xxxviii.
Vere family, 293, 310.—earls of Oxford, 293.—Robert de, earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin and duke of Ireland, 285.
Verlam river, 348.
Verlamſted, 348.
Verlucio, 89, 100, 102.
Verney tomb and arms, 349.
Vernicones, xciii.
Verneuil, 325.
Verolamium, 336, 337.
Verrio, paintings of, 162, 163.
Verulam, 336, 346. — deſtroyed, xxxviii.—ruins ſearched, 336, 337. viſcount, 348.
Veſpaſian, made an officer by Claudius in the wars of Britain, xxxii.—fought the Britans thirty times, ſubdued two nations, took above twenty towns and the iſle of Wight, 122.—declared emperor, xli.—his death, ib. —his progreſs, 28.—his landing, 28, 34.
Veſſels, Roman, 347.—inſcribed, 345. —of lead, 280.—glaſs, 319.
Veſtiæum, 3.
Vetaſii, firſt cohort of, where in garriſon, 215.
Vetuſius for Veturius, 1.
Uffa Danes bottom, 272.
Uffington caſtle, 155.
Via Iceniana, 50.—Badonica, lxxv. —Trinobantica, lxxv.
Vicar of Britain, lvi.
Vicarage houſe, antient, 293.
Vicecomites, who, cxxvii.
Victeſis, 123.
Victor, 122.
Victores, a Roman cohort, 218.
Victores Juniores Britanniciani, 210.
Victorina, 122.
Victorinus, governor of Britain, ſtopped the inroads of the Scots and Picts, lxii, lxiii.—recalled by Honorius, ib.
The Vies, 88, 99.
Vignones, 259.
Villiers, earl of Clarendon, 106.
Villula, John de, biſhop of Bath and Wells, 61.
Vincent's, St. rocks, 64, 83, 275.— —camp, ib.
Vindini, 141.
Vindogladia, 46.
Vindonis, 141.
Vindonum, 121.
Vine, the, 121, 140.
Vines, when firſt in England, 121.
Vineyard, a manſion houſe, ſo called, 271.
Vineyards introduced in England, liii. 121.
——— in Gloucesterſhire, 267.—miſtaken for orchards, ib.
Vintoner, 124.
Vintons, what, ib.
Virgins, eleven thouſand martyred, 7, 151.
Virius Lupus, proprætor, repaired many caſtles in Britain, obliged to purchaſe peace of the Meatæ, li.
Viſcounts, cxxxvii.
Viſæ, 88, 99.
Viſigoths, 165.
Viſi Saxones, 165.
Vitalis, Julius, inſcription to, 80.
Vitrum, an herb, xiv.
Vives, Ludovicus, 304.
Ulaveſton, 268.
Ulatos, lxvii. lxviii.
Ulcombe, 231.
Uleigh, 276.
Ulpius Marcellus, proprætor, ſent againſt the Britons, envied for his ſucceſſes, and recalled, xlix.
Ulfere. See Wolpher.
Ulſter, counteſs of, where buried, 344.
Ulyſſes never in Britain, xxiii.
Umfrevil family, 226.—Gilbert, earl of Angus, denied that title by the lawyers, till he produced the king's writ of ſummons to parliament by it, ib.—Gilbert, baron of Talbois, ib.
Uneſlaw, 337.
Univerſities formerly called ſtudies, 288.
Univerſity of Oxford, when firſt eſtabliſhed, 208, 301.—title of given to Oxford, ib.
Univerſity college in Oxford, founded by king Alfred, 289, 302.
Vo, lxviii.
Voltaire's opinion about the New foreſt refuted, 127.
Voltorts, 6.
Voluba, 4, 14.
Vortigern calls in the Saxons, c.—— gave Kent to Hengiſt the Saxon, 210. —permitted the Saxons at their firſt landing to ſettle in the iſle of Thanet, 217.
Vortimer, the Briton, put the Saxons to flight at Ailesford, 217, 227.—ſet upon the Saxons at Dartford, and ſlew many of them, ib.—defeated the Saxons at Thanet, and obliged them to fly to their pinnaces, 213.—commanded his body ſhould be buried on the ſea ſhore, and why, 217.
Vortipore, lxxxix.
Upham, 138.
Uphaven, 110.
Upnor caſtle, 233.
Up-park, 196.
Urbanus Lollius, proprætor, xlix.
Urns, 16, 35, 159, 176, 178, 201, 240, 244, 281, 295, 328, 342, 347, 350.
—— Roman, 132.—glaſs, 281.
Urſula, and the 11,000 virgins martyred by Attila the Hun, 7, 151.
Uſe river, 317.
Uſhant, 1.
Uſipii revolt, xlii.
Uſocona, 2, 418.
Uther Pendragon, 7.
Uxantiſſena, 1.
Uxella, 16.
Uxelloduno, 113.
Uxellodunum in France, xv.
Uxmouth, 30.
Uzella, 5.
Uzella aeſtuarium, 56, 57.

W.

WAddeſden, 320.
Wadebridge, 154.
Wadham, Nicholas, 304.
Wadham college in Oxford, deſigned by Nicholas Wadham, and completed by his widow, 304.
Wahull and barons, 323, 326.
Wainfleet, William, biſhop of Wincheſter, built Eſher-houſe, 174.—founded Magdalen college, Oxford, 289, 303.
Wake, William, 53.—barons, 336.
Walcot camp, 80.
Wald, cx.
Waldcot field, 62, 80.
Walden, Paul's, 342.
Waldeof, earl or Huntingdon, 119.—beheaded and tranſlated, 138.
Waldſbury camp, 102.
Wales divided into counties, cxxxii.—prince of, cxxxvi.
Walkern, 345.
Walkelin biſhop of Wincheſter, rebuilds Wincheſter cathedral, 118.
Wall of turf laſt, lxii, lxiii.
Wallborough camp, 142.
Wallen, 55.
Waller the poet, 318.
Wallgen, 55.
Walli, xvi, lxxxix.
Wallingford, 158.—lords of, 149.—title of, 158.—John de, ib.
Wallins camp, 200.
Wallis, Dr. John, 241.
Wallon, xvi.
Walloons, 239.
Wallop river, 117, 135.
——— family, 135.—ſir John, his exploits, 135.
The Wals camp, 109.
Wally, 308,
Walmer, 243.
Walſborough, 20.
Walſh, lxxxix.
Walſh family, 276.
Walſingham, ſir Francis, 225.
Walt, cx.
Walter, lord, 88.
Waltham foreſt, 120, 138.——croſs, 346.—White, or Abbot's, 162.
Walton, 174.
Wanborough camp, 95.
Wandſworth, 178.
Wanles, 9.
Wanſdike, 87, 95.
Wantage, 157.—camp, ib.
Wantſum river, 215, 216, 240.
Wapentake, what, lxxxi.
Warblington, 120, 139.
Warborough, 308.
War cloſe, 174.
Wardon abbey, 330.
Warden of the cinque ports, 210, 222.
Wardour caſtle, 80, 103.
Wards and liveries, court of, cxlvi.
Ware, 336, 341.
Warewell wood, 134.
Wareham, 45, 54.
Warham, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 140.
Wark, what, 82.
Warlewaſt, William, biſhop of Exeter, 20.
Warlike engines, antient, 338.
Warminſter, 102.
Warnford, 120, 140.
——— church, 140.—ſhell of a building, 140.
Warre Coppice camp, 175, 177.
Warren family, 168.—earls of Surrey, 161, 179.
Warwolf, 324.
Watchet, 55, 56.
Water, mineral, 68, 74, 84, 101.
——— chalybeate, 164.
———ſtopped and parted, an omen, 326.
——— purging, 178.
——— medicinal, 178, 281, 350.
Waterdown foreſt, 191.
Watford, 339, 350.
Watling ſtreet, xlvii, lxxiv, 246, 315, 325, 328, 336, 339.
Watlington, 293, 309.
Waverley abbey, 167.
Wayland Smith, 155.
Ways monument, 306, 307.
Wayting hill, 342.
Waytmore caſtle, 336, 346
Weadmore, 60.
Weald, cx.—of Suſſex, 192.—Kent, 212, 215, 228.
Wealh, what, 1.
Weapons of braſs, 4, 414.—found, 13.
Weare, 28.
Weeed, 66.
Weeedport, 55, 66.
Wecheport, 66.
Wedding, a monument ſo called, and why, 8.
Wedneſday, why ſo called, 87.
Weald, cx.
Weirs, what, 28, 36.
Well ebbing and flowing 34.
—— hot, 275.

INDEX.

Well at Aſhford, 215.
—— at Dover, 245.
—— antient, 233.
Well hop river, 117,
Welles manor held by the ſervice of being baker to the king, 45.
Welley, William, his tomb, 277.
Wellibourn, 89.
Wellington, 56.
Wellow, 78.
Wells, biſhoprick, 60, 61, 76.—biſhops, 60, 76.
—— city, 60, 76.
—— church, 60, 76.
—— market place, 60, 76.
—— monuments, ib.
—— St. Cuthbert's church, 60, 77.
—— R. de, 45.
Welwyn, 343.
Wendleſbury, 299.
Wendover, 319.—Roger and Richard de, ib.
Weng, 321.
Wenlock monument, 332.
Wenlock, lord, his tomb, 269.
Wenmer brook, 339.
Wentſdale valley, 119.
Weolſtan, earl of Wiltſhire, 94.
Weorth, cx.
Were river, 100.
Werlam ſtreet, xlvii.
Werminſter, 89, 102.
Werſtan, biſhop of Devonſhire, 29.
Werth, cx.
Weſefport, 66.
Weſt family, 188.
Weſtbury, 100, 268, 274.—college, 274.
Weſt Dean, 106.
—— Clandon, 173.
—— Greenwich, 210.
—— Horſeley, 173.
—— Kington camp, 103.
Weſtmean tithing, 120.
Weſt Meon church, 140.
Weſtmill, 345.
Weſton, 263, 278.
——— King's, 274.
——— on the Green, 299.
——— Prior, 173.
Weſton family, 168, 173.
Weſtout, 200.
Weſtport, 98.
Weſtram, 227.
Weſtridge and camp, 276.
Weſt Saxen lage, cxxvi.—miſtaken, cxxxi.
Weſt Saxon, kingdom, 165.
Weſt wealas, who, 9.
Weſt Woodyates, 54.
Weſſex, kingdom of, cxxx.
Wey river, 167.—hill, 134.
Weybridge, 174.
Weycock, 162.
Weymouth, 44, 49.—viſcount, ib.
Whaddon, 315, 321.
Wheare, Degory, 303.
Wheat, market for, 89.
Wheatears, 201.
Wherwell, 117.
Whethamſted, 336, 343.—John de, ib.
Whichbury camp, 106.
Whiſpering gallery at Glouceſter, 272.
Whitby, Dr. 303.
Whitchurch, 134, 315.
White, John, biſhop of Wincheſter, his lines on the New foreſt, 116.—ſir Thomas, 304, 350.—his benefactions to Bath and Briſtol, 81, 83.—Richard, 140.—Mr. his Britiſh coins, lxvi.
White down, 176.
White ale, 34.
White hart foreſt, 45, 51.—ſilver, ib.
White hawk camp, 199.
White horſe, 100, 101.—vale, 155.—figure, ib.—ſcouring, 155.
White hill, 168, 175.
Whiteleaf croſs, 319.
Whiteſpurs, cxliii.
Whitgar, 123, 124.
Whitgareſburgh, 123, 124.
Whitikind, c.
Whitlakington, 179.
Whitney, 286, 293.
Whitſan, 221.
Whitſand bay, 12.
Whitſtable, 235.
Whorwell, 134.
Wi, cix.
Wic, cx.—what, 313.
Wic camp, 275.
Wiccia, 96.
Wiccinga, what, cxx.
Wiccam, John, 301
Wichwood foreſt, 285, 294.
Wick, cx.
Wickham, 138.—High, 313.
——— biſhop of Wincheſter, 138.—his college, 137, 283, 302.—rebuilds Wincheſter cathedral, 118.
Wickham buſhes, 164.
Wickhampton, 46.
Wickware, 276.
Wiclea, 60.
Wicombe, 313.
Wicwea, 123.
Wicpea, 423.
Widehay, 149.
Wideville, earl Rivers, 125.
Widial, 345.—inſcription, ib.
Wife given and granted to another, 188.
Wight, iſle of, 123, 143.—form, ſoil, hills, ſheep, exemptions, inhabitants, ib.—conquered by Veſpaſian, and by the Saxons, and to whom given, 123, 124.—converted by Cedwalla, invaded by Toſti, and by the French, 124.—produce and Domeſday, 123, 143.—king of, 124, 125.—lords of, ib.
Wigod de Wallington, 314.
Wilbury hill, 342.
Wilcot, 299.
Wilfrid, 186, 194.
Will of Alfred, 140.
Willey, 89.
Willerſey camp, 277.
Willi, cix.
William the Conqueror, prepared to invade England, cxxii.—landed at Pevenſey in Suſſex, cxxiii.—defeated Harold, and ordered a ſolemn thankſgiving for it, cxxv.—marched to London, and was there ſaluted king, cxxvi.—laid aſide the Engliſh, and introduced the Norman cuſtoms, ib.—his ſeal, ib.—took a ſurvey of all England, cxxvii.——his paſſion for hunting, 127.—oppoſed by the abbot of St. Alban's, 339.—makes the new foreſt, 115.—churches deſtroyed by it, 116.
William III, his landing, 34.
William archdeacon of Durham, founds Univerſity college, 289, 301.
Williams, John, baron of Tame, 292, 306.
Willington, 327.
Willis family, 321.—Dr. Thomas, 109.
Wilton, 89, 103.—houſe, 89, 104.
Wiltonia, 87.
Wiltſhire, 87—114.—name, 87, 95.—bounds, 87.—inhabitants, 87.—earls of, 87, 94, 113.—Domeſday, 87, 95.—plants, 114.
Wimbledon, 178.
Wimondley, Great and Little, 335, 343.
Win, cx.
Winburn, St, Giles, 46, 53.
——— minſter, ib.
Winchelcomb, 263, 278, 279.
Winchelſey, 190, 204.—earls of, ib.
Winchester tower, 152.
Winchester, 118, 135.—biſhopric, 118.—decline, 118.—earls of, 118, 119.—woollen manufactory, 118, 136, 137.—ſiege, 118.—fire, ib.—church, 118, 136, 137.—monuments, 118, 136.—St. Mary's abbey, 118, 119.—St. Giles's chapel, 118, 119.—gates, 135.—caſtle, 135, 136.—king's palace, 135.—biſhop's palace, 135, 138.—abbey, 135.—marquis of, 135, 138.—hoſpital, 136, 137.—religious houſes, ib.—wool houſe, 136.—ſuburb or ſoken, 136.—cathedral, 136.—biſhops buried, 136.—font, 136, 138.—college, 136, 137.
Winchindon, 315
Winchington, Nether, 315, 320.
Winclerſbarrow camp, 140.
Wincleſbury camp, 134.
Winderedge camp, 279.
Windham, ſir William, 66.
Windley way, lxxv.
Windmill hill, 112, 157.—nap, 132.
Windows, painted, 17, 36, 37, 281, 345.
——— of beryl, 278.
——— at Dorcheſter, 307.
Windſor caſtle, 151, 152, 163, 164.—improvements by different princes, 151.
——— foreſt, 151, 154, 163.
——— Old, 164.
——— New, 164.
——— poor knights, 152.
——— natives, 163.
——— family and barons, 151, 152, 191, 314.—Thomas earl of Plymouth, 33.
——— Miles, 304.—Sir William, 66.
Windruſh river, 285.
Windugledy, what, 46.
Winfrott, held by the tenure of being the king's chamberlain, 44.
Wingford Eagle, 48.
Wingham, 243.
Winifred, the German apoſtle, 27, 35.
Winkelbury hill camp, 103.
Winruſh, 279.
Winſlow, 320.
Winſtanley, Henry, 33.
Vinteancerten, 117.
Winteney, 142.
Winterborn Abbas, 48.—Baſſet, 112.
Winterbourn, 263, 275.—lord, 274.
Withicomb, 35.
Withybeds camp, 126.
Wintonia, 117.
Wipped, 217.
Wippedfleet, 240.
Wiſæ, 99.
Wiſton, 198.
Wiſcomb, 29, 37.
Witchcraft, 345.
Witglaf, king of Mercia, his coin, cxv.
Witham nunnery, 61, 78,
Withnos, x.
Withred, king of Kent, 217.
Witæ, 143.
Witi, or Wyte, 143.
Witſan, 221.
Wittering, 188, 198.
Wittingham, 46.
Woad, xiv, xxiii, 336.
Woburn, 174.
Woborn mere, 348.
Woden, cv, cvi.
Wodenſbury, 87, 95.
Wodenſdike, 87.
Woeſull Danes Bottom, 272.
Woking, 168, 173.
Wold, cix, cx.
Wolenchmere priory, 198.
The Wolf, 12.
Wolf hall, 109.
Wolfe, general, 227.
Wollaſton, 268.
Wolſey, cardinal, his portrait, 227.—archbiſhop of York built a college at Oxford, 290, 304.—biſhop of Wells, 76.
Wolveſey, 119.—palace, 137.
Wolverton, 53, 315, 324.
Womer river, 348.
Wooburn, 39, 324, 330.
Wood hall, 335, 343, 344.
Wood, Mr. his buildings at Bath, 80.—plan of Stonehenge, 107.
—— Anthony, 301, 305.—his MSS, 304.

I N D E X.

Woodberry camp, 51.
Woodbury caſtle, 32.
Woodcheſter, 272.
——— church, 348.
Woodcot, 178.
Woodford, 44, 50, 326.
Wood foſſil, 159.
Woodhill, 323.
Woodland, 54.
Woodſtock, 286, 296.—park, ſaid to have been the firſt in England, 286.—palace, 297.—viſcount, ib.
Woolacomb, 40.
Woolbury ring camp, 134.
Woollen manufacture, when firſt in England, 223.
Woolſbury, 51.
Woolſhall, 93.
Woolſton caſtle, 155.
Wool ſtaple, 137.
Woolwich, 226.
Wooton Glanville, 54.
Worceſter, Tiptoft earl of, 301.
Worceſter college, in Oxford, endowed by Thomas Coke, 303.
——— William of, 304.
Word foreſt, 191.
Worſley's tower, 123.
Wortham, 231.
Wotton, 176, 344.—family and baron, 213, 231.—ſir Henry, 231.
——— Baſſet, 87, 96.
——— under edge, 276.
Would, 263.
Wren, ſir Chriſtopher, 102.
Wreſt, 330.
Wringcheeſe, 5, 17.
Wrinton, 76.
Wriotheſley, earl of Southampton, 122, 138, 142.—his monument, 138.
Wright, ſir Matthew, 306.
Writ of right, 91.
Wrotham, 231.—palace, ib.
Wroxhall, 76.
Wroxton, 298.
Wye, 215.
Wye river, 241.
Wykham, Weſt, High, Cheping or Eaſt, 317.
Wynbleyhora, 151.
Wyrard's bury, 318.
Wyrral, John, his monument, 268.
Wyrth, cx.
Wyvil, biſhop of Saliſbury, 90, 91.

Y.

YAneſbury caſtle, 89, 192.
Yarmouth, 133 144.
Year and day, forfeiture for, 267.
Yenlet, 215
Yeomen, cxliii.
Yew, 176.
York family, 282.
Young, Dr. born, 138, 343.
Yr ennaint Twymin, 61.
Yſcaw, xiv.
Ytene, 115.
Ythene, the ancient name of the New foreſt, whence derived, 128.

Z.

ZOUCH family, 26, 173.—lord, his monument, 320.
Zythum, xv.

O M I T T E D.

Cowper, Anthony Aſhley, 53.—monuments, ib.—of Winburn St. Giles's, and earl of Shaftſbury, 52.—William, lord chancellor, baron of Wingham and earl Cowper, 243.—George, earl, ib.—Thomas, biſhop of Lincoln, 305.
Eaſterlings, commonly called Stradlings, 88.
Eccleſiaſtical courts, cxlvii.

*** In the Life of Mr. Camden, p. xxi. l. 34. for "King's Bench," r. "Common Pleas."

PLATES

PLATES AND MAPS IN VOLUME I.

Plates.

Portrait of Mr. Camden, *to face the Title.*
Autographs (on Letter-preſs) p. xxii
Britiſh Coins lxv
Roman Coins Plate I. (marked p. 65.) } lxxi
——— —— Plate II. } lxxii
Saxon Coins, cxi
Urns, cxlix

I. to front p. 12
II. } 50
III. }
IV. 68
V. 59
VI. } 79
VII. }
VIII. 100
IX. 101
X. 107
XI. 141
XII. 193
XIII. 231
XIV. 235
XV. 285
XVI. 329
XVII. 341

Maps.

Britannia Romana, to face p. lxxiv
Saxon England cx
England with the judges' circuits cxliv
England and Wales } p. 1
Cornwall }
Devonſhire 25
Dorſetſhire 43
Somerſetſhire 55
Wiltſhire 87
Hampſhire 118
Berkſhire 147
Surrey 167
Suſſex 185
Kent 209
Glouceſterſhire 259
Oxfordſhire 285
Buckinghamſhire 313
Bedfordſhire 323
Hertfordſhire 335

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.